

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.
JULY 8, 1926

A New Spirit Abroad in the Land.

Never in the near half century of the work of this paper for the South has there been such a Southwide spread of creative upbuilding work. From Virginia to Texas people everywhere are showing a spirit of activity for larger achievements.

As one outcome of this the Manufacturers Record is daily flooded with more interesting articles, more items of news voluntarily sent in from all parts of the South than ever before in its history. Bankers, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally are showing an enthusiasm for constructive, creative work, which guarantees a more widespread and larger progress in everything that makes for human advancement than the South has ever known before. It is a revival, but on a larger, wider scale, with much more behind it of that enthusiastic, all-conquering spirit which after 1876 took possession of the South until the fearful panic following the Baring failure brought on general depression throughout the nation.

This spirit shows a determination on the part of Southern people to work for the upbuilding of their own country. Southern capital and Southern brains and brawn are being thrown into constructive work with unwonted energy and enthusiasm, and coincident with this is a nation-wide awakening to the fact that the South is the coming El Dorado of American development, unmatched in its resources and opportunities by any other like area in the world.

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It is no longer necessary to try to convert Southern people to the possibilities of their country; no longer necessary to try, in the language of the day, to "sell" the South to Northern and Western bankers and business men. The country at large, as well as the South itself, is already "sold" on the South. The only question at issue is, at what place and in what industry or in what enterprise there is offered the largest amount of profit with a fair degree of certainty of success.

In the press, on the platform, even sometimes in the pulpit, the sweep of Southern progress as it bears on the future of this section and of the country is being proclaimed, not only in the South but in all other sections. This is finding expression through a flood of news matter about towns and cities and states, about agriculture and industries, which crowds our mails to such an extent that many important special articles have been waiting their turn for months—some of them for five or six months—and many articles, good in themselves, have to be rejected because of the inability to find space for all that come. But in this very flood of enthusiastic work for the South is to be found the most unanswerable argument as to this wonderful awakening of the South to itself and of the country about the South.

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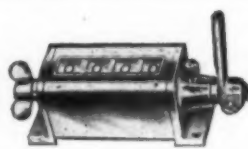
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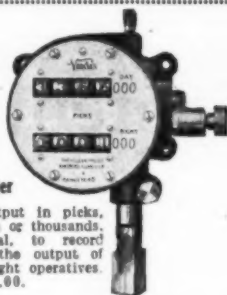
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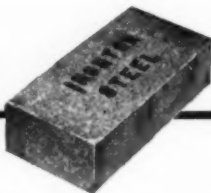
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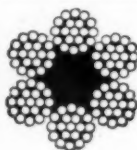
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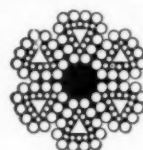
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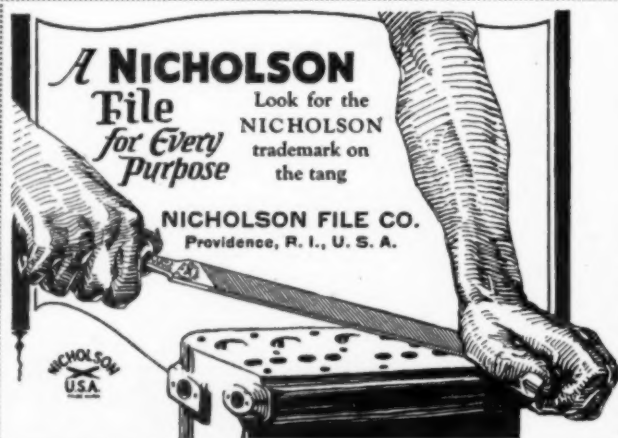
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Manufacturers Record

EXPONENT OF AMERICA

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Weekly }

BALTIMORE, JULY 8, 1926.

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The Newer Civilization of America and Our Modern Methods Are Reshaping the World.

IN two brief sentences one may epitomize the great change of a century and a half in this country:

America looked to the world in 1776! The world looks to America in 1926!

The observance this year in Philadelphia of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of 1776 not only is a celebration which marks a tremendous contrast with that early momentous year in our nation's history, but it is an occasion emphasizing the extraordinary advance of the United States, even during the past decade, to a pre-eminent place in the world's economic and political affairs.

This country, a land comparatively free of hampering traditions, was foreordained to become the cynosure of the eyes of the world. Nevertheless, only so long as 10 years ago it would have been rash to predict our present economic position.

What do we find today? From all parts of the globe comes a stream of evidence that the influence of the newer civilization of this country is becoming universal. The year 1925, in its economic aspect, bears striking testimony to this effect, with a total foreign trade for the United States of more than nine billions of dollars. The veritable Americanization of the world is proceeding through distribution everywhere of specialties which have been developed particularly in this land of economic genius.

Even to ourselves, the progress of the United States has been startling. The inventive and scientific developments of recent years—say, just the first quarter of the Twentieth Century—have altered our mode of living so fast that one is well-nigh bewildered in keeping pace with the changes. The very nature of these developments is such as to presage their spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. The inventions of humanity, with America conspicuous therein, are working continually to make the world smaller, and therein is the hope and prospect of a distribution of material benefits to the four corners of the universe.

By the same token that individual prosperity is the basis of community prosperity, it may be reckoned that national prosperity is a contributing factor to world prosperity. Progress is difficult to forecast, but the United States today is finding all the world turning to her for products of the skill of American workmen and the genius of her inventors, so that one may predict an accelerating advance throughout the world toward the attainment of economic standards akin to our own. Our ideas are taking root abroad already in a way that is astonishing, and it is timely to record briefly a number of concrete instances within a couple of years in this respect.

Hard to believe, nevertheless true, our products are exported to more than 100 countries. Imagine what it means

for American motion pictures to be shown on screens in three-quarters of these countries. Every week the United States Department of Commerce publishes a list of inquiries from various parts of the globe of things that are wanted from the United States. As an example, one week, not so long ago, the Department reported advices from trade envoys stationed abroad that chicken coops, cosmetics, automobiles, second-hand clothing, radio sets, medicines, goat leathers, paper bags, advertising novelties, jewelry, motion pictures, toys, shirt studs, smoking jackets and many other articles of American manufacture are wanted in the world's markets. Here was only a partial list.

In this country, with automobiles for every half a dozen people; with our homes full of scientific and mechanical appliances, and with our abundance of wealth, the individual has untold blessings on every hand. The productive capacity of modern manufacturing conditions, which tends ever more and more to increase per unit of man-power as a result of mechanical genius, is too great even for the unequalled consumptive capacity in the United States. The seeking of outlets for the surplus is leading our producers to reach to all habitable parts of the world. Thus we find not only the leading countries abroad absorbing American products, but the other countries taking commodities which betoken an advancing tendency in their civilization.

Former President Alfredo Zayas of Cuba gives an example of the influence of American ways upon other countries when he says: "We Cubans feel proud when we consider our enormous progress of late in ways of life and ordered liberty, our advancement in culture. Among the causes of this we find our geographical location of Cuba near the powerful Republic of the United States. It is to her we owe our present lack of fanaticism, our wide tolerance." Thus one of the smaller nations reflects the glory, which at once must be our pride and our responsibility.

Within two years we have read this unusual bit of news:

"At last Arabia has a bathroom! And it is the first to be installed in that country! It has been built in the palace of the king, through the courtesy of an American manufacturer. All the modern conveniences have been placed there, and the room has been equipped with a long-handled brush for the regal back. Now that the king has set the example, perhaps his subjects will follow suit and soon we will hear that the port of Djeddah in the Red Sea, nearest sea approach to Mecca, has become a modern city. Civilization used to approach by means of new railroads. The bathtub now leads the way."

Benjamin Franklin, a unique example of individual genius, would have been interested to read how the Americanization of Africa is going on through the distribution of the products

of American ingenuity to that continent. His genius was the example and forerunner of an inventive development under which it seems as if almost every obstacle to comfort and ease is the inspiration for an invention to remove it. The Government some time ago published a report from William E. Vaughan, Jr., back from a business sojourn in Africa as representative of the Department of Commerce, saying, in part:

"Twenty-five years ago the Boer farmer crawled over the African veld in his ox-cart, and his womenfolk, in homespun garments, laboriously drew up water for the stock from the well. Today American windmills dot the veld, American motorcars, like beetles, pass from farm to farm, and the Dutch women are 'going in' for American silk and underwear. American types of agricultural implements are suitable to the South African soil and are popular. The United States is already an important factor in the supply of equipment for the gold-mining industry of South Africa, especially of rock drills and electrical machinery. Several large American cotton-ginning plants have been erected in the last two years. Internal-combustion engines are coming into use on the farms for raising water from the 'bore holes' or crudely dug wells."

Leading countries of Europe are not immune to the American influence, and it is apparent in a variety of ways—social and economic. London is said to be getting more like New York city every day. It is not supposed that English traditions of centuries will be changed overnight, but a gradual change is in progress, under which theater, dress, business habits, home life, and even architecture, are reflecting to some degree the qualities of American civilization. The British producers will have to change their ideas with regard to films or go bankrupt, it seems, for the latest word is that American-made moving pictures constitute 95 per cent of those shown. The ironic condition is found of practically a United States monopoly in Great Britain. Germany and Australia have adopted drastic legislation to cope with a similar condition, and recent word was that legislative action might be taken in England.

As naturally all the efforts of mankind are directed toward advancing the living conditions of humanity, probably the most complete presentation of the American idea, so to speak, that could be shown to the world is the "American Home," which was arranged for display at the International Exhibition of Household Appliances and Labor Saving Devices in the Grand Palais, Paris, this year. The inspiration for this unique home was a report made by Albert Broisat, who was sent to this country last spring by the Department of Public Instruction of the French Republic, under the auspices of which the Paris exhibition was arranged. M. Broisat said:

"The French people know that you Americans have mastered the art of getting your household and office work done with a minimum of human drudgery, but they do not know how you manage this. The French housewife, who still does her washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, scrubbing and cleaning with her own hands, has much to learn from the American woman, who uses little electrical servants for such work. And the European employer has much to learn from the American business man, who uses in his office, as well as in the factory, machines which reduce human labor to a minimum."

Pursuant to M. Broisat's report, an American committee was formed and finally it was decided that the United States could be best represented by an American home, which would serve as a model in beauty of architecture and furnishings and in perfection of mechanical appliances. This house, no doubt, is one to which many an American woman might look with envy, but at least she would be acquainted with the vacuum cleaner, washing and ironing machines, fireless cookers, electrical refrigerator and numerous other labor-saving devices, if she did not have them all, whereas the "little servants," well known here, are things calculated to amaze the French householder.

Last summer the president of the American Institute of Architects, D. Everett Wald, brought home from Europe

the story that modern construction, particularly steel and concrete building and new city structures in England, and to some extent on the Continent, has taken much from American architectural and building methods. From London to Tokio we find evidence that American ideas in architecture are taking root abroad. Herbert S. Martin, vice-president, of S. W. Straus & Co. of New York, after a 1925 trip abroad, stated:

"An amazing transformation is now taking place. Both in business and in residential types, London is taking up the typical American idea."

It is not surprising to hear him say further:

"The servant problem and high taxation are elements that have much to do with the present remarkable transformation. Many of the old London families find themselves financially unable to maintain their homes on the elaborate scale that existed before the World War, combined with which is the difficulty of obtaining efficient servants. Consequently, there is a growing demand for apartment houses. People simply are being forced to seek accommodations in hotels and apartments."

This adjustment process, through which America already has gone, to a large extent, because of the servant problem and other elements, is an international development today, and herein is a direction in which the American influence is noticeable.

"In Paris," says Mr. Waid, "the tearing down of the old city wall has given opportunity to build some remarkably fine multiple-family houses, six and seven story apartment houses, in attractive architecture, frequently approaching American ideas for apartment dwellings."

Professor Edward Capps of Princeton University recently told how the marble library, called the Gennadeion, built at Athens by the Carnegie Corporation for the American School of Classical Studies there, made such an impression that Athenian architects and builders were constantly visiting it to study its construction, while once a week the University of Athens held classes at the building to teach students, engineers and architects modern American methods and style. Thus hundreds of Athenians, in sight of the Acropolis, have been learning architecture from Americans, and the reintroduction of classical architecture through the instrumentality of this country is revolutionizing building in this historic city.

How great this influence will be in Athens may be estimated when it is stated further that Athens is at the beginning of a building boom and the city is said to be enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in its history. Not only the architecture is feeling the influence, but the methods of building are being Americanized. Labor-saving devices and speeding-up methods, unknown before the work on the American building was undertaken, have been adopted in practically all new construction at Athens. The population of the city is reported to be a million and a half, six times as great as it was five years ago, and tremendous building activity is in progress to relieve the congested housing conditions.

Among the latest of the great cities to turn to the apartment house is Tokio. Late in December it was reported that Tokio is to have an American apartment house, the first to be erected in that city of 5,000,000 inhabitants and considerable congestion. The Japanese Government, itself, has advanced part of the money for the construction of this building, which is considered an important experiment in adapting to that Oriental country Western means of relieving housing difficulties. The National Geographic Society, in commenting upon this project, also records that "in the larger cities a number of frame houses and some of brick have been built along American lines in recent years."

Not so long ago the interesting story was told of the study at first hand of American hotel methods by Maj. Tokuzhiro Fukuda for the benefit of Japan in the Imperial Artillery

School at Tokio. He went through every phase of kitchen and downstairs work in American hotels. He learned how to peel potatoes, prepare salads and sauces, set the table, prepare fruit and oyster cocktails, manage chambermaids, as well as to figure costs and profits.

The large majority of Americans think of Mexico as a land of revolution and possibly of business chaos, when as a matter of fact there are many evidences of progress in Mexico which would do justice to the best that is being done in America. It has been the privilege of the writer within the last few days to examine a hundred or more photographs of a remarkable suburban development adjoining the City of Mexico which in general design, in completeness of detail, in broad vision and in the character of dwellings erected match any similar development that we know of anywhere in America. Even the gas filling stations in connection with this development are of an artistic character, beautiful in design and construction, and put to shame any filling stations we have ever seen in any place in the United States.

During the last 15 years, and steadily increasing, the amount of building done in the City of Mexico and in the adjacent suburbs, the highway construction and the establishment of schools throughout that country surpasses all that had been done previously for a generation or two, and this notwithstanding the revolutionary work of late years. Moreover, this suburban development work around the City of Mexico has been done by American genius and with American money leading the way, supplemented by the hearty co-operation of some business men of that city.

In this work he was not only serving a group of hotel men, but he saw an opportunity thereby to contribute to the cause of international peace. His philosophy is that bringing our methods to his country would help to make Americans feel at home in Japan, and that such a condition would contribute to international peace, for nothing warlike could stir in one who felt at home. Here is an international application of the theory that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and it is the foreign side of the shield in the new relationships between America and the world.

Our side was briefly and pointedly summed up in the Thanksgiving Day proclamation of President Coolidge when he said:

"As we have grown in prosperity in material things, so, also, should go progress in moral and spiritual things. We are a God-fearing people, who should set ourselves against evil and strive for righteousness in living, and observing the Golden Rule, we should be free in our abundance to help and serve those less fortunately placed. We should bow in gratitude to God for his many favors."

A MINISTER'S VIEW.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
Enoree Circuit.

Enoree, S. C., June 21.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your liberal and generous help to ministers. Through my friends in industry I have learned to crave a subscription to the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD*, but the price seemed prohibitive. Your offer to ministers comes as a "gift" that is really appreciated. The high class of journalism that you produce is worth more to this country than can be estimated in dollars and cents. I count it a rare privilege to have your work to come to my "preacher's study" for the next 12 months. My people will get the best that I can get out of it in my conversations and sermons.

M. W. LEVER.

Because of the work they are doing and the small salaries received, the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has long had a rule to charge ministers of the Gospel only one-half the regular subscription price, or \$3.25 a year.

A TARIFF COMMISSION IS AN ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL BLUNDER.

COMMITMENT of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "a federation of over 1400 chambers of commerce and trade associations," is announced to the following policies:

- "1. A permanent tariff commission, to gather, investigate and tabulate technical and statistical facts of all kinds pertinent to the tariff schedules, both in this and other countries.
- "2. A flexible tariff—legislation permitting, in the event of changes of economic factors, adjustment of tariff rates by administrative authorities within limits prescribed by Congress for the purpose of maintaining a consistent tariff policy.
- "3. A tariff adjustment board, to decide what adjustment of customs duties should be made in specific cases, within limits fixed by Congress."

In short, to place the paramount national subject of the industrial and economic protection of the great United States in the hands of a small board, theoretically non-partisan and politically unbiased, but, inevitably, in actual practice both politically partisan and economically prejudiced.

For one thing, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States believes that "the Tariff Commission, as a research body, should be made permanent and continuing." In theory, fine!—that is the theory on which this commission was instituted, that it should be simply and solely a "research body."

But, what has been the actual practice—the actual condition under which this supposedly non-partisan, unprejudiced research body has been operating? With Democrats in control of the Government, it has been frankly a free-trade, or near free-trade, body; with Republicans in control, it has been equally advocative of a protective tariff. As was well brought out in a recent debate in the Senate, each President in his appointments has complied with the letter of the non-partisan provision, but not with the spirit—as was pointed out, as concrete illustrations, President Wilson named such "Republicans" to office as former Representative William Kent of California and former Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, while President Coolidge recently named Thomas F. Woodlock as a "Democrat" to the Interstate Commerce Commission, not to mention other similar selections in the past. The theory of a non-partisan, or bi-partisan, and unbiased commission of any kind is seductive; the practice, or operation, of such appointments is, politically, virtually beyond reasonable hope.

Thus, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States proposes that the tariff policy and tariff schedules shall be placed directly in the hands of an economic and a politically prejudiced commission. Even the pretense that it shall be merely a recommendatory body is discarded, and it is to be empowered avowedly "to decide what adjustment of customs duties should be made in specific cases." The qualifying clause, "within limits fixed by Congress," really means little; it simply means that Congress may decide that such "adjustments" shall not exceed 20 per cent, or 50 per cent, or 99.9 per cent, upward or downward, in such revisions.

As has been pointed out in the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD*, the official duties of the Tariff Board, as officially defined, give it no executive or administrative powers whatever; it is constituted, professedly, merely to make certain investigations and to lay actual facts, as it finds them, before the President and the Congress for their information and guidance. Yet, even as it is, the Tariff Commission has not hesitated to make recommendations as to increase or reduction of tariff schedules, and in a general way these recommendations have been framed in accord with the political-economic principles of the majority members of the board.

What will be the result when such positively and actively discriminatory powers are given outright to this commission?

Under the proposed plan, it is not impossible that the direct, positive wishes and demands of the people of the land, as expressed at the polls in an election, may be ignored and overridden and thwarted. On an issue of protective tariff and free trade, the people may vote for a protective tariff, but with the opposition in control of the Government until a new President or a new Congress, or both, as chosen in such election, can take office the party in power can run directly counter to the wishes of the people and enforce its own policy—possibly with disastrous results—until the election wishes of the voters can be put into effect.

And even after a Congress thus selected by the people takes office, this commission still will be empowered to "decide what adjustment of customs duties should be made," in absolute disregard and defiance of the wishes of the people.

Is the control of this vital subject of the tariff to be taken from Congress—from the hands of the direct representatives of the people—and be placed in the hands of a little group of men, possibly appointed on political considerations only? One may not have 100 per cent of faith in the efficiency of Congress, but the Congress at least represents the political and economic sentiment of a majority of the voters of the land; it is not the selection of even the "titular" head of any political party.

We shall not at this time discuss the alternative of a protective tariff or free trade. We simply cite the grave dangers—the unwarranted delegation of the people's authority to a politically appointed little group of personally selected men—in this proposition of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

On this proposed precedent it would not be impossible or even impracticable to abolish the Congress altogether and, through commissions and boards and bureaus—politically and economically prejudiced and biased commissions, boards and bureaus—to frame the economic policies of the United States and run the entire business of the nation.

NOT BURNED YET.

A WELL-KNOWN New England man, writing to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in regard to the law violation throughout the land, due to the disregard of the Prohibition law, said:

"By the way, I find myself wondering how you can live in Baltimore. From the accounts of the 'wet' sentiment there, one would think you would be burned at the stake."

We have not yet seen any disposition on the part of the enemies of Prohibition to burn us at the stake, but that there is a very bitter, unrelenting sentiment in Baltimore among thousands of people against Prohibition is unquestionably true. On the other hand, there are many tens of thousands of Baltimore people who heartily oppose the whole liquor business. The only trouble is that they do not make their voice as resounding as do the liquor-interest people. These advocates of Prohibition, intense in their views on the subject, to a considerable extent sit down quietly and let the "wets" do all the shouting and talking. This is not due to any lack of interest in Prohibition on the part of the Prohibition believers, but merely because they have no voice through which to express themselves in the shape of any daily paper supporting the Prohibition laws. They live in a "wet" community, where the distillery and brewery interests have always been a strong factor in financial and social life, with "wet" newspapers, with the utmost influence of the liquor interests seeking to break down Prohibition, and through inaction, or a failure to realize their individual responsibility, they let the "wets" do most of the talking.

PRESIDENT WARFIELD OF SEABOARD AIR LINE ENTHUSIASTIC OVER FLORIDA AND SOUTH GEORGIA.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who recently returned from two or three weeks' trip of inspection over Seaboard lines, also with respect to new construction in connection with Seaboard extensions in Florida, in an interview with the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said:

"My business carried me pretty well throughout Florida and up the West Coast to Georgia, entering at Greenville. Increased building operations in Florida, notwithstanding the setback incident to the unhealthy land boom, is indicative of underlying conditions in that state. Florida is cleaning up. This applies not alone to subdivisions in various parts of Florida, but the general financial and business situation as well. Where there were weaknesses, they are being strengthened; where there has been bad management, it is being weeded out; where there has been overspeculation, methods are being instituted to prevent repetition. The 'back-to-the-farm' movement is progressing. Make no mistake about the future of Florida—it is assured.

"Entering Georgia, I do not know when I have seen such prospects of abundant crops as in southern Georgia; on every side there is evidence of great agricultural prosperity. New people are coming into that country. The diversification of crops is marked and I hope it will spread not only throughout Georgia, but will reach down into Florida. It now reaches the Seaboard's River Junction line and territory contiguous thereto. This whole country of northern Florida and that broad southern belt of Georgia shows wonderful activity and is responding not only to crop diversification, but improved farming methods and stock raising. New houses are going up, additions to houses and barns are being built, thrift is evident on all sides. I rode through farm after farm, and when you see on these farms tobacco in quantity and in fine condition, next to it corn, between the rows of corn rows of peanuts, cotton in the next field, watermelons in the next, vegetables, then the peach orchards, pecan groves, the dairy farms, hog and cattle raising, you begin to realize the tremendous advantages this section of our Southern territory possesses. I went through the Swift Packing Company's plant in Moultrie, where they are slaughtering 1000 hogs a day and 75 to 100 steers. If anyone has any doubt as to the future of our Southern country, I suggest an automobile trip along the splendid roads with which this territory is either equipped or is being equipped."

HOW TO SELL HIGHWAY AND BRIDGE BONDS.

Bond Trustees of Special Road and Bridge District No. 7 of Putnam County, Florida.

Palatka, Fla., June 25.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Herewith copy for two advertisements as Notice of Sale of our \$1,250,000 Highway Bonds and \$500,000 Memorial Bridge Bonds. Kindly run both advertisements in two issues, preferably in the weeks beginning June 27 and July 11.

Putnam county has 127 miles of state roads in project: 32 miles complete, 42 under construction, 25 being surveyed and 28 to be surveyed. The \$1,250,000 issue constructs a system of laterals connecting all parts of the county with the state's program, costing \$4,500,000.

The issue of \$500,000 Memorial Bridge bonds supplements a previous issue to make the total cost \$1,250,000 for a concrete arch and double bascule lift bridge across the scenic St. Johns River at Palatka. Originally a 20-foot roadway was planned, while this issue enlarges the bridge to a 30-foot roadway. Five state roads in the county cross the bridge.

The roads will finish in 18 months and the bridge in September, 1927.

J. W. HART, Secretary.

Secretary Mellon and Others on Quarterly Payment of Taxes.

HON. A. W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry as to whether the payment of taxes to cities and states quarterly would, in his opinion, based on the quarterly payments of income taxes, be wise or not, writes:

"I have your letter of June 17 suggesting the feasibility of state and city taxes being paid quarterly, as is now being done in the case of Federal taxes. I am not familiar with the conditions under which tax payments are made in the various states and other subdivisions; but I am inclined to think that, while it would increase the bookkeeping to permit tax payment to be made in quarterly rather than annual payments, the resulting benefit to the taxpayers themselves would probably justify any inconvenience caused to those charged with the collection of taxes."

In the light of Secretary Mellon's familiarity with the whole income tax situation and the benefit that quarterly payments have been to the country, his letter will awaken widespread interest throughout the land.

Other evidence of the value of these quarterly payments is given in a letter from J. C. McAuliffe, secretary of the Augusta Junior Chamber of Commerce, who, writing on this subject, shows that Augusta, Ga., is already collecting taxes quarterly, and in discussing the subject says:

"I note with a great deal of interest your article on the front page of the current issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD advocating quarterly payment of city and state taxes.

"I thought you would be interested to know that for a number of years quarterly payments for municipal taxes have been in vogue in Augusta. The plan is for the first half of the city taxes to be paid on or about April 20, and the other quarterly thereafter, and it has been working very satisfactorily.

"Of course, the absolute payment of the full amount of taxes is not enforced until after December 20 of the current year, but a penalty is levied for failure to pay the taxes promptly. In other words, it is tantamount to procuring a reduction of taxes to pay them promptly as due on the quarterly payment basis, figuring, however, the first payment to be half of the sum due for the year."

Commenting on the suggestion of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD about quarterly payments of taxes, the Durham Morning Herald, Durham, N. C., says:

"The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is advocating that states, counties and cities go on a basis of collecting taxes in quarterly payments as the Federal Government does, instead of calling for full payment at one time. That, it is argued, would eliminate much of the hardship on taxpayers, would give a continuous income throughout the year and in many other ways would benefit the taxpayer and the Government."

After quoting in full the editorial on the suggestion, the Herald closes with these statements:

"The plan would work well in a city having a business government, like Durham, for instance. In this city it could be put into effect without much trouble to the tax-collecting department. In counties and in cities with less business in their handling of public affairs, there would be more confusion. But as most of the cities are rapidly changing to modern business methods, and as the counties in this state are now getting ready to follow suit, the matter of changing to quarterly payments could be taken under consideration with a view to putting it into effect at an early date. Of course, there would have to be proper legislative enactment to permit the change, but once the legislators find that the change would make it easier on the taxpayers, would provide a steady income for the governments, and would considerably reduce complaint caused by taxpayers having to pay all at once, we believe there would be little difficulty in securing the change. It would be well for our lawmakers of the immediate future to give this matter serious study."

L. J. Brown of the Gateway Development Company of Jennings, Fla., writes:

"Under date of June 24, wherein you suggest quarterly

payments for city and state taxes: You are to be commended for this thought, and it should be put into practice by our states. Florida can well afford to be the first to start this movement, which will be of greater benefit to more people than any other one thing at this time."

A. D. Witten, president of the American Furniture Company, Martinsville, Va.:

"I have just read your article on the front cover of your issue of June 24, and I believe your suggestion is one of the most important points before the country today.

"There is no reason why the taxes could not be paid in four installments each year. There is always sufficient labor hanging around the municipal buildings to do the work without any extra cost whatever. The quarterly payments of the Federal taxes have, I think, saved the day; in fact, industries would not have been able to pay the taxes if it had been necessary to pay in advance.

"I think you have hit the nail squarely on the head, as you usually do."

BIG COMMERCE AT JACKSONVILLE.

THE Florida National Bank of Jacksonville is sending out a remarkably interesting folder, entitled "Jacksonville and Its Relation to World Trade." It is peculiarly timely that this should be done, because Florida's future will largely depend upon the attention given to commercial, industrial and agricultural development. What Jacksonville is doing in the development of its commercial interests is indicative of what every port in Florida and in the whole South, for that matter, should do in seeking to stimulate increasing trade coastwise and with the world at large.

According to the statement issued by this bank, the commerce of Jacksonville for 1925 was as follows:

	Tons	Value
Imports	327,829	\$9,507,032
Exports	118,510	12,088,043
Coastwise (inbound)	1,262,501	89,275,219
Coastwise (outbound)	716,047	73,326,164
Intercoastal (inbound)	77,682	7,937,496
Intercoastal (outbound)	36,156	3,825,000
Local traffic	478,699	18,993,013
	3,017,424	\$214,951,967

The development of Jacksonville as an important commercial center has been made possible, of course, by man's work in the building of jetties, giving an ample channel into the St. Johns River, with its magnificent harbor facilities.

In addition to its commercial interests, the Florida National Bank states that there are now 436 industrial plants in Jacksonville, with a present estimated annual production of \$100,000,000. Electric current for manufacturing purposes is furnished by the municipally owned electric plant at 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for small users and 1¼ cents per kilowatt-hour for larger users. It is also said that this electric plant paid to the city last year a net profit of \$900,000.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, calling attention to these facts, the Florida National Bank writes:

"The port, owing to its favorable location with reference to transportation and distribution, has made tremendous strides during the past four years, as will be observed from one of the items in the folder stating that the foreign trade in 1925 was about 175 per cent greater than that in 1922.

"The city also has experienced a stable and wonderful growth, not only in area and population but industrially as well. Many important corporations and firms were quick to note the growing improvements of the city, and have located branches and agencies here. The splendid transportation facilities, favorable climate, cheap power and excellent plant sites are some of the features attracting new industries.

"Our organization is keenly alive to the progress being made and is keeping pace by continually providing enlarged facilities."

FRANCE'S APPRECIATION OF EFFORT OF
MANUFACTURERS RECORD TO HAVE
ALLIES DEBTS CANCELLED.

5, Avenue Montaigne.

15th June 1926

Dear Sir,

You surmised rightly
in thinking that I would
be interested by your generous
review of the book
"Our Debt to France". It is
indeed an admirable one,
worthy of the book and
of the Manufacturers'
Record.

Your sentiments for us
in these trying days
excite in us the deepest
gratitude.

Believe me with
many thanks and
all good wishes

Very sincerely yours

Jussorand

John Moody of New York, writing from England about an

editorial in this paper in favor of cancelling the debts of the
Allies, says:

"I deeply appreciate your courtesy in writing me regarding the Allied debt matters. I already knew that you had been discussing this matter for some time and had advocated the only sane view there is on the subject. I should like to get an opportunity later on when I return to New York to talk with you and see if something constructive cannot be done next winter to coalesce American sentiment along this line a little more effectively.

"The editorial you enclosed greatly interested me, and also several others in London to whom I have shown it."

REDUCE FEDERAL TAXATION.

A LEADING business man in the South who has given much study to the question of the amortization of our national bonded indebtedness, in the course of a letter on the subject writes:

"If we could agree on the principle of a distribution of the burden of paying the war debt over a number of years, I am sure that the details could be worked out.

"If the present debt could be refunded within the next few years into serial bonds, payable approximately at the rate of \$400,000,000 a year, the problem, in my judgment, would be practically solved, but so long as the idea prevails in Washington that the earnings and profits of the country shall be drawn on at the rate of \$800,000,000 or more a year in order to reduce this debt, and that the bonds, even when purchased before maturity, shall be put in a sinking fund, still drawing interest that has to be covered by taxation, I think the progress of the country will be materially impeded while we are in this process.

"My interest in the matter and whatever I have said about it is prompted by a desire to prevent this generation that we are now living in from having its wings clipped by the adoption of a too heroic policy of handling this question.

"We all, of course, recognize the desirability of liquidating this indebtedness in a reasonable time, but we all know that if the effort is made in too short a period it can only be by withdrawing money from the earnings and profits of the country that could be better used in developing it. Good business men do not object to using borrowed money at a low rate of interest if they can use it at a profit.

"While the President and his advisers, with whose views I am generally in sympathy, are, I think, in this case making a serious mistake, and while there is the evident desire to close the question, I am sure that it should not be closed. It is certain, I think, to come up at the next session of Congress, and in the meantime there will be ample time for public and private discussion from which it should be possible to determine not only on a correct policy, but the details as to how it should be worked out.

"What I apprehend is that this question may become political, which would be unfortunate."

It would, indeed, be unfortunate if a strictly economic subject of this kind should be thrown into politics, just as it is unfortunate that the tariff question, which should be an economic matter purely and simply, is to so large an extent a political one.

The views expressed by the writer of the foregoing letter serve to emphasize all the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has been saying on the subject. We are paying off our national indebtedness too rapidly for the good of the business interests of the country, resulting in taxing our people unduly instead of permitting a portion of this tax money to go back into business operations. We have a vast country of almost unlimited resources awaiting further development which would greatly enrich the whole nation. By lessening taxation we can increase the available supply of money for the extension of existing plants, for the building of new plants and for the expansion of business activities, all of which will inure to the benefit of the whole country and make it very much easier in the years to come to pay off our indebtedness with a fair degree of rapidity instead of at the heavy rate at which we are now paying.

HOW THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS ARE RAISING THEIR CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

THE EVENING SUN of Baltimore, a very pronounced "wet" paper, lately published a Washington dispatch from its correspondent, William P. Helm, Jr., giving an interesting account of how the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is being financed. In that dispatch it is said that the \$300,000 drive which the wets are making this year for the modification of the Volstead Act is being financed, in the main, by 10 separate groups of business and professional interests. According to this dispatch, the fund, which is in addition to another \$300,000 fund for routine work during the year, is being raised in a half dozen or so of the larger cities, and no attempt is being made to obtain wet financial support, at the moment, in the rural sections. Each of the 10 groups has been tentatively assessed \$30,000. The groups against which this assessment has been made are as follows:

- Lawyers.
- Doctors.
- Hotels.
- Movies and Amusements.
- Druggists.
- Grocers.
- Restaurants.
- Bankers.
- Brokers.
- Manufacturers and Lithographers.

Committees within each group are seeking to raise the allotted \$30,000. The money, as raised, is deposited in banks to the credit of the local committees and is sent to national headquarters at Washington as needed on requisition from Captain Stayton. The statement says:

"This method of raising set funds is somewhat of an innovation. For about five years the financial activities of the wets were decentralized, but during the past two years they have been cleared through the Washington headquarters."

"Three-fourths of our spendings at the present time," said Captain Stayton, "are being used for political organization—mass-meetings and the like. About one-fourth is being used for our educational campaign."

The dispatch adds:

"While wet support is coming from all the groups named, funds are not flowing in as rapidly as Captain Stayton would like to see them, and there appears to be some doubt about the association's raising the full \$300,000 desired this year."

"The wet drive for funds has been confined to the largest cities for two reasons: First, the difficulties and expense of collecting the money are less than they would be in more sparsely settled communities; second, sentiment in the big cities is regarded as wetter than elsewhere. * * *

"The wets have on their staff several solicitors who are employed in populous sections to raise funds for the ordinary running expenses of their organization. It is the custom of the association to pay their canvassers salaries, but only after the canvassers have proved that they can raise money. For the first few weeks of their employment solicitors are given a percentage of what they collect."

Captain Stayton is authority for the statement that the wet organization is not seeking the financial support of former distillers, brewers or saloonkeepers. Nevertheless, the Baltimore Sun, the parent of the Evening Sun, in a dispatch from Washington gives the names of a number of contributors. These include Fred Bauernschmidt, a former brewer; George Gunther, Jr., president of the George Gunther, Jr., Brewing Company, both of Baltimore; the former as giving \$250 and the latter \$300. Among the other contributors mentioned were the American Cone & Pretzel Co., Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co., Buffalo Brewery, T. Francis Hart, Hart Glass

Manufacturing Co. and the Coopers' Union of Los Angeles. In this list are given the names of Mrs. Edward S. Harkness as contributing \$5000; Edward S. Harkness, \$100; John A. Roebling of New Jersey, \$5000; Siegfried Roebling, \$5000; James A. Stillman, H. H. Rogers, Louis C. Tiffany and others.

A dispatch to the Sun says that contributions to this Association Against the Prohibition Amendment approximated \$55,000 in January and February, with expenditures of \$46,000 in the same period. It adds:

"Many prominent persons, the report shows, were among those who contributed \$100 or more. Breweries, beverage makers, glassware manufacturers and other trades formerly affiliated with the liquor business, and one labor group—the Coopers' Union of California—are also listed as contributors."

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will need every dollar it can raise, but every dollar it raises and spends will be as valueless in the final result as though it had been dumped into the Atlantic Ocean. The Prohibition Amendment is a part of our Constitution. It will stand as long as this Government stands. It cannot be repealed, and all the brewers and distillers and glass manufacturers and bankers and doctors and lawyers and others who are contributing to this campaign to destroy our Prohibition laws are wasting their money. The work of this organization and the testimony of the wets before the Senate Judiciary Committee have only served to arouse the Prohibition advocates throughout the country to a determination to "carry on" a campaign in favor of the Prohibition laws with such vigor and energy as to forever down the anti-Prohibition movement.

A PROPHECY FOR THE FUTURE.

JOHAN W. SIBLEY, general sales manager, Birmingham Clay Products Company, sends the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a clipping from the Birmingham News of some things which happened in Birmingham in 1901. One of these items was an interview with the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, in which the statement was made that "he believed that the next 10 years ought to see a growth which would exceed the past 30 years."

Commenting on that statement, Mr. Sibley writes:

"I remember your visit to Birmingham in 1901. Few of us had the vision you had and the sequel shows that even your predictions were exceeded. In the census of 1910 Birmingham showed an increase of 245 per cent over 1900. Much of our great development is due to the friendly preaching of its resources and opportunities by you through the columns of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD."

Not only was the prediction made in 1901 exceeded, but most of the predictions made by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD during the last 44 years about the South have been far surpassed by the realities.

In early days it was fully realized that a large proportion of our readers did not believe that the South would make such progress as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD was constantly proclaiming and predicting. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to us that what was then predicted has been largely more than fulfilled. And now if we were to venture a prediction as to the future, it would be that the progress of the South during the next 10 years will far exceed all the achievements of the last 25 years. Almost impossible as it may seem to some that this can be done, nevertheless, based on a knowledge of what the South has been doing during the last 50 years and what its resources are, and of the progress now under way and in prospect, we venture to make this prophecy, and the writer trusts that 10 years hence he may be able either frankly to confess that he has failed as a prophet or that he has lived to see the prophecy fulfilled.

De-Zone the Postal Rates Is the Obvious Message of the Map.

THE Editor and Publisher in its issue of June 12 in covering the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the International Circulation Managers Association in Philadelphia, reported the address to the association of Robert S. Regar, Third Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Regar spoke, in part, as follows:

"There are no words of praise too high for the earnest, high-purposed newspapers and periodicals. They have done and are doing a great work for the general uplift of the nation. They constantly battle for the right, defend the weak, champion reforms, promote intelligence and inspire patriotism.

"Writers acclaim the last 25 years as the most wonderful and epoch-making quarter-century in history. Much credit is due the newspapers and other publications of the country for the important part they have taken in bringing about this unusual development and progress.

"I have just referred to the progress and development of the last 25 years. The press has more than kept the pace in this respect and it is gratifying to note the changes for the better in the publishing field. There has been a noteworthy improvement in the practices and ethics of journalism. This is true not only with respect to the contents of publications generally, both in their reading text and their advertisements, but their methods of circulation and other business practices are on a much higher plane. In portraying the news of the day and disseminating information concerning the multifarious activities of mankind, there is a notable effort to stick to the truth and to curb these tendencies to sensationalism which caused serious concern 25 years ago."

The same issue of the Editor and Publisher presented an outline map of the United States, which it has courteously permitted the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to use herewith. The dots on the map tell a tale. The eye takes in with a quick sweep the location of 2000 daily newspapers which the dots represent. The striking fact brought out is that east of a line drawn through the center of the map are about three-fourths of the newspapers—1500, while west of this line the dots show the other 25 per cent. This proportion about represents the relative manifold business activity of the country, excepting agriculture, which will show a greater proportion west of the line. Here we have massed east of the line 75 per cent of the daily newspapers and about a like proportion of other publications, including periodicals, religious papers, magazines, and business papers.

The dots in the northeastern part of the map are particularly significant. Here they are massed, becoming fewer and fewer as the eye travels west over the map, over the great wide spaces until the Pacific Coast states are reached, where the dots again cluster. No one can study this map without clearly perceiving the loci of the publishing field and the importance of the newspaper, and its work and influence in the daily activities of the nation are brought clearly and suggestively to the eye.

The Associated Business Papers, which embrace the leading business publications in the country, and of which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is a member, in an advertisement just issued, with the caption "Highways of Knowledge," very aptly and truthfully say:

"The United States is not merely a physical union. It is a union of hearts and minds created by common ideals, habits, thoughts and purposes, which demands Highways of Knowledge, and the business papers have the news, the trend of thought and practice, and carry advertisements, which, in reality, are a market place of industry."

In the massed centers, represented by the dots on the map, are being unfolded daily a panorama of activity in manufacturing, in industry, in general business, in commerce, in banking and all that is embraced in the diversified business

operations, exceeding in volume, output and distribution any similar region of the world. The newspapers in reporting these activities present a picture of facts, information, suggestions, enthusiasm and all the factors helpful to the promotion and conduct of business.

From overseas comes additional emphasis of the newspaper link in drawing people together. At the advertising convention in Philadelphia last week Dr. Marcel Knecht, an official of *Le Matin*, Paris, and official representative of the Government to the Advertising Convention, in an address said:

"Trade is one of the mutual interests and one of the strongest links. Advertising is even a stronger link, for through advertising we get a clear understanding of the other's ideals, needs, possibilities and standards of living."

And here comes Charles H. Holland, president of the Independence Companies of Philadelphia, who in an address to the Insurance Advertising conference at the Philadelphia Advertising Convention, said:

"Newspapers are one of the wonders of the modern world. More than any other single instrumentality, they guide the multitude to a common viewpoint; they assemble for all of us a mass of world facts, the knowledge of which nationalizes and internationalizes our thoughts and so broadens our sympathies and, let us hope, our tolerance and generous impulses. With their tens of millions of daily circulation, they wield an influence that is immeasurable; their commendation of any principle or proposal or person is of incalculable value to that which they commend, while their condemnation of any such is a tragedy for that which they condemn."

E. F. Dahm, associate educational director LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Ill., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD referring to its Blue Book of Southern Progress, says:

"This looks to us to be one of the most comprehensive undertakings available, and you are certainly to be congratulated by every well-wisher of the South and every citizen in the country. We are still a nation of localities, and geography as we get it in school does not seem to stay with us in later years. Consequently, all such undertakings as yours deserve real support."

As the statistical and descriptive information in the Blue Book has been published from time to time in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and all of it is the result of years of study of the South by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, this tribute to the importance and value of widely distributing this information is another telling point for news of this kind to have the right to go to every business man in the country on a uniform and equal basis.

Dr. Joseph Collins, neurologist and author, said in an address recently at the Lake Placid Club, where the New York Library Association is holding its annual meeting:

"We go to school not to learn to think, but to finish a course. Happiness is gained through letting our imaginations have their sway, but education in this country is always suppressing imagination. Standardization and intolerance are our two besetting sins. Real education we get through the voluntary reading and roving.

"The only two educational institutions able to rid themselves of the curse of standardization and intolerance are the newspapers and libraries. A man who reads the New York Times every morning for four years and follows up the leads of news, editorial comment and feature subjects, will secure a genuine education in geography, science, general literature and—what is more important—a comprehension of world affairs and peoples."

The suggestion which Dr. Collins makes about the New York Times can be very properly applied to many other newspapers and publications in various places throughout the country.

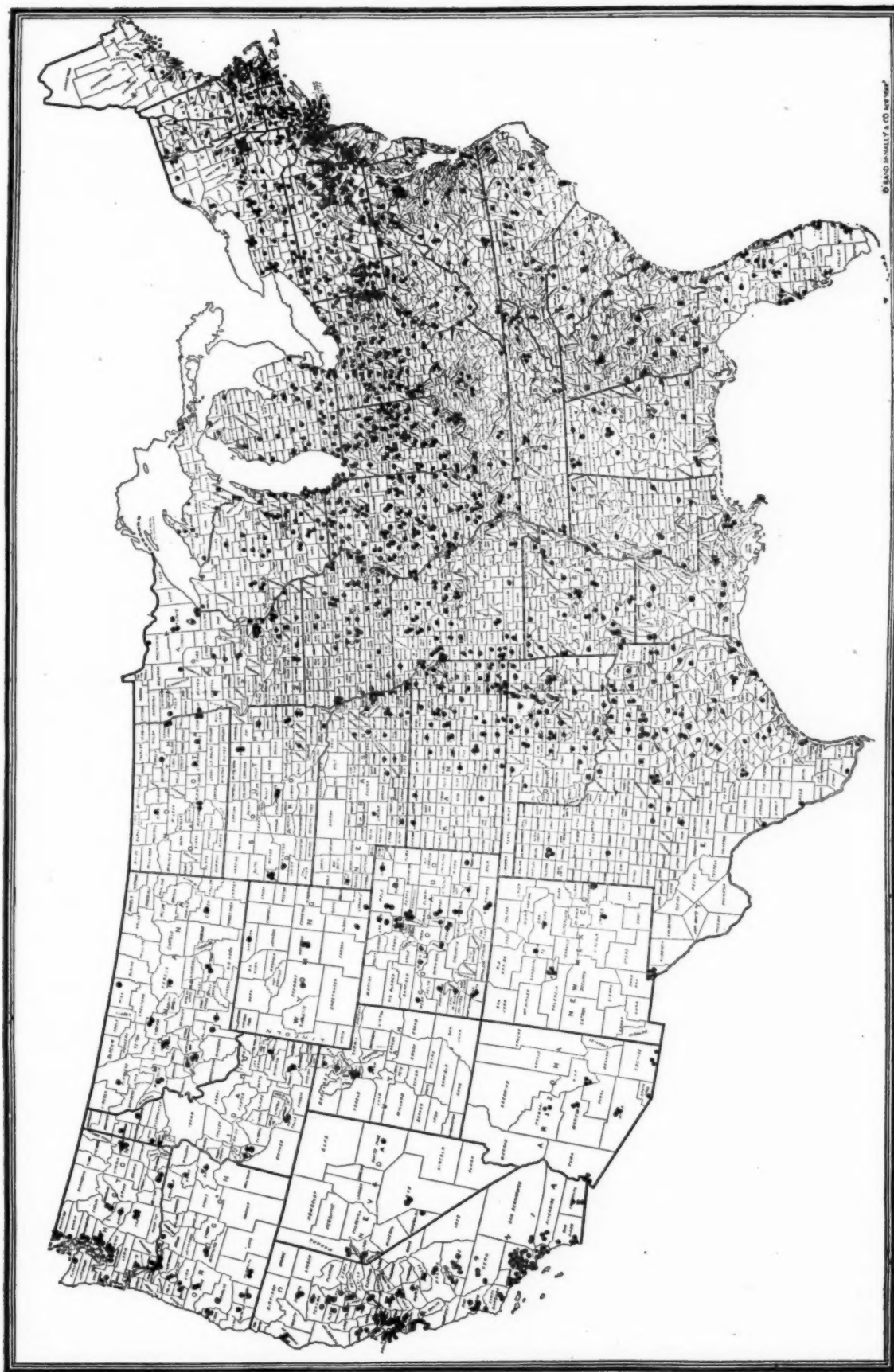
The Better Business News, a publication issued by the

Better Business Bureau of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in a recent number made the following comment:

"The advertising columns of our publication are often as interesting as those devoted to news, articles and stories, particularly at this time of the year. The number of adver-

tisements which have sparkling news appeal, substantial educational value and the interest of a well-told story grows steadily. The underlying reason for this development deserves recognition by the consumer."

The news and information in advertisements are often more practical and useful—and, as the paragraph says,



LOCATION AND NUMBER OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES—EACH OF THE 2000-ODD DOTS REPRESENTS A NEWSPAPER.

From Editor and Publisher, June 12, 1926. Republished by cour. esp.

advertisements sparkle with news appeals—than editorials and articles, and they are steadily developing in this direction.

The part the newspaper plays in the daily activities of business, and its far-reaching, broadening and helpful influence was well stated by the Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York, as follows:

"So much we know, yet we do not fail to recognize that the contribution of the American newspaper is civic, educational, moral and inspirational, as well as economic. Moreover, it is the great force that binds America together. In its columns—news, editorial, advertising—may be discovered its essential function, to integrate the 117,000,000 Americans into one American people. Voluntary co-operation is the American plan, and the American newspaper is its chief instrument."

What is the lesson to be drawn from this definition of a newspaper's value and broadening influence and the dots on the map? It is clearly that the newspapers should have unimpeded and equalized distribution from one coast to the other, from Portland, Maine, to San Diego, Cal., that this distribution should not be interrupted or impeded as is now being done by the application of the zone postal rates, which were adopted as a war measure in 1917, and, unlike most war measures, have not only not been abolished but the rates have actually increased, and these increased rates were added after the war was over.

What is the zone system? It is, as was stated in an editorial in a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, similar to the old tollgate system, which has long since been abolished. The country is divided into a series of zones, up to eight, and in the case of newspapers and publications these rates are applied by zones on advertisements, as follows:

	Per Pound
First zone.....	2 cents
Second zone.....	2 cents
Third zone.....	3 cents
Fourth zone.....	6 cents
Fifth zone.....	6 cents
Sixth zone.....	6 cents
Seventh zone.....	8 cents
Eighth zone.....	8 cents

It is quite true that the zone rates are applied differentially to advertisements and reading matter, but as reading matter and advertisements are tied together, one cannot be distributed without the other, the complete publication must, of course, carry the average expense of distribution, and readers want the advertisements.

Take as an example the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Its average zone rate of distribution is in the fifth zone, which requires an average rate of 6 cents per pound, and the injustice of this average figure is brought out by the fact that, according to the Government's own figures, the cost of handling the MANUFACTURERS RECORD through the mails is about 2.40 cents a pound, and this proportion exists with all zone publications.

The continuing application of the zone system by the Postoffice Department is unquestionably impeding and interrupting the broad distribution of newspapers and publications from one section to another, and to the detriment of the country. The people should have the right of uniform Government service. A citizen living in the section indicated by the last dots in the Northeast is delivered by the Postoffice Department a local publication at the 2-cent rate, which is Zone 1 rate, while the Government charges a citizen in San Diego, Cal., for the same publication the rate for the eighth zone, or 8 cents a pound. This is unquestionably class service on a differential basis and is wholly contrary to the spirit of Government service, and, as far as we know, is different from any other Government service.

It is quite clear that the zone system is wrong from two standpoints—first that of principle, as it is unfair for the Government to charge one citizen different from another,

and second, it is against broad, public policy. It should be the aim of the Postoffice Department and the postal committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to consider the zone system of rates without further delay, and on their merits, and do away with them, as the zone rates, in the first place, were a war tax, so intended to be, and that, with most special war taxes, should have been abolished at the earliest possible moment. Senator McKellar, in a recent article in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, brought out this most interesting fact. He said:

"On October 13, 1917, a bill was passed by the Congress and approved by the President, providing for four progressive increases in second-class mail matter and providing zone rates for advertising matter. The reasons for increasing postal rates were that the Congress believed that it was an equitable way to raise additional revenue for war purposes. After the war the rates on first-class mail matter, namely, letters, were reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, but the rates on second-class matter were not changed. * * *

"The Joint Commission on the Postal Service were instructed to take proof upon the workings of the new rates and report back to the ensuing Congress. The Commission held hearings last summer in Washington, Atlanta, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Augusta, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. A report was made on May 10, 1926. * * *

"During the first six months of the operation of the Act of February 28, 1925, the revenue arising from first-class postage was substantially just the same as the revenue derived from the old rates. * * * As to second-class matter, without exception, the overwhelming body of the proof shows that the publishers of newspapers and magazines, ever since the rates of 1920 went into effect, had been constantly decreasing the amount of second-class matter transported in the mails, and had diverted the same to transportation by baggage cars, express trucks, automobiles and other means of transportation where the rates of transportation were cheaper than mail rates. They all testified that enormous quantities of second-class matter was no longer transported through the mails. * * *

"Our committee heard representatives from all the newspaper associations, magazine associations and individual publishers of magazines and newspapers throughout the country. * * * Without exception, they all testified they would prefer to use the mails, even at a slightly higher rate than they could get the same transportation from others, but they could not stand the postal rates imposed. They were unanimous in the assertion that if the Government would restore the 1920 rates it would bring enormous quantities of publications back into the Postoffice Department, and in their judgment it would mean tremendously increased revenues to the Government on the classes of publications which the Government can now handle at a profit under the 1920 rates. * * *

"I believe that the higher rate imposed under the Act of October 3, 1917, was more than the traffic would bear, and that it has shut out an enormous amount of mail that could be transported by the Postoffice Department at a profit. * * *

"Second-class mail subject to the zone rates is the only branch of the mail service which over a period of years has shown a decrease in volume. The evidence is overwhelming that this decrease in volume is due entirely to the present rates. * * *

"The newspaper publishers cited very striking examples as to the withdrawal of their publications from the mails in order to obtain cheaper service outside of the mails. * * *

"It was pointed out that one publication, if it used the mails, would pay to the Government \$252.90 per week, whereas the only cost to the Government for carrying that publication would be \$15.75 per week, or a difference of \$217.15. This publication has diverted its distribution of more than 30,000 copies per week from the mails to truck service, which it obtains at \$10 per day, or \$70 per week, thus making a saving in distribution of \$152.90 per week. Under the rates proposed in my substitute, the Postoffice Department would carry this publication at \$52.50 per week, if train service were available, and make a profit of \$36.75, and still cut under the truck rate of \$70 per week. * * *

"In view of the much cheaper rate provided by other agencies the question has been frequently asked as to why publishers use the mail at all. The answer is that they do not want to deprive anyone of the privilege of reading a newspaper who wants to read it. * * *

"War taxes have been taken off or greatly reduced on all other commodities and even on other mail matter, and I believe that they ought to be reduced to the 1920 rates on

second-class matter. It is perfectly evident that the Act of February 28, 1925, has placed a greater burden on the traffic than the traffic will bear, and we have got to reduce the rates in order to increase the income of the Government. We have the same overhead, the same cost of transportation, the same amounts for rural carriers, the same amounts for city carriers, the same salaries for postmasters and a general increase of \$70,000,000 for salaries paid, and yet, by reason of the increase provided for in the Act of October 3, 1917, and the Act of February 28, 1925, we find that the Postoffice Department has actually lost more than 721,000,000,000 pieces of mail in the current year and the amount of matter going to other means of transportation is constantly increasing. On this state of facts it is absolutely certain that the Government has lost revenue by reason of this great loss of business. It is a revenue that we should not lose. * * *

The zone question, as well as the general second-class postage rate question, has been before Congress now for four or five years for correction, and while Senator McKellar hoped for some cure to be voted at the session just ended, it was not found possible to bring this about, and a consideration of a change in the rates is further postponed until the next session of Congress to assemble in December. In thus delaying this postal rate question for four or five years Congress is continuing an imposition on the newspapers and publications of the country, and the time has come for correcting the evil and ending the wrong by abolishing the zone system.

WASHINGTON INVESTIGATIONS.

SOME idea—some slight and inadequate idea—of the vast sums which the American people pay each year merely for investigations by some of the departments, boards, councils, bureaus and commissions of the Government may be found in a compilation inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Jones of Washington, showing that "the costs of investigations since the organization of the Federal Trade Commission, March 16, 1915, to March 31, 1926," have run to \$3,382,593.75 for that one Government agency alone.

Most expensive of these investigations was the "war-time cost finding, direction of the President, December, 1915," running to \$1,326,502.14. This work, says the Commission, "covered about 77 commodities," but, it adds, that "reports on the following were issued: Copper costs, woolen-rag trade, coal costs, canned-food costs, war-time lumber costs"—what, then, one wonders, became of the other 72 investigations involved in this million-dollar exploration? A food inquiry, at the direction of the President, involving the meat, flour and canning industries and the grain trade, ran to \$663,665.55.

Least expensive was an investigation on book paper, \$1074.55, but "National Wealth" cost \$147,579.04; "Bread," \$101,828.10; "Farm Implements," \$104,665.78, and "Pipe Lines and Gasoline," \$100,675.88.

Forty-three investigations are reported as contributing to the total of \$3,382,593.75, making an average of \$78,664.97 apiece.

"I just ask Senators to try to think of any substantial good that has come to the country from any of those investigations," said Senator Jones.

A question which every man, woman and child—for each man, woman and child is a taxpayer, either directly or indirectly—well may ask himself or herself.

THE Socialist party of America is now going to establish a radio-broadcasting station to spread its propaganda. Why not one for the I. W. W.?" asks the Industrial Worker. Why not, indeed. United States, state and municipal authorities, sworn to protect the United States against traitors and treason, amiably tolerate subversive and revolutionary publications, and probably would not object to the dissemination of treason by radio.

THE INJURY OF THE DIRECT PRIMARY SYSTEM.

WHEN the direct primary system was first proposed for this country, and likewise the referendum and kindred activities which have become a national curse were being agitated by the so-called Progressives of former years, this paper, we are glad to say, persistently and consistently opposed the adoption of this system as fundamentally unsound and contrary to our Constitutional methods. That the standard of legislation under the primary system has been steadily lowered, we believe, is everywhere recognized. Under this primary system the enormous expenditures in the Pennsylvania primary campaign resulted in showing the state of affairs in Pennsylvania and the whole primary system as a curse to the nation. So long as the direct primary system exists conditions, we believe, will grow steadily worse, and the standard of our legislatures will continue to decline.

We are glad to see, therefore, that the National Industrial Council, of which John E. Edgerton is chairman, is seeking to enlist hundreds of national, state and local industrial associations in an effort to have the direct primary system repealed. An announcement issued by Mr. Edgerton, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is as follows:

"As the first step in this direction a resolution adopted at a recent national meeting of the state industrial association managers, vigorously condemning the direct primary system and favoring an early return to elective methods which clearly fix party responsibility, has been submitted to the governing boards in 37 states for ratification and action best suited to their state conditions. This resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, our Government is, in form and by intention of the Founding Fathers, a representative republic; and,

"Whereas, the experience of the entire history of our national existence has demonstrated and proved that our affairs are best administered through the media of great political parties, membership in which is voluntary, and which are erected along lines of fundamental public policy; and,

"Whereas, under this policy we went to the electorate with definite plans, purposes and pledges; and,

"Whereas, any other plan leads to lack of cohesion and discipline; government through combinations of trading minorities, the creation of factions and the magnifying of the importance of temporary or selfish causes; and,

"Whereas, the direct primary, arbitrarily in establishment and enforcement, is a dangerous and unsatisfactory departure from the principles of representative republican government; and,

"Whereas, the primary places upon the general electorate a duty which it has been proved it is unwilling and incapable of discharging, and since it forces the electors to make selection among candidates of whom they know and can know little, and is necessarily uncertain in its results and lends itself to the manipulation and control of selfish or venal political interests; and,

"Whereas, the primary permits compromises or adjustments, destroys party cohesion and discipline, breeds confusion and makes for indirection in governmental affairs and has not proven, in operation, to be effective in raising the character or capacity of our public officials or in giving a larger measure of participation in the selection of such officials; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend that we return as early as possible to responsible party government.

"The feeling is general among the business leaders of the country, according to officers of the council, that the general standards of national and state lawmakers and legislation have been seriously lowered since the adoption of the direct primary system. Among other things, it is pointed out that popular election of United States Senators made possible by the Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution has resulted in the election, by small and noisy minority groups, of men who, while sailing under labels of the two great parties, had no real party responsibility attached to their political actions.

"Coupled with an alarming degree of apathy and refusal by large numbers of citizen voters to exercise their franchise either at primary or general elections, the direct primary system, according to the manufacturers' leaders, has brought

about a condition of deterioration in the political and administrative institutions of our Government.

"As soon as the state organizations affiliated with the National Industrial Council have severally acted on the resolution, an intensive campaign of education by speakers and dissemination of literature will be carried on."

A New England View of the South.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union in an interesting editorial on the South, based on the Blue Book of Southern Progress, says:

"Not the least of the sources of strength of that sharply defined part of our Union of states that we capitalize as the South is its strong sense of identity and consequent economic and spiritual unity. There is a North, a New England, a Middle West, a Far West, something less defined that we call the Plains and the Rockies. Only two of these divisions can be sharply, unmistakably marked on the map, the Dan to Beersheba known to all who fare over the land.

"The South is not self-contained in all the products it needs, but in every other way it is and always has been self-contained, a peculiar people. It maintained the 'peculiar institution,' slavery. Some day the historian will understand that the South struggled to retain that patriarchal institution because it feared to loose from control of the superior race a people still African in mind as well as blood. Full justice will never be done the South until this is a postulate of American history. We would have felt the same way had we faced the same problem. True it is that the results of emancipation did not justify the fears and that the horrors which Randolph of Roanoke loved to paint as he tortured the Southern mind did not take place. Hayti was not repeated in the South. Yet again, some day history will acknowledge the additional fact that the control of the black by the white, continuing as it did after freedom, was a necessity.

"A lost cause is the one cause that is never forgotten. The ranks that close up and stand together in final defeat have been purged of all cowards and all traitors. The Confederacy still lives and exercises its domain in the realms of the soul, though its brief life as a civil polity is so long in the past. The South is still a unit as no other part of the country is a unit politically, socially, climatically, compact territorially, with one code of manners and mind whose analogue no nation, even of modern times, presents.

"Because all these things are true, when the South sets itself to win a deserved prosperity, starts on that road so long behind other sections of our common country, it has a tremendous power. There lies on the Union's desk an ample volume, 'Blue Book of Southern Progress,' published by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of Baltimore. It tells a great story of the great progress and prosperity of a great region. In some ways the two parts of this country which are most alike are this New England and that South. They are most alike in fashion of speech, in both the perfection and imperfection of their speech, in the softness of voice and the little amiable slovenliness with final g and the ignoring of irritating r. They both manage to take time to be courteous. Looked upon as slow by the rest of the country, they still find time to be polite. No parts of the country fought each other so hard in ante-bellum days as did New England and the South. With the curious exception of New Hampshire, which up to the final struggle trained with the South as much as if it were wedged in between the Carolinas instead of between Maine and Vermont. A strange variant, that one Yankee state that never honored Cromwell and always voted with Dixie. Possibly we still have a softer spot in our hearts for the South than have our sister New England states. But all New England has drawn closer to the South in the last few years, in spite of the way it is competing with us. We certainly have had to feel a great respect for the Southern enterprise that puts us on our heel taps and has shaken us out of old habits of mind. And perhaps it is true that it is precisely these two ancient parts of the country which are most alive to their own problems and the most energetic in promoting those interests which in so many ways are dovetailed for all the geographical separation of the two sections."

Dairying Is Profitable in Mississippi.

The Borden Southern Company has erected a great condensery at Starkville, Miss., which draws on a wide range of adjacent territory for all the milk and cream that can be furnished, and finds that so rapidly has this enterprise developed through the increasing interest of the farmers in dairying that a Borden official recently said: "This is the best beginning we ever have made at any plant we ever have built"; and the Borden company operates 33 such plants in the North and West and three in Canada.

Before deciding on the establishment of this plant the Borden Company experimented with the milk of the Starkville area, and in 1923 had a carload of Oktibbeha county milk from 100 or more dairies shipped to the condensery at Dixon, Ill. There it was processed and put into merchantable shape and was shipped to Borden jobbers through the country to test its keeping qualities for six months or longer. "The rich Southern Jersey milk stood every test," was the report, and the company decided to establish its first Southern plant at Starkville.

For the month of April, 1926, the Borden Southern Company of Starkville paid out \$25,520 to the dairymen of the section, Harry Critz of Starkville receiving \$450 for 18,631 pounds, and the smallest contributors delivering an average of 15 to 20 pounds each a day. The milk is paid for on the basis of its content of butterfat, and the average price paid was \$2.35 per 100 pounds, the butterfat test for the month ranging from 3 to 6 per cent and averaging 4.30 per cent.

Among other milk contributors, John Hoey received \$136 for April for the milk from six cows, his feed bill being \$48 and his boys, who attend school, doing the milking. Paul Castles received a check for \$331.06, after \$17.21 had been deducted for the delivery truck, and his net profit was \$200 for the month. Arthur Drake and his family, "negro tenants on a dairy farm," says the report, milked 30 cows in April and "after the feed bill and other expenses had been deducted the net returns for division between the farm owner and his tenants were \$257 for the month."

The total receipts in April, says the report, were 1,082,563 pounds, and the gross returns were \$25,520; total receipts for May, 1,959,716 pounds, and gross returns estimated at \$45,000.

"In spite of some pessimistic prophecies that the Borden plant would 'put the co-operative creamery at the Agricultural and Mechanical College out of business,' receipts of butterfat at that creamery were 6000 pounds larger in April, 1926, than they were in April, 1925," says the report. The co-operative creamery on May 15 paid its patrons \$22,000 for April deliveries, which, with the \$25,520 paid by the Borden plant, made the total \$47,520 paid to the milk producers of the section for that one month.

"The dairy cow gives back to the soil \$10 of the cost of her feed every year," says the Borden Company, and the profits to the producers are thus indirectly increased.

The employes of the Borden Southern Company at Starkville are reported to be "nearly all" Oktibbeha county men and boys.

Plans for 10-Story Office Building in Jackson.

Jackson, Miss.—Tentative plans have been accepted and it is expected that working drawings and specifications will have been completed within 30 days for a 10-story office building to be erected at Pearl and Southwest streets in this city. The proposed building will be of fireproof construction and will be modernly equipped. Entrances will be located on both streets, and the first floor will provide space for 10 stores and two corridors. Paul Chambers, Thad B. Lampton and Gen. J. B. Sterling, all of Jackson, are interested in the enterprise. C. H. Lindsley of this city is the architect.

Crop Insurance in Relation to Farm Credits.

By S. M. THOMSON, Superintendent, Southern Department, Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

[For several years careful experiments have been made as to whether crop insurance is feasible to the profit of the farmer and the insurance interests. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has not only been making a comprehensive study of the matter, but it has had in practice for several years a system of crop insurance which has worked out apparently to great advantage to the growers, and we trust with some degree of profit to the company.

Much of this work in the South has been under S. M. Thomson, the Atlanta superintendent of the Southern department of that company's operations. Mr. Thomson, who has handled this matter in the South, sends us the following interesting article on the subject, and in transmitting this manuscript writes:

"This paper has been gotten up with a great deal of care, and I really feel that it represents the first news on this subject which has been available for publication. The story of crop insurance is now getting to that stage where it can be told. If proper and intelligent co-operation can be established with the banks, insurance companies, growers and marketing agencies, crop insurance is bound to be of the greatest importance imaginable in the future development of agriculture."

Judging by the work that has already been done, it looks as though crop insurance may prove a revolutionizing factor in agriculture, lessen the possibility of destructive losses by the farmers, broaden the field of finance for agriculture and in every other way help to put agriculture on a sound basis. If the situation can be developed to that point it will mark a great epoch in agriculture, and likewise in the extension of the ramifications of insurance.

Life insurance and fire insurance are two of the greatest benefits which the genius of man has ever given to the economic advancement of the world. Has crop insurance opened an era to the farmers as mighty in its influence as life insurance and fire insurance for the protection of the beneficiaries, both in fire and in life insurance?—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

To solve the problem of agricultural credits is a most difficult and intricate task, and it is rendered so partly by the fact that money must be loaned or credit extended on prospects and not on existing values. If the crop is destroyed, the safety of the loan is impaired. After the crop is harvested and stored the crop becomes a tangible asset, and facilities are now available in a fairly adequate way so that loans may be obtained on warehouse receipts, but this applies only to crops which are stored. The time, however, when a farmer needs financial aid more than any other season is when he plants his crops. At that time he has to buy his fertilizer, purchase seed and go to considerable preparation expense. It is at planting that the farmer has the greatest chance of saving money if he can obtain cash with which to purchase his fertilizer and supplies.

Crop insurance is a term often applied to insurance against some specific crop hazard like hail or frost. This is a misnomer. Crop insurance proper is a form of insurance which covers against all the natural hazards to which the crop is subject. To be of greatest service to agriculture, crop insurance must give such protection that it will serve as a credit or as collateral for the grower or planter so that he may approach his sources of credit with something tangible as security for his loan.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has been working for several years trying to evolve a workable plan for crop insurance. The company has endeavored by means of trained men of several years' experience in agricultural work to determine the areas in the Southern territory particularly adapted to certain classes of crops and then, by working with the growers and sources of credit supplying those areas, to furnish insurance which will protect the grower and sources of credit, and enable them to operate on a more successful and satisfactory basis. The insurance company proceeds on the basis, therefore, of insuring the crop before or at the time it is planted, thus enabling the grower to borrow on the strength of the crop policy as supplementary collateral. Thus he makes considerable saving between the cash and time prices on materials which he must buy, and he can afford to pay for his insurance and still save money. Take, for instance, a hypothetical case of a cotton grower who applies 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre, such fertilizer costing \$40 per ton on the basis of time price. Let us say that the cash price is \$32, a discount of \$8 per ton for cash being about the average discount. He would then by paying cash make a saving of \$2 per acre based on an application of 500 pounds per acre. If the insurance company could afford to write insurance for \$15 per acre at a 10 per cent

rate, it would then cost him \$1.50 for his insurance. He has saved more than the cost of the insurance, in most cases, in his savings between cash and time price in his fertilizer alone, and in addition has his protection.

In the Southern states the growers of practically all classes of crops have been largely dependent upon advances of materials and supplies from the supply merchant or some other agency extending credit on materials. Parties making these advances often require what amounts to a very high rate of interest or a considerable share of the crop in return for extending credit. This is often necessary, since if the grower has a crop failure the agency or supply merchant making the advance is seldom able to collect. The supply merchant needs this margin and often fares badly in years of poor crops, since collections are poor and in many cases impossible. But if the grower can secure cash at a reasonable rate of interest with which to make his crop he can get the crop ready for market without paying the supply merchant for the risk he is taking in extending him credit. Crop insurance can assume this risk at fair rates if proper distribution is secured and care is exercised in underwriting.

Crop insurance of this character has thus far been written for the most part in co-operation with the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, particularly of Columbia, S. C., and New Orleans. These Intermediate Credit banks as one of their functions discount six months' paper for agricultural credit corporations making production loans. An agricultural credit corporation, of which there are now a great number in the South, can borrow a maximum of ten times its capital stock through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, but a loan to any one party or grower in the credit group is limited to 20 per cent of the capital stock of the credit corporation.

Suppose a group of growers in the Sanford celery district of Sanford, Fla., which is one of the most highly intensive and up-to-date truck crop areas in this country, should decide to form a credit corporation and subscribe \$50,000 capital stock. That credit corporation could then borrow \$500,000 from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and the limit of any one borrower would be \$10,000, or 20 per cent of the capital stock, which would be an adequate production loan for nearly any grower in that area. In the formation of these credit corporations it is customary for each borrower to put up 10 per cent of what he intends to borrow as capital stock, which is held by the credit corporation or pledged to the bank. However, local banks or other parties can subscribe this capital stock and allow the borrowing power thus created to be extended to the growers. These loans are known as production loans and the money is loaned

only for producing the crop. Both the credit corporation and the Intermediate Credit Bank have to operate on a narrow margin, and if the credit corporation loans money to the grower at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the expense of both the credit corporation and the bank have to be met out of the very small margin on which they have to operate. Under such conditions they have to be assured that the loans are secure.

Therefore, when a grower secured a loan from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank he often is required to pledge his chattels and such other securities as he may have in addition to a crop mortgage. His loan is also backed by the capital stock of the credit association which endorses the note. This often means that if the grower has a crop failure the bank and the credit association, in order to collect their loan, may be forced to liquidate all collateral, which would leave the grower without any equipment or resources to proceed another year. Where crop failure is general over a considerable area the capital stock of the credit association is likely to be impaired. It is often true, particularly in the case of crops of high cost of production like truck and fruit crops, that the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank cannot afford to discount the loan unless the borrower has a large amount of collateral as security. This oftentimes prohibits some of the most worthy and experienced growers from obtaining a loan merely because crop failures have come upon them through no fault of their own and destroyed their chance of getting back to farming on a business basis.

It is at this juncture that the relation between crop insurance and agricultural credits becomes most important. If the grower has his crops insured and his loan is at least partially protected by means of an insurance policy, the grower will not lose everything in case of crop failure and will be left in condition for the bank to finance him another season, providing his ability and character should warrant. To illustrate this point very forcibly, peach growers in the Carolinas this year were financed for the most part by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Columbia, with the aid of an insurance policy. The insurance policy covers, in most cases, three-fourths of the loan made by the bank, the remaining 25 per cent of the loan being secured by other collateral than the policy. This enables the growers to get their money, buy their fertilizer and take proper care of their orchards. Some of the crops were frozen out, but the owners of such orchards will be able to operate another season without seriously impairing their resources on account of the insurance protection, and be able to keep their orchards in good condition.

A well-known association of truck growers near Charleston, S. C., likewise borrowed over \$500,000 from this bank, using crop policies as supplementary collateral. If seed and fertilizer can be bought in considerable quantities by associations or marketing agencies on account of cash payments, it puts the business on a better basis all around, and it is really costing the grower less in most cases than if he did not have insurance, and he, in effect, has his protection free. All of this sounds fairly simple and an easy method of financing, but as a matter of fact it is not a simple matter nor an easy one.

In the first place, the insurance company, its inspectors and underwriters, must have a thorough knowledge of the section and of agricultural economics in general. To proceed on any other basis is to court disaster. Careful inspections must be made of each prospective risk and the character and ability of the grower are among the major things to consider. It is necessary that both the agency supplying the credit and the insurance company work in harmony and co-operation so as to encourage agricultural production along the right lines. The farm of diversified crops is a much better risk than the single-crop farm, and diversification is encouraged.

Crop insurance underwriters should by a study of the

district and a knowledge of the economics pertaining to the production and marketing of the class of crops in question endeavor to enable the grower to deal on a business basis with his source of credit and at the same time protect him against disaster. The Intermediate Credit Act, as well as crop insurance, is meant to help those who help themselves; and if an area cannot produce a crop that can normally return the cost of production over an average of a series of years, neither credit institutions nor insurance companies can be of any avail, because they cannot afford to lend support to any industry which under normal conditions cannot support itself. They aim only to enable a legitimate farming industry which is on a sound basis to operate on a more safe and business-like basis. Crop insurance smooths out the good and bad years and prevents calamities occurring to the grower and enables him to go ahead after his crops meet with disaster.

There are several cardinal principles that must be observed in working out crop-insurance problems in relation to credits. The insurance must be so complete that it will be accepted as serviceable collateral by the bank making the loan.

The bank or party making the loan should have a crop lien or crop mortgage so as to be protected, because the insurance company's liability is relieved as soon as the value of the crop harvested equals the amount of insurance, and the insurance company does not assume the responsibility of guaranteeing the source of credit that the loan will be repaid. It only provides that if the conditions of the policy are complied with, the crop will realize the amount of insurance, and the source of credit should protect itself by means of a crop mortgage or the assignment of crop returns. The grower must have a very considerable equity in the crop over and above the insurance so that no attempt will be made to sell it to the insurance company.

It is to the interest of all concerned as well as to the grower himself that insurance be granted only to such growers as have had a satisfactory experience and are equipped to farm. The country is full of poor growers and bad moral risks. To bolster up a farmer of bad reputation and of little ability is a poor contribution to agriculture.

The source of credit and the insurance company should insist that those parties insured shall market their produce through reliable concerns. It is to the interest of the insurance company at all times to have the produce marketed in the best possible manner, since every dollar earned lessens its liability. Along the same line it is to the advantage of insurance companies to encourage scientific and up-to-date methods of management. Instances may be cited where the insurance company has been instrumental through its field men in greatly improving methods in certain localities by securing better varieties and insisting on more modern methods of disease and insect control.

Care must be taken not to establish credit for parties who enter the business of farming on a purely speculative basis. Production should in most cases not be increased, and it would be a great mistake for sources of credit to increase production by permitting credit to be extended in areas not adapted to growing particular crops or without adequate marketing facilities. Agricultural communities more often have been ruined in some sections by overproduction than by frost, drouth, diseases or insects. It is for that reason that any underwriting company will exercise the greatest care, for it is to their own advantage to have the crops bring back high returns and to see that they are marketed in the best possible manner. In case of highly speculative crops an insurance company may have to limit its policy to insuring an average over two or more years and not attempt to assume the market or price hazard except in an incidental way. The amounts of insurance, therefore, must always be limited and marketing facilities assured. In the case of

certain crops subject to violent price fluctuations it is necessary to provide in an insurance contract for the minimum price or value per unit of measure at which sound and undamaged crops may be valued.

The insurance company is primarily interested in seeing that the farmer gets the greatest possible return per acre, and that is exactly what the source of credit and the farmer is also interested in. In the development of this insurance, therefore, there is a mutuality of interest which cannot be overlooked. This problem is of such proportions and possibilities that it will not be solved in a day, but there is and has been an immense amount of study and research put upon it, and in spite of many disappointments and mistakes it is being worked out to a fairly successful conclusion in a number of areas. Crop insurance as an aid to agricultural credits is but one of its features. The functions it plays in lending stability to agriculture and in protecting crops after the investment is already made are not considered here. This discussion has had reference for the most part to Federal Intermediate Credit banks as sources of credit, but this relation between insurance and production credits is not necessarily restricted to Intermediate Credit banks. Many private banks are also taking advantage of crop insurance, although they have been slower to avail themselves of it, perhaps on account of the fact that they have not been protected by crop mortgages and depend upon the grower to pay them back, which the grower sometimes does not do, even when he has a good crop. If the insurance company and source of credit will take an interest to see that the grower practices diversification where practicable, that he is equipped to farm, that he is lined up with a good marketing organization, has ability and lives up to the best farming practices, they can as time progresses be of invaluable service to agriculture and at the same time do business on a satisfactory basis for themselves.

The backbone of prosperity in this country and the buying power of the nation, particularly in the South, depends upon the prosperity of the small towns, and the prosperity of the small towns depends directly upon the condition of agriculture.

\$250,000 Golf Clubhouse for Miami Beach.

Miami Beach, Fla.—The construction of a \$250,000 clubhouse here at 56th street and Alton road for the La Gorce golf courses will begin at once, according to a statement by Carl G. Fisher. The structure will be two stories, to contain a clubroom 35 by 60 feet, with a wide Spanish entrance arcade on the first floor, as well as two locker rooms for men and women having a capacity of 250 lockers, shower rooms, men's lounge, clubroom for women, buffet service room, manager's office, three bedrooms and baths for the accommodation of the management of the club. On the second floor there will be a large dining room open on three sides, with kitchen; ballroom 35 by 60 feet, women's lounge, men's card room and living room for members.

Atlantic Deeper Waterways Meeting.

An official call for the nineteenth annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to be held in Richmond, Va., from September 14 to 17, inclusive, has been issued by J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, president of the association. The convention will be held in the Jefferson Hotel, which has assigned its auditorium for the purpose. As heretofore, states, municipalities and trade bodies will be invited to send delegates. A committee on excursions by rail and water has been appointed and will shortly issue its prospectus. William E. Bernard, treasurer of the association, is chairman of this committee, with offices in the Widener Building, Philadelphia.

\$1,000,000 Church Completed at Dallas.

Work has recently been completed on the church building erected at Dallas, Texas, by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. Of English Gothic architecture, the building covers an area 153 by 235 feet, with a tower 140 feet high. The structure consists of two units with an open court or roof garden between. Its exterior is faced with antique brick, terra cotta and stone; the roof is of jade-green English tile. Arched doorways lead from Ross avenue into a corridor 16 feet wide, extending entirely across the front of the structure and connecting the two units.

The main auditorium, with seating accommodations for 2000, is finished with old ivory rough texture walls and is



NEW BUILDING OF FIRST M. E. CHURCH SOUTH AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

equipped with antique iron light fixtures. The upper portion of the large pipe-organ grille carries the same finish as the walls, the lower part being of walnut paneling. Pews are of solid walnut with ends hand carved. A spacious horseshoe balcony extends entirely to the front wall on either side and has a seating capacity of 875. A roof garden between the two building units measures 91 by 56 feet and is equipped with antique iron lanterns hung on the surrounding walls.

On the west side of the property the educational building, 151 by 75 feet, has been erected. This has been designed to house the various departments of the Sunday school, gymnasium and church office. Kitchen pantries, storerooms and dining room are located on the ground floor under the main auditorium.

Both units of the building are fireproof, except the balcony floor, ceilings and roof, which are of steel and joist construction. To the rear of the building and connected by an underground tunnel is the caretaker's cottage, in the basement of which is located a heating plant consisting of twin steel boilers with low-pressure vacuum pumps. A hot-water heater and refrigerating plant are also located in this building, all piping being carried underground to the main building and under the ground floor in concrete tunnels to various parts of the structure. The caretaker's cottage is 34 by 35 feet, two stories, and finished to correspond with the church.

Plans and specifications for the buildings were prepared by the R. H. Hunt Company of Dallas; the general contract was executed by the Bellews-MacLay Construction Company, also of Dallas. Material contractors include Prassell Sash and Door Company, San Antonio, for trim work; Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, Atlanta, terra cotta; Ludowici-Celadon Company, New York, roofing tile; Aeme Brick Company, Fort Worth, face brick; Mosher Steel and Machinery Company, Dallas, steel; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., glass, and E. H. Stafford Company, Chicago, for pews and furniture. In addition to the above, Warren-Webster heating specialties were used, Ames boiler and Armstrong's taupe cork carpet.

Need for Community Research in Building Advertising Programs.

By LEONARD P. FOX, Ph. D., Manager, Research and Information Bureau, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg.

[The widespread activity throughout the South for the advertising of states and communities makes it important that commercial organizations and business men generally who are studying the problems of community advertising should get all possible light on the subject. At a meeting of the American Community Advertisers Association in Philadelphia on June 22, Leonard P. Fox, Ph. D., manager of the Research and Information Bureau of the State Chamber of Commerce of Pennsylvania, read a paper which commanded the serious attention of those in attendance. Dr. Fox discussed the whole subject of community advertising in an illuminating way—helpful, if they will only study it—to all communities advertising, or contemplating advertising, their opportunities.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Cities do not grow like little Topsy. Their progress is the result of co-operative planning and working the plan. In this community teamwork, advertising plays an important part. Cities may be sold, as are products, provided that the city believes in itself and properly visualizes its opportunities; that it has something distinctive to sell; that there is a potential demand for what the city offers; and that the city's selling points are accurately and effectively presented.

Community advertising is subject to more perils than commercial advertising. The returns from the community advertising dollar, like the services from the tax dollar, are not so easily measured or carefully scrutinized as are the returns from the advertising dollar in trade. Further, mob psychology operates more readily in the town boosters' meeting than in the environment of the sales manager's office.

A neighboring city, say, with far less advantages, is attracting industries or tourists, or expanding its trade area by community advertising. Surely, Hometown, with its superior opportunities, can achieve far greater results by similar means. An artful appeal to local pride and intercity rivalries by the town spellbinder clinches the argument for community advertising. A committee gets on the job to raise funds, assemble data and write copy. One of its first steps is to gather the booklets issued by other cities. The next step is to detail Hometown's resources under the headings found in the assembled booklets. Possibly a little syndicated material on "Why Cities Grow," etc., will be added to the copy, and the Hometown booklet is ready for the press. The town is dressed in a "hand-me-down" suit, when what it needs to appear at its best is a tailored garment. If the statistics on streets, houses, labor supply, churches, and the like, more than match those found in the sample booklets collected, the Hometown committee is pleased and discharges itself with a vote of thanks.

Of course, this is not effective community advertising. It is nothing more than futile imitation and "keeping up with the Joneses" in a community sense.

Towns have individuality and differ greatly, as do articles of trade. Hence there can be no standardized copy or patent formula for selling towns or products. Good advertising copy for a product is carefully built up on facts showing how it differs from other products in the line and is superior to them. Similarly each town's personality must be sensed and sharply differentiated from that of its neighbors and rivals.

No commercial advertiser considers the mere composition of his product or description of it as compelling advertising. But much community advertising is just a long, dull inventory of unrelated and unweighted facts about the town. To get copy that will grip the attention we must put one fact against another until we find something that stands out above all others. This will furnish the theme for our town advertising. Facts will then be emphasized, co-ordinated

and subordinated according to how they develop the theme selected.

Community advertising should also share the critical spirit now characterizing the best practice in commercial advertising.

Once the advertising man was regarded as a mysterious personage with a facile pen, fervid imagination and a flair for sensing what the public wanted. He just gave the product the "once-over" and intuitively dashed off copy that was calculated to hit buyer between the eyes and keep the cash register ringing. The play of words was the thing—license in the use of facts was protected by caveat emptor. Such methods often succeeded, or seemed to, when the product was new or had real merit and was launched in an expanding market with limited competition.

Today the Barnum period in advertising is drawing to a close. We no longer think of advertising as magic or black art. And "Blue Sky" copy is taboo by reputable concerns. Exhaustive research now precedes the preparation of the copy. The reputable advertising man fortifies himself by a close study of the product in the making, competing products, the potential market, sales methods, buyers' habits, the available appropriation, media to be used, and the like.

The April, 1926, issue of *Printers' Ink* carried a story by Roy Dickinson on "A Big Year for Community Advertising." This shows a gratifying record of progress, but it is also a "Stop! Look! and Listen!" warning for many towns. With the growing competition in community advertising there is a corresponding need for more intensive preparation of copy and pointing it to desired objectives. This means exacting and scientific research to determine what the town has, what it needs, and how to get it. To attract attention, a town's appeal must be discriminating, well backed by facts and adequately reiterated. This involves a more critical tone in community advertising just as increased advertising and sharper competition in a buyer's market made for a more critical tone in commercial advertising. Bombast or hyperbole have no place in community advertising. Tell the truth, or stop broadcasting from Hometown. We can't fool the industrial prospect, the shopper or tourist very long. He will soon discover the discrepancy—if there be any—between what our town is and what we say it is.

This restraint in community advertising is not easy of attainment. The citizen who is meticulously accurate in his own advertising will, as a committeeman, often write or O. K. community advertising copy that circumvents Truth-in-Advertising laws and shoots holes in his service club's code of ethics. Such citizen is not dishonest. He takes liberties with truth because he is not personally accountable for the ad, and is carried away by the booster spirit of his group, with its intense and unqualified loyalty to the home town.

In looking for the town's selling points it will be advantageous to recapitulate its history. How did it start? What factors have been responsible for its growth? What condi-

tions have held the town back? An answer to these questions will often point the way to natural lines of growth or suggest obstacles that need to be removed. Or it will be apparent that changing circumstances dictate a new direction for community development.

Another advantageous approach to the town's selling points is a study of other towns with reference to points covered by the proposed advertising. Provincial pride is prone to overlook the competition of other towns. Our presentation of the community's resources should facilitate intelligent comparisons with other towns. Armed with the knowledge of what our competitors offer, we can select the features in which the home town is pre-eminent and emphasize them. People shop for towns much as they do for commodities.

We can't just release a community ad or two and sit back to watch the home town grow. Individual citizens make up the town; they give it life and character. There is no magic by which a town can lift itself by its boot straps. Unprogressive citizens are not likely to attract birds of another feather. The advertising agency must assay the town's citizenship before it considers a contract to sell the town. Recently the speaker visited a town with substantial natural advantages that have never been capitalized. The reason was bluntly stated by the sales manager of a progressive local firm, who said, "This town is famous for its antiques, and not all of them are dead." To put on an advertising campaign for such a town, unless it could be properly awakened, would be taking money under false pretenses.

The preliminary search for community data often discloses certain shortcomings or disadvantages. It is the duty of research to set them forth clearly and point the way to overcome them. If this is not feasible, and the handicaps are serious, the time is not ripe for community advertising. Not long ago the speaker visited a small town which has an inadequate sewer system, part-time high school instruction and poor street lighting. The town sought industries to contribute taxes for the necessary civic improvements. No prospective manufacturer would fail to note these conditions. Towns, like commodities, are not sold through slogans unsupported by real advantages.

Should a town come through the scoring or deal satisfactorily, the information assembled can be used to educate the citizens generally in the town's advantages and possibilities. Such use of material also serves as a try-out of the features to be used in community advertising. Ordinarily, leading citizens with an intimate knowledge of the town and a vision of its future initiate the community advertising program. Their efforts must be seconded by the co-operation of the rank and file, who seldom have a clear picture of their town as a whole. Properly armed with organized facts, the citizens become successful community salesmen. Their combined acquaintance outside is a tremendous factor when they are looking for a chance to say the right thing about the place where they live.

A salesman must know and believe in his product before he can find customers. **Likewise a town which does not know itself or have faith in itself cannot be successfully sold to the world.**

The foregoing criteria establish the general need for research in building a community advertising program. Pseudo-research as carried on by the data hound who revels in the collection of information, but is unable to organize and use it effectively, will not meet the requirements. Research is a scientific process which members of a community institution, assisted by local experts, may carry on, provided both groups can detach themselves from parochial smugness and prejudice. If such detachment is impossible, or the local situation is especially serious and involved in technical considerations, outside investigators may be profitably employed.

Scientific research involves four elements. First—It has

definite objectives. This does not mean using a dragnet for information or starting out to prove something. Real research first states its problem and visualizes its ramifications, so far as possible, in order to reach out for information along certain definite lines.

Second—Research gets all pertinent facts in the case and notes the authority for them. This involves taking stock of what you already know or have and then working with libraries, schools, government, public utilities and other agencies to supplement your knowledge. When this process is completed, original investigations through questionnaires, field work, etc., are in order. These may often be expedited by co-operation with the agencies just mentioned.

Third—Research involves a correct interpretation of facts. Some people are muddled by facts, like the hunter who takes in every detail of the woods—rather than its distinctive features—and thus fails to see the game. They need a Sherlock Holmes to bring order out of chaos. The first step in the organization of facts is analysis. They may be separated by classes or groups or marshalled on the basis of cause and effect. This process implies the faculty of discrimination—seeing the difference or similarity between certain facts and situations. Hand-in-hand with analysis goes synthesis. While breaking down facts or situations, we are also sensing a relationship between them which enables us to subordinate, emphasize and correlate facts in a way to develop their real meaning. Effective analogies or associations flash upon us and contribute just the punch we need for the copy in hand. Facts properly organized hang together—do not conflict—and point to a reasoned conclusion.

Fourth—The research job is not finished until the presentation of facts and conclusions is put in readable form. Writing up results helps to clarify findings and ideas upon which the advertising copy will be based. The research report must evidence such assimilation of facts. A mere paste-pot compilation of data produces a crazy quilt, but yields no plan for presentation of the town's selling points in an advertising program.

Community research involves scouring the town for good points and bad in relation to the type of advertising to be launched. Industrial, trade and tourist copy will have much in common, but vary in items emphasized and detail given.

Perhaps the most common forerunner to a community advertising campaign is the industrial survey, which shows comparatively what makes the town grow and also charts the course of its future development.

The major elements governing the proper location of factories are power, labor, natural resources and transportation facilities. Next in importance are such factors as climate, health, laws and taxation, public improvements, cost of living, social and living conditions, present industrial development, local attitude toward new industries and sites for proposed industries. A combination of these secondary features may at times offset the lack of certain major requirements.

The United States Census of Manufactures classifies all industries of the country under 14 main divisions and subdivides them into 341 classes.

According to Charles P. Wood of Lockwood, Greene & Co., New York, 130 of the 341 classes are found to be dependent on a cheap supply of power and unskilled labor. This means that 50 per cent of their cost of product is represented by the cost of power or labor, or the combination thereof.

Of the 130 industries dependent on power and unskilled labor, only 50 of them need to be located near the original supply of raw materials. Such group would include steel mills, cement mills, coke ovens, etc. Hence about 80 different classes of industry are left free to choose a location on the basis of supply of power, unskilled labor and transportation facilities.

The above classifications mark a starting point for research

to determine what type of industry the town may hope to hold or attract.

In connection with factory location, we recognize that the town must be civically right to grow industrially. Ivy L. Lee reminds us that people work to live, not live to work. If schools, parks, playgrounds, libraries, houses, etc., are not adequate, the organized citizens of the community must stand ready to make them so. The importance attached to these features may be gauged by an examination of the questionnaire which the International Harvester Company submitted to several towns in determining its choice of a site for a motor-truck plant in 1920. **So it behooves us to appraise carefully the town's civic as well as material resources before undertaking industrial advertising.**

There must also be an organized body of citizens prepared to serve the town in an emergency. In announcing the location of a plant at Fort Wayne in 1920, President Harold F. McCormick, of the International Harvester Company, said: " * * * But one of the strongest factors in determining this selection was not material; it was the spirit of the community as expressed and made effective through the Chamber of Commerce and its leaders. This organization * * * has been most helpful in procuring data for our surveys, and has met us more than halfway on every point in securing and arranging the facilities needed to make the site available."

Research first inquires what can be done to help existing industries in the town. Often they are hampered by lack of ample banking accommodations, terminal and switching facilities, labor supply, housing and the like—handicaps which the community can help to remove.

Also, investigation among local manufacturers and merchants discloses that certain materials or products are being shipped into the territory which might be fabricated at home to advantage. Complementary industries of this character are an asset to other plants and the town as a whole. The extent of the market for such products must be carefully explored; also the competition to be met.

Under-developed natural resources in the town's vicinity may be utilized for the expansion of home industries or the creation of new ones. By-products from the use of such resources may make possible the establishment of profitable secondary industries near by.

Research will recognize the desirability of getting new plants to diversify local industries. An example of this is found in an article by Lester Bernstein, manager of the commercial development department of the Philadelphia Company, in Pittsburgh First, September 19, 1925, containing practical suggestions for diversifying Pittsburgh's industry. Diversified industries do not all feel business changes at the same time, and they provide employment for all types of working people. Excessive concentration of industry in a town makes for feasts or famines, economically speaking, and may lead to unhealthy competition among local plants for a particular class of labor. Exceptions to this rule are obvious.

The heavy industry town usually accumulates a surplus of female labor. Under the circumstances, the investigator has a lead to the type of factory that may fit into the locality. Industrial research examines the town's opportunities growing out of congestion in highly developed industrial districts, with the resulting location of branches in other places; new transmission lines of power companies; the normal shifts in centers of population; the development of new areas and creation of new markets; changes in the sources of raw materials; revisions in the structure of freight rates; excessive taxes in certain states and communities and the like. These circumstances may be capitalized for the advancement of the town surveyed.

In community trade advertising it is essential to discover

first what the town's actual and potential market area really is. Such study, plus what retailers have to offer, will condition the nature and scope of the appeal to be made.

Among the factors to be studied in determining the extent of a town's trade area are these:

- Topography, economic and social life of the environs.
- Character, number and density of population therein.
- Buying habits and power of the district.
- Railroad, interurban and bus service.
- Location and condition of roads.
- Ability of retailers to supply at attractive prices the kind of merchandise and supplies demanded.
- Service and shopping hours of stores.
- Condition of streets, traffic and parking regulations.
- Comfort stations and rest rooms, and
- Recreational opportunities.

If a town is not getting the business in its natural market area, inquiry should be made as to where the trade is going, and why.

It happens occasionally that merchants ignore or underwork a promising agricultural market right at their door, and concentrate on efforts to pull customers out of their natural urban shopping centers. Again, some towns lose the farmer's trade because they lack facilities for shipping and disposing of his surplus products. Better contacts between the town and country through a medium like the Neosho Plan would correct such situations.

Some merchants complain bitterly of the mail-order business, the canvasser and peddler, and clamor especially for councilmanic discouragement of the transient retailers.

Such remedy does not strike at the root of the difficulty, and gives rise to the suspicion that the merchant wishes to create a closed local market and gouge the public. Investigation is likely to indicate that poor merchandising is largely responsible for the local increase in mail-order and transient sales. The weaknesses in stock carried, sales methods and service should be ascertained and strengthened by the merchant.

The chances are that such weakness also causes the merchant to lose trade to the larger cities and the more progressive stores in smaller towns near by.

Investigation will reveal that certain towns, by reason of their railroad connections and hinterland, are desirable distribution centers for wholesalers and jobbers. Such an advantage should be played up in community trade advertising.

Judicious community advertising for tourists requires careful examination of such features as:

- Highway connections.
- Street and traffic conditions.
- Hotels, resorts, lodging houses and restaurants.
- Amusements and athletic sports.
- Hunting and fishing.
- Scenic attractions and parks.
- Historic setting.
- Outstanding buildings and convention hall.
- Unique plants, exhibits or museums.
- Courtesy to visitors.

There are communities advertising for tourist visitors which really have few bona fide attractions of the type enumerated above. The disillusionment of the visitor far outweighs the temporary gain of his stay in the town. He will not be "stung" twice in the same place, and he will pass along this unfavorable impression to his friends. A town with a bad reputation had better have none.

Limitations of time preclude comment on other forms of community advertising. The general principles of research previously set forth apply to all of them.

Finally, before the community advertising campaign is begun it should be planned to the last detail.

Different types of copy, including pictorial and graphic illustrations, to hit definite objectives must be ready and timed for opportune releases in appropriate media. The town should be disciplined to wait for results and schooled

to provide the necessary funds for a sustained and systematic campaign with quality copy and quantity distribution to the right people. An occasional advertisement will scarcely make a ripple on the stream of public attention, and indiscriminate distribution of advertising pieces is sheer waste for all concerned.

In community advertising individual citizens pool their interests to battle with other towns for favorable public attention. The prize is great—community progress—with its far-reaching benefits out of all proportion to the contribution made by the citizen as such. The important and lasting victories in this battle of cities will go to the town that is best prepared and fights fairly. This epitomizes my understanding of the part played by research in community advertising.

Tampa Contractor Begins \$500,000 Home.

Tampa, Fla.—Work has been started on the new home to be erected on eight lots in a picturesque part of Beach Park, an Old Tampa bay suburb, by G. A. Miller, a prominent contractor of this city. The building will be divided into two wings, with a frontage of 107 feet and a depth of 96 feet. It will be of Italian architecture and will cost approximately \$500,000. A \$30,000 organ will be installed on the mezzanine floor above the living room, it is said, where space will be available to seat 100 or more guests.

The spacious living room and combination music hall will be two stories high. There will be 13 rooms in all, the dining room to be 16 by 28 feet, built of tile flooring, with a loggia at the end leading into a large Italian terrace. The living room will be 35 by 48 feet and the sun parlor 35 by 29 feet, while the ballroom will be 48 by 20 feet. The residence will be three stories in height; general architectural plans call for various rooms extending directly to the second story. The top floor will provide space for master bedrooms, dressing room and gymnasium in one wing; the other wing, on the third floor, will contain guest rooms, dressing room and bath. The second floor will also contain guest rooms and bath.

Exterior walls will be two feet thick, built of hollow tile and lined with gypsum block. The sun parlor and living room will command a vista of a brook to course in front and to the sides of the residence, while French windows will be so constructed as to be made to disappear into the sides of the walls. There will be a four-car garage, servants' quarters, electric elevator and steam-heating plant. The architectural design of the residence is the conception of Mrs. Miller, wife of the contractor, working drawings and specifications having been prepared by Roy A. Benjamin of Jacksonville.

Milk Consumption at New High Mark.

Milk consumption in the United States last year reached the highest point in the nation's history, the quantity of milk, including cream, consumed in fluid form being 54,326,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1,554,000,000 pounds over 1924, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture from surveys and reports in 450 cities having a total population of 39,158,576.

Per capita consumption of milk and cream for the country as a whole is estimated at 1.20 pints a day. Milk consumption increased in most of the larger cities, especially those having a well-organized system of supply or in which milk campaigns have been conducted recently.

Consumption of milk in cities in the 11 Atlantic Coast states and the District of Columbia is estimated at 1.05 pints per capita, in Central states .9 pint per capita, 14 Southern states .8 pint per capita and 11 Western states 1.01 pints per capita. Per capita consumption of cream for 360 cities averaged .04 of a pint a day.

Should Be an Inspiration to Other Towns— Gainesville Chamber of Commerce Sells \$300,000 of Hotel Bonds in 30 Hours.

Gainesville, Fla., July 1.—Although the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce is less than one year old, an outstanding achievement of this organization has just been completed—\$300,000 of mortgage bonds were sold within the short space of 30 hours. This money will complete the financing of the Hotel Kelley, construction on which has already begun; the hotel will be 10 stories high, and include 10 storerooms, which will extend the business part of Gainesville into a hitherto residential section only.

A sales force of 80 members of the Chamber of Commerce, divided into teams with captains, conducted the campaign of publicity and sales work. Nothing before attempted by the organization has done so much to unite the different groups of the city and to turn all minds toward the possibilities and results of efficient united civic effort.

The Gainesville Chamber of Commerce within the short time of its existence has built its own home on the Courthouse Square. W. R. Hudspeth, formerly assistant secretary of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce, is secretary of the local organization.

Contracts for \$2,250,000 Hotel in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas.—Contracts have been awarded for the erection of a tourist hotel here to cost approximately \$2,250,000, according to an announcement from the offices of Peter Chamberlain of the Chamberlain Hotels, Inc. The building will be eight stories, fireproof, of Spanish architecture, with reinforced concrete frame and stucco on hollow tile walls. It will contain 453 guest rooms embraced in 90 suites, each with private bath; locker rooms, coffee shop to seat 300, roof-garden dining room to seat 600, tourist shops and 200-car garage. Plans for the structure have been prepared by George Willis and general contract awarded to the H. N. Jones Construction Company, both of this city. Tentative contract for furnishings has been awarded to the Builders Equipment Company, also of San Antonio.

The building will be located in a park of 60 acres in North Woodlawn Terrace, the larger portion of the park to be equipped for golf, tennis and an all-year swimming pool. Park development will be handled by William Symons, Jr., of this city, in association with a consulting engineer to be retained. The San Antonio Nursery Company will handle landscape work. In addition to the hotel tract, approximately 40 acres have been acquired for home sites, the sale of this acreage to carry a restriction as to the type of architecture to be employed, which will correspond to the architecture of the proposed hotel. Thirty residence sites have already been purchased by the American Home Building Company, San Antonio, for immediate development.

P. M. Chamberlain is acting for the new company pending the granting of a Texas charter, practically all stock in the enterprise being owned by San Antonioans. Legal work is being done by Judge Davis and E. W. Clemens of the firm of Terrell, Davis, Huff and McMillan of San Antonio, while the Central Trust Company is acting as temporary trustee of the first mortgage and permanent trustee of the second mortgage.

To Vote July 27 on \$800,000 Bond Issue.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—An election has been called for July 27 by the Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction, Joseph A. Youngblood, superintendent, on a proposed bond issue of \$800,000 for school building and improvement purposes. The rate of interest on the bonds has been fixed at 5½ per cent.

Diversified Agriculture Essential to Southern Prosperity and Continued Industrial Development.

By CRADDOCK GOINS, Milwaukee.

In the kingdom of the blind, so we have been told, a one-eyed man is king. King Cotton is the one-eyed man who, for many years, held ruthless sway over the fortunes and destinies of the people of the South. In the beginning, with the ascendancy of King Cotton, it was an economic necessity that such a one, however despotic, should rule. For that was in the dark day when the Southern people, without currency, with homes and schools and public buildings destroyed, with farms devastated, had to turn to one certain symbol of power that represented money.

That condition passed many years ago; that is, the need of that condition passed. King Cotton, a one-eyed man with a one-track mind and a one-way pocketbook, took all and gave back little, virtually nothing. So it happened that when his usefulness was served it was difficult to get rid of him—get rid of him, that is, as a monarch. By that time he found himself in strong power for the reason that there had grown up in his kingdom many loyal subjects who were blind; blind to everything except the lure of cotton's false promises.

Such, in effect, is an unbiased impression of the situation in the South as regards cotton. The facts speak for themselves:

The ascendancy of cotton, through grim necessity, followed a period when Southern agriculture was more prosperous than in any other part of the country. There were more agricultural bounties, more farm wealth, more independent farmers in the South before the rise of this great white plague of Southern agriculture than could be found anywhere on the North American continent at the time, or, for that matter, in the world.

Examination of what actually happened during the time that cotton was in complete control reveals an impoverished farm citizenry and an iniquitous condition that is requiring the most earnest and intelligent work to overcome.

The gradual overthrow of cotton domination in the Southern states is one of the most glorious romances of the agricultural progress of this nation. The approach of diversification—a balanced scheme of farming, if you please—marks the coming of a victory for the Southern people far transcending the importance of any military triumph in the history of that section—far, far more important than would have been a victory for Lee at Appomattox. For it marks the coming of a new independence that will mean the up-building in the South of an agricultural and industrial empire that will make the whole world marvel for many years to come.

Not to recognize the need for the growth of diversified farming in the South is to blind oneself to conditions perfectly obvious to all dispassionate observers. Any argument tending to show that the South can prosper through large cotton acreage is without foundation, without economic support, without proof in the light of past events, and does not take into consideration the collapse of this dream in every land where men have gone to such heights of folly. Any discouragement offered this course of development can mean only that much delay in the coming of the time when

the South shall assume the agricultural and industrial leadership to which it is entitled by all natural advantages.

Writing in the January 17 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, J. C. Pridmore, director of the Southern Soil Improvement Committee, covered the subject, "Industrial Development Essential to Create Home Markets for Diversified Agriculture." It apparently was Mr. Pridmore's intention to show that cotton, at least under present conditions, is the only crop offering prosperity to the South unless there is more industrial development. Then, according to Mr. Pridmore, there possibly will be some reason for diversification.

Mr. Pridmore marshals his figures to prove the necessity of large cotton acreage to Southern advancement—a sort of argument of the divine right of kings, so to speak—in this case the divine right of King Cotton to continue his merciless sway. He takes his figures from a most reliable and competent authority, the United States Department of Agriculture, when he represents the cotton acreage of certain Southeastern states to be much more valuable than other crops grown in those states. Mr. Pridmore shows us that figures, like the Bible, can be made to mean whatever we wish for them to mean, unless we wish to study out our problem fully.

Mr. Pridmore makes the common mistake of calling "diversified farming" a system of farming in which there are three or four different kinds of crops grown. If that be the case, then farmers of the many parts of the South have been "diversifying" for many years, for I cannot remember when farmers of my native state—Georgia—did not grow huge crops of cotton, corn, potatoes and more or less wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc. Under this system, just as the gentleman of the Southern Soil Improvement Committee represents, cotton undeniably shows a very high proportionate value.

But let us examine the situation under the real plan of diversified farming, balanced farming. In addition to the cotton, corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc., let us represent that the South had more livestock—cows, hogs, hens, etc. There is no denying that the livestock industry needs developing in that section. We cannot say that we have a complete diversified program until we have all those elements that go with the plan, the crops and the livestock. With more dairy cows, good dairy cows that pay for themselves, not scrubs and "boarders," then those "diversified farms" of Mr. Pridmore's would grow more feed for livestock, more alfalfa, vetch, Japan clover, soybeans, more of the leguminous crops that make roughage for dairying animals and at the same time replenish the soil that cotton has so depleted and impoverished during these 60 years of tyrannical rule.

Then, when we look at the complete picture of diversified farming, we find that the corn has a much greater value than Mr. Pridmore's figures show. We find that the crops other than cotton, the leguminous crops and the small grains enable the farmer to make much more money through cream checks. This is cash money that comes to him every few days from the creamery, money that enables him to keep up the running expenses of the farm, keep his head above water, secure from debt and want until he cashes in on cotton and other crops. If the cotton crop is good, all is well; the farmer has made money. If bad, he still is not so badly off, for those cream checks, made possible through those crops which do not appear to equal the value of cot-

ton when judged by certain figures—those cream checks, I say, have kept him out of debt. Heaven knows that is more, far more, than cotton ever has done.

Then there is another side to it. Mr. Pridmore's article represents that it would be a mistake to cut cotton acreage. Common-sense dictates that it is an extraordinary economic error to say it is better to grow a certain amount of cotton on large acreage when the same amount of cotton can be grown on smaller acreage, thus leaving more land free for the very many crops that the soil of the South, the most remarkable soil in the world, can produce.

Crop rotation is a matter that Mr. Pridmore, strangely enough, overlooks in his figuring, though crop rotation has been the real factor in the progress of the great agricultural states of the country from one-crop shackles to that highly prosperous system which we are pleased to call diversified farming. Through crop rotation these states—just as the South can do and rapidly is beginning to do—can lay out their farm in such way that in the following year they can plant certain soil-depleting crops, such as wheat or corn, on land that previously had grown soil-replenishing crops, the leguminous products. With the farm laid in that manner, in six brackets, with the home the one stationary bracket, the soil is given the opportunity of resting for five years before again being called upon to grow a crop that takes out and does not put back. Thus productivity is kept high in this soil, maximum productivity, whereas under Mr. Pridmore's system cotton is grown, year after year, on the best soil of the South, gradually depleting it and consistently increasing the need for one of the most expensive items entering into farming in the South—commercial fertilizers.

But this, of course, serves Mr. Pridmore's purpose well. However ill it may serve the farmers of the South, it achieves just what this gentleman's organization wants, increased demand for commercial fertilizers. For the Southern Soil Improvement Committee, the organization Mr. Pridmore represents, is a division created and operated by the Southern Fertilizer Association. Thus diversified farming, however much it will advance Southern agriculture and Southern society, could not, of course, advance the welfare of the commercial fertilizer interests.

Perhaps it were better to refer to Mr. Pridmore's committee as the Soil Depletion Committee, for if there is anything which will operate to impoverish the soil of Southern farms it is the work of encouraging greater cotton acreage. Mr. Pridmore himself should be in position to understand the great poverty that has been created through pinning too much faith in cotton alone. He himself understands that very often there come about periods when farmers not only have not paid their fertilizer bills for the preceding year, but in many cases have not paid them for the year preceding that one.

Coming back to crop rotation. Isn't it significant that the Southern states, long pinning their faith to great cotton acreage, have suffered through reverses and disasters far out of proportion to the reverses of farmers of other sections, say, for instance, as compared with the vicissitudes of the farmers of the states leading in dairying and diversification?

Is there any other explanation to the agricultural and general prosperity in the state of Wisconsin except that Wisconsin many years ago threw off one-crop domination and pinned its hopes to diversification? Isn't it strikingly singular that Wisconsin, once suffering the same economic ills as those afflicting the South when Wisconsin was a one-crop wheat state, now never knows a panic, never knows an agricultural disaster, knows hardly any form of business depression of more than a transient nature? Wisconsin was 50 years in building up diversified farming. It well may be said that during the last 20 years the system has been

perfected in this state to a greater extent than any other in the country.

Is it not, I ask you in all seriousness, a most extraordinary coincidence that during those 20 years not one single bank has failed in Wisconsin because of business depression? Yet among the states surrounding this one, where the one-crop system still holds on more or less strongly, banks some months ago were popping like firecrackers.

But why speak of industrial and agricultural security only in connection with Wisconsin? Is it not strikingly significant that in other states leading in dairying and diversification the same happy conditions prevail as regards educational, social, industrial and agricultural ability? Is it not significant that Minnesota, the leading butter-producing state, has, like Wisconsin, many miles of wonderfully paved roads? Is it not significant that this also applies largely to Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania and other states where the farmers have tied their faith to dairying, livestock and diversifications—balanced farming?

In whatever way the matter may be regarded, there is no escaping the responsibility of disproportionately large cotton acreage for the troubles of the Southern people, agriculturally, industrially, educationally, and what not. Cotton has left the unmistakable imprint of its ruthlessness in a thousand forms of affliction upon Southern society.

There is no reason why Mr. Pridmore should point to the unwise course of entirely eliminating cotton from the farm scheme of the South. So far as I know, no competent farm observer in the country ever has remotely suggested such a course. Cotton has its place in American agriculture. It must be put in its proper place in the scheme of Southern agriculture. That done it will enrich the Southern people far more than ever it has done in the past; for then it will be grown with regard to its economic position; then there will be eliminated that wasteful practice of allowing it to take up so much very valuable land that should be devoted to other purposes. Then it will be grown more cheaply, for through crop rotation the soil will be replenished by the leguminous crops and the actual growing of cotton will be done much more economically through the by-products of that greatest of all industries in the world, the dairy cow.

The cow fits into the cotton farm as it fits into no other agricultural scheme. Its feed is made up largely of cotton by-products and can be made up altogether of crops grown wholly in the South. The same crops that replenish the soil depleted by cotton, clover, alfalfa, vetch, soy beans, etc., in turn feed the cow. The cow's by-product then feeds the growing cotton. Another by-product, skim milk, then feeds the hogs and the poultry, thus increasing the value of these hogs and chickens.

I have made no effort to draw upon the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture to show the advantages of diversified farming in the South as compared with large cotton acreage. There are some things that must be self-evident on the surface, and this situation is one of them, clear to the mind of any 15-year-old schoolboy. Figures themselves, as I have said before, do not mean anything, for any man can take any group of figures and make them prove just what he wants to believe.

However, here are some hand-picked figures that are worth considering:

We are told that the South must have more industrial development profitably to push diversified agriculture. On the contrary, I say the South must have more agricultural development, more diversified farming, to attain any great measure of industrial success. If the present industrial situation in the South does not justify more diversified Southern farm products, why is it, then, that the South spends approximately \$100,000,000 a year for dairy products, buying them in other states?

Why is it that the South spends millions for hay and other

livestock feed when they just as profitably could be grown in the Southern states, and of much better quality?

Why is it that a small town in Georgia—Colquitt, I think—since turning from one-crop domination and going into dairying and diversified agriculture makes more money from the dairy cow alone than it ever derived from cotton?

I can answer that last question easily. It is because that town receives money from the dairy cow that does not show up in the values the Government places upon corn, hay, alfalfa, clover, etc., for those values are placed only according to merchandising possibilities, not according to potential value as the raw material for the dairy products manufactured by the cow.

It is represented by Mr. Pridmore that farming and industry have direct relationship, and he is quite correct. I submit that the controlling factors in human activities are the three great Fs—Farm, Factory and Finance. They must work together, in proper balance.

But I submit that anyone is in error who seeks to lead the people of the South to believe that they must sit down on the job of building up their diversified agricultural scheme, fold their arms and remain inactive, while waiting for greater industrial development. It is obviously ridiculous to assume that the South could make any considerable progress if we are to represent that agricultural progress must be choked and stifled to wait for industry to catch up.

I happen to know of an actual case in which a Southern city lost the opportunity of being the home of a great industry. The gentleman went down from a Pennsylvania town. He looked over the Southern city and was much pleased. He was shown over the surrounding farm territory and was not so pleased, for it was an all-cotton vicinity. In the end he shook his head and said he could not establish his industry in any city where there was no surrounding farm prosperity, and he knew there could be no stable prosperity without balanced farming.

I have said that I shall not take the trouble of turning to United States Department of Agriculture figures to point out the greater profits of diversified farming. This is a fact self-evident in itself, though it is worth while pointing out in passing that, in a recent statement, Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the United States Bureau of Dairying, showed that, in dollars and cents, the farm value of dairy products of this country last year was greater than the value of all the gold mined in the United States since 1886; greater in value than the combined value of all the cotton, wheat and potatoes grown last year. The country's dairy industry, his figures show, exceeds in value the entire motor industry or the steel industry.

I have on my desk in this morning's mail a letter from Raymond Stapleton of Elberton, Ga., in reply to one I had written Mr. Stapleton in commending a very sensible communication from him that appeared in a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

I quote from Mr. Stapleton's letter:

"I agree with you thoroughly that there is 'nothing more romantic, more beautiful and more fascinating' than the potential ability of our Southern soils. * * * I took over this place five years ago when there were no terraces on it. It was washed badly and produced poorly. We have much to do yet, but only a man who has tried it can realize the pleasure I derive from seeing good crops growing where gullies formerly were and seeing A DOZEN OR MORE CROPS GROWING NOW WHERE ONLY COTTON AND A LITTLE CORN GREW A FEW YEARS AGO. (Capital letters mine.) My alfalfa is the object of admiration by dozens of farmers near by, and quite a few are going to plant alfalfa this fall as a result of the success of my own."

"* * * We have good lands going begging here now because the owners knew nothing but cotton, and cotton did not prove profitable. I know men with large farms who would gladly give land to good farmers free of rent for several years in order to take care of the land. Several farm-

ers have told me lately they would sell their land for less than the dwellings on the land cost. Too much cotton!

"On the other hand, we have men who are making money on their farms simply because they have not depended altogether on cotton. I have in mind a young farmer here now who has less than 100 acres. He has a small peach orchard, and this year he will ship \$4000 worth of peaches. He also has poultry, a few cows and has come cotton and corn. His land is not for sale at any price.

"I sincerely trust that our own people will wake up to what we have in our land. * * *"

I quote Mr. Stapleton's letter at the end for the reason that I think it a most appropriate way to conclude an article in which I have sought to explain why King Cotton, admittedly the most cursed tyrant that ever plagued any land, has held on so long in the South if diversified farming is the better way.

In the kingdom of the blind, you know, a one-eyed man, sometimes with a one-track mind and a one-way pocketbook, is king.

"The Agricultural Problem in the United States."

A study of farms and farmers in this country has been made and published in a book of 157 pages by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York city. The volume bears the title "The Agricultural Problem in the United States," and the foreword points out that agriculture in the life of the nation involves the national security, the racial character, the economic welfare and the social progress of our people. The report is the result of an investigation conducted by Virgil Jordan and assistants of the Research Staff of the Conference Board and under the supervision of the Board's Staff Economic Council.

The board expresses great indebtedness to numerous farm leaders, business executives, economists and others especially familiar with agricultural conditions for their many helpful suggestions and criticisms in connection with this study. It is further stated that the board is under a special obligation to the members of its advisory committee on agriculture, "whose close co-operation has been invaluable." There are but five chapters in the book, the first being of an introductory nature, the second relating to the economic position of agriculture, the third being devoted to a consideration of factors in agricultural income, the fourth to factors in agricultural costs and the fifth to a general summary and conclusions. There is an abundance of data in the work, much of it in tabular form.

St. Louis Hospital Addition to Cost \$400,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—General contract has been awarded to the Kellerman Contracting Company of this city for the erection of an addition to the Lutheran Hospital at Ohio avenue and Potomac street to cost in excess of \$400,000. The addition will be fireproof, four stories, with accommodations for 75 beds on three floors and X-ray and surgical departments on the fourth. It is estimated that the building proper will cost \$235,000, equipment \$50,000, and heating and refrigeration \$30,000. Theodore Steinmeyer is the architect; Koerner Engineering Company, structural engineers, and A. H. Vogel, mechanical engineer, all of St. Louis.

Montgomery Ward to Build New Mail-Order Plant in Texas.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago, George B. Everett, vice-president and general manager, advise that they plan to build a large mail-order plant at some point in Texas, and are at this time considering the problem of location. This may not be determined for several weeks.

Now Is Your Opportunity To Know The South

to its good and your own

NO ONE—man, woman, boy or girl—North, South, East or West, can possibly know the South fully without studying the Blue Book of Southern Progress.

Many Southern people, otherwise highly educated and well informed, are not fully acquainted with their own section. The Blue Book will acquaint them with it as nothing else can do.

Many Southern men, young men especially, leave the South hoping to find fields of activity in other sections, merely because they do not know the South. Millions of Northern and Western people would gladly invest in the South, or move to the South, if they fully understood all of the advantages of this section, but the facts have never been adequately presented to them.

A full acquaintance with what the South is, what it has, and what it is doing, and what its future will be, will quicken the life-blood of every man and woman. It will stimulate the young and the old alike. It will enthuse them, make them realize that the South is the coming El Dorado of American development.

The Blue Book will accomplish the work. It only needs to be read. The writers for the Blue Book have swept the whole horizon of Southern possibilities and of Southern achievements, and told the story in such an all-compelling way that wherever it is read, whether by Southern men and women, or by the men and women of other sections, there will be a turning to the opportunities to be found in the South.

The Southern father who does not give his boys the opportunity of reading the story of the South is falling short of his responsibility to them and to his country. The Southern business man who does not have in his office a copy of the Blue Book and who does not induce his employes, salesmen, office force and all others to read what the South has and what it will accomplish, has likewise failed in stimulating his men to do larger things and to produce greater results.

The Southern business concern or the individual business man who does not try to place these facts before his business associates or friends in other parts of the land is not doing his full share in making the South known.

The Northern and the Western business man seeking to find the broadest market for the development of trade is making a great mistake if he fails in a study of the Blue Book to have his eyes opened to what the South is at present, and how vast will be the market for brains and brawn, for machinery of every kind, for hardware and building material, for great engineering work, for highway construction and for all other activities of a rapidly growing territory of vast extent and limitless resources.

We specifically and directly invite your attention to what others are saying through this circular about the Blue Book, and then follow their wise example and buy one or more copies. Some concerns buy one, some ten, some a hundred, and some buy by the thousand. For instance, the Central of Georgia Railway having bought 1000 copies for distribution, found them so important that they wired for an additional 500. The Fourth National Bank of Macon, following its custom of several years and always to its own great profit, bought 1000 copies for distribution among the people of its community and its correspondents in other sections.

Are not these facts a sufficient argument to make you send your order immediately for one or more copies? The price is 50c. for single copy; 500 to 1000 copies, 40c. each, and 1000 or more, 30c. a copy. Orders for ten copies or less must be accompanied by check or money order.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The 1926 Blue Book of Southern Progress Awakens Widespread Interest Throughout the Country as to the South, Its Resources and Progress

From the newspapers of all sections, business leaders and public men have come enthusiastic commendations of the Blue Book of Southern Progress, a publication invaluable to everyone who desires any information about the material and educational progress of the South and about what this section has as a foundation for making it the most inviting field in the world for investment and for home-making.

J. E. EDGERTON, President, National Association of Manufacturers, Nashville, Tenn.:

"It appears to me that it would be impossible to crowd into the same space more significant, inspiring and useful information than you have included in this excellent book."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Editor of the News and Observer, Raleigh:

"You have done a monumental work in bringing together this practical information about the progress of the South."

ANGUS W. McLEAN, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

"I have read this book with great interest and satisfaction. In my opinion it is the most complete compendium of the economic resources of the Southern states that I have seen, and I believe its value to the South is very great. I congratulate you on the continued progress you are making in exploiting the almost unlimited natural and industrial resources of the Southern states."

STANLEY C. DRAPER, Assistant Manager, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce:

"It is a masterpiece and should be in the hands of every business man of the Southwest."

"It is the most complete index of the South's resources that could possibly be produced. We just want you to know that our people very much appreciate the good work you are doing."

T. J. BROOKS, Director, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Agriculture, State of Florida, Tallahassee:

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress, taken as a whole, is the finest publication illustrating the progress of the South that I have examined. It is not too ponderous, and yet it is sufficiently complete to do justice to the cause. It furnishes writers and speakers with material for endless discussion of the South's possibilities. The Southern press should make the best possible use of this publication."

The Blue Book of the South

From an Editorial in the Asheville Citizen

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress is a publication which no Southerner can afford to leave unread. Its pages set forth that which is an education, an inspiration and a challenge. It is the most complete picture available of business conditions in the South. It touches, in fact, every phase of the life of this section."

"It is an education, because it describes the accomplishments and opportunities of the South. No line of agriculture, industry or commerce is overlooked. It is an inspiration, because, expressing the traditions of the South and reviewing her history, it shows vividly the greatness of the South's achievement up to the present. It is a challenge, because, telling under what handicaps the South has progressed, it puts into its readers the desire and the determination to equal that splendid record of the past."

"The Southerner who reads it gets profit for himself and for his section. It tells, with interest as gripping as that of fiction, the story of the opportunities in the South. The reader finds greater opportunity for himself. He is moved to a vast enthusiasm for his native land. He takes a greater pride in what she is doing today."

"Many prominent business men in the South distribute copies of the Blue Book widely. Heads of some corporations put it in the hands of their employees. The schools would make no mistake in using it in every state as a text book or reference reading. No Southerner—clergyman, lawyer, merchant, educator or trader—can read it without getting the vision of the greater South or without wishing to contribute substantially to the making of the greater South."

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL:

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress for 1926 is a work which students of this region's economic progress and promise will find it worth while not only to taste and swallow, but to chew and digest."

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE:

"If there is anything you want to know about any part of the South, as to its economic position, you can probably find it in the 1926 Blue Book of Southern Progress, published by the Manufacturers Record. Altogether it constitutes an invaluable work for study or reference."

GEORGE T. BARNES, Secretary of the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce, Greenwood, S. C.:

"I feel sure that the information contained in the 1926 issue of the Blue Book of Southern Progress should be upon the desk of every man in public service and in the office or file of every manufacturing plant or industries of any kind in our Southern states. Not only does it make itself essential to those just mentioned, but it is necessary to all financial and banking interests to have the information contained therein; especially should this book have its circulation in Northern territory, where so many industries and manufacturing plants are beginning to seek new locations."

R. E. BLOUIN, Editor-in-Chief, The Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, New Orleans:

"In viewing the Blue Book of Southern Progress of 1926, we find that you have accomplished the almost impossible feature of present-

ing a more concise and thorough amount of information in compact form.

"This book is most valuable to everyone in the entire South and a standard of reference for the nation and, to a greater or less extent, the entire industry of the world."

C. EDWIN MICHAEL, President, Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke:

"It gives us pleasure to have this valuable document for

future reference and for the wonderful information which it contains of Southern development."

HOMER CROY, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.:

"The 1926 Blue Book made me want to pack up and head straight for the Mason and Dixon line."

WILLARD H. DAVIS, News Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., "finds it most helpful as a book of reference for copy editors."

A. H. ECKLES, President, Planters Bank and Trust Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.:

"We have heard so many favorable comments on this issue that I wish to present each of our newly organized Industrial Cooperation Fund with a copy of it."

THE DALLAS JOURNAL:

Practically every field of commercial, industrial and social endeavor is covered, and covered in such manner that the volume is valuable not only as a reference book, but is interesting and illuminating as general reading matter."

THE ROANOKE TIMES:

"The 1926 edition of the Blue Book of Southern Progress is far and away the most useful issue yet published. It furnishes not only pertinent information on the high lights of the South's present economic condition, but also a world of detailed facts about the Southern states."

THE SHERMAN (Texas) DEMOCRAT:

"Those who have been contending all these years that the growth of the South might be measured in comparison with that of the rest of the country, and even on more favorable terms, find in the annual Blue Book of Southern Progress ample support with facts and figures. There is material within the covers of this book that will surprise all but the most familiar exponents of Southern progress. It is proving, in fact, the textbook of the South, and through its publication the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore is doing one of the greatest works ever done for any section of the country."

THE BIBLICAL RECORDER, Raleigh:

"We do not know where else in such small compass can be found so much important data as is contained in this periodical. We hope to draw upon it from time to time, giving in more detail information about the South's progress, and especially the part North Carolina is taking in this progress."

THE SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS:

"The farmer who is impressed with the South's advantages as to soil and climate, but hesitates to migrate here because he is unfamiliar with cotton raising, should find in this review facts and figures which will set his doubts at rest. Likewise, the Southern agriculturist, long enchained to the one-crop system and afraid to venture into new fields, may take courage from the record his neighbors have achieved."

CRADDOCK GOINS, Associate Editor, The Olsen Publishing Co., Milwaukee:

"Your Blue Book of Southern Progress is very much appreciated, particularly since it gives statistics not only of the Southern states, but also of a national nature that cannot be gotten anywhere else, and for that reason it is of great use to us in our work."

J. L. LANGNER, Chief Engineer, The Stearns Conveyor Co., Cleveland:

"This is a splendid publication and we know that the facts contained therein will be very helpful to us. We are especially interested in the illustrations and statistics showing the rapid progress in industrial fields in the South."

H. VAN R. CHASE, General Manager, New Orleans Association of Commerce:

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress is filled with very

valuable information and will be very helpful in the work that is going on in the development of the South."

FORREST A. LORD, Editor and General Manager, The Florida Farmer, Jacksonville:

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress contains a vast amount of information which will be of value to us for reference and republication."

E. J. PEARSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn.:

"If anyone wants to know anything about the economic conditions in the South and what progress the South has made in the last twenty years or more, your publication will give them the desired information."

C. J. STARK, Editor, Iron-Trade Review, Cleveland:

"I am greatly impressed with the wealth of information concerning the South in all its manifold phases of business and community life and of the very readable and effective way in which it has been presented through the Blue Book of Southern Progress."

HERBERT R. SHIPLEY, Secretary-Manager, Chamber of Commerce, Lenoir City, Tenn.:

"From year to year the Blue Book has been carefully studied by me and each year this splendid publication brings better and more valuable information concerning our richly endowed Southern states."

"Southerners, many of whom are not familiar with conditions existing in their home states, should make haste to read the 1926 Blue Book from cover to cover and, after digesting the wonderful quantity of information it contains, should see to it that some friend or acquaintance who does not reside in the Southland is furnished a copy of this remarkable edition."

CLIFFORD WALKER, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta:

"The good this book can and will do the South is impossible to measure. I congratulate you upon the work and in behalf of the people of Georgia express my appreciation of it."

J. D. WOOTEN, Assistant Secretary, Columbia Chamber of Commerce, Columbia, S. C.:

"I would recommend this book to any business man who is 'down in the mouth' and pessimistic as to the development in the South during the past year."

FRED T. NEWELL, Secretary, Industrial Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta:

"The Manufacturers Record has never published a better or more impressive edition of the Blue Book. I always keep a copy of this valuable book on my desk and find it a splendid reference and great help in the endeavors of this Bureau."

JOHN W. CRADDOCK, The Round Table Club, New Orleans:

"This is a splendid issue—better, if possible, than any others, and, best of all, reliable in what it says; it is a valuable and valued addition to our reading room."

FRANK STEFFNER, President, Chattanooga Armature Works, Chattanooga:

"This book is as full of interest as anything could be, and very few of us Southern folks know what we really have."

JOHN A. FISKE, Secretary-Manager, Cocoa Chamber of Commerce, Cocoa, Fla.:

"We rely upon the Blue Book for all our accurate information and believe it is of great value to Florida and the entire South."

E. S. WADDELL, Vice-President, Columbus Iron Works Co., Columbus, Ga.:

"We have looked through the Blue Book very carefully

and it certainly contains a wide variety of interesting and accurate information bearing on industrial activities throughout the South. We are very favorably impressed with the care which was evidently exercised in accumulating and publishing this data. We wish to congratulate you and your entire staff, and we feel quite sure that such reliable information gotten up in this form and distributed so widely will be of incalculable value to the South."

EULA M. LANG, Secretary, A. J. Krebs Co., Atlanta:

"We appreciate greatly the valuable information contained in this publication, and are enclosing herewith order for 10 copies."

WM. P. FLEMING, Schofield-Burkett Construction Co., Macon, Ga.:

"The Blue Book seems to cover the South very completely, and gives an account of our resources and achievements, of which we should be justly proud, that should call more attention than ever to what the South has to offer."

BELMONT IRON WORKS, Philadelphia:

"We wish to compliment you on the excellent manner in which the progress of the South is depicted in the Blue Book of Southern Progress."

G. M. STOUT, Assistant Vice-President, Adair Realty & Trust Co., Atlanta:

"The information carried in this book is of great interest to us, and we would like to have you send us six copies."

M. E. SMITH, Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, Chicago:

"We intend to keep our copy of the Blue Book of Southern Progress on file as a source of information about the South."

J. H. REESE, Advertising Manager, Florida Muck Farms, Inc., Miami:

"We have received the fifty copies of the Blue Book, and I think it is an excellent thing that some one has taken it upon himself to chronicle the progress of the South annually, as the Blue Book does."

PIERRE MAZYCK, Southern Realty Co., Columbia, S. C.:

"It is a 'masterpiece'—it shows what the South has and what she can do. It ought to be on every business man's desk, and also used in the schools."

L. AMELUNG, Department of Publicity, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"For anyone wishing information regarding the South, the Blue Book of Southern Progress is a valuable publication."

PALM BEACH TIMES:

"The book, from cover to cover, is filled with valuable

information and statistics. There is a note of confidence throughout which will do the wavering or week-kneed a world of good. In all, the book is the best treatise on the Florida situation that we have seen."

FRANK KING, Eau Claire, Wis.:

"I don't know of anything that would or could give the people of the world the true facts of South as the Blue Book of Southern Progress does."

H. L. GODDARD, Assistant Advertising Manager, The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"This is a very comprehensive story of the progress of the Southern states, and we feel sure we will derive considerable benefit from it."

H. D. PHILLIPS, Southwestern Advertising Co., Dallas:

"Taking the South as one whole picture, we think that the Blue Book gives a concise and short history and record of the achievements of the South in a way that no other publication does."

FRANK A. BRIGGS, Editor, Farm and Ranch, Dallas:

"It is a most excellent publication and should be of great value to every person interested in the development of the South."

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"Every person interested in Southern development should obtain a copy of this book."

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"It is hard to see how more information about the South could be packed into so brief space."

J. L. HORNE, JR., Evening Telegram, Rocky Mount, N. C.:

"It shall be made a part of our permanent files and will be made the subject of many an editorial."

1926 EDITION OF THE BLUE BOOK OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS

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Seeks Government Control of Farming Operations, Though We Already Have Too Much Government Domination.

W. A. Gilreath & Co.,
Cotton.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The writer has given several months of intensive study to the economic morass in which our agricultural interests appear to be floundering, especially the cotton industry. He has endeavored to serve the cotton industry in several ways, among which was one to interest private capital in the formation of a cotton holding company, whose object was to be to mutually assist the producer and consumer of cotton in guarding against any wide fluctuation in the price of the commodity. Inasmuch as our lawmakers appear to be in a mood to legislate stabilization of the price of the commodity, it now appears to be inadvisable further to prosecute the formation of such a company.

Beyond doubt, the Government can more efficiently execute the stabilization plan than could a privately owned corporation. That the basic idea of stabilization is sound is now in a position whereby it may be proven.

The following historical preamble and suggestions are submitted for the edification or consideration of anyone interested; some of the suggestions are considered valuable by certain of our lawmakers at Washington:

Cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*) is a plant whose origin is lost in antiquity; it is known to have been grown and its fibers utilized in India 1500 years before the Christian era. It was introduced into the New World by way of Brazil in the Fifteenth Century A. D. and into the United States by way of Virginia in 1621. It is indigenous to, and has its habitat in, that encircling belt of the earth whose average summer temperature is 77 degrees Fahrenheit, with a frostless period of approximately 200 days and a rainfall of from 20 to 60 inches.

In view of these facts it is immediately ascertainable that we cannot lay claim to a continued monopoly upon the breeding and production of cotton; neither have we any assurance that our soil will indefinitely supply us with sufficient cotton to meet our own domestic requirements. Therefore, it behooves us as a nation to begin looking ahead and planning for the future; the fertility of our soil should be conserved, restoration of our farmers' morale should and can be accomplished. This may not be effected all at one time, as if by magic, but it may be accomplished by progressive steps.

In the past legislation affecting cotton has apparently been aimed at details or incidentals relating thereto; in other words, the wagon has been placed ahead of the horse. This necessarily leads nowhere in particular, except to confusion, which appears to be governing at the present time, aided and abetted by various political and financial schemers who are serving themselves only, and who may not be expected to observe and give aid to the fundamental needs of our agricultural interests as the needs of the nation require. These schemers are price-paid patriots and not patriots planning posterity's protection.

A political housecleaning may yet become necessary to get results in agricultural matters. This is not to be construed as an indictment of all the officeholders in Congress and in farmers' organizations, for beyond a doubt some of them are sincere and conscientious and refuse to be sneered and laughed out of court by political pickflingers.

Under normal conditions a 10,000,000-bale cotton crop enhances our national wealth as much as, or more than, a 15,000,000-bale crop does. This means that when we produce 15,000,000 bales 5,000,000 of them constitute a definite waste of the soil's fertility, as they furnish no means whatever to

anywise improve the condition of the soil. If persisted in this will eventually mean that our soil will not produce crops sufficient to meet the needs of our own people; this, therefore, constitutes conduct against public policy and should be prohibited by law, even as other group or individual acts are prohibited when such acts are contrary to public policy or are inimical to the continued well-being of the nation. National protection of the interests of posterity must and will eventually become of prime importance.

Regardless of propaganda to the contrary, the farmer continues to be the backbone of the country, and as such we must take heed of the plight about to overtake him. Poverty is beginning to lay its bony talons upon him; a crisis in the affairs of the most important member of our body politic is fast approaching and, unless averted, it may lead to a national catastrophe.

Legislation affecting certain agricultural details should be repealed, in the interest of all the people; legislation affecting certain agricultural fundamentals appears highly advisable. It is to be hoped that certain essentials relating thereto may be distinguished, despite the muddling of the issue by so much non-essential legislation.

With this in view and for the present purpose, the following suggestions are made, it being suggested that strict Governmental regulation will definitely benefit the producer and consumer of cotton or other agricultural commodities to which the suggestions may be applicable:

Seed—Planting seed should be Government certified seed, said certification to include, among other things, the kind or breed, adaptability, quality; whether freed from insect or disease infection, etc.

Gins—Cotton gins should be licensed and strictly regulated by the Government. Such regulations should include, among other things, standardization of the size, shape, weight, wrapping, tying, marking and sampling of a cotton bale; also, the keeping of records showing, among other things, the character of each bale of cotton ginned by them—that is to say, whether it is picked, snapped or bolly cotton, or cotton of any other character or kind.

Price—A maximum and a minimum price should be arrived at from year to year by a commission appointed for that purpose. Such price should be established on an equitable basis as between producer and consumer, and to assist in this the following is believed to be of worth: Establish Government warehouses, receive cotton, etc., therein; issue marginal, negotiable storage certificates thereon, said margin to be fixed at a certain per cent of the price allowed for cotton of similar value the year immediately preceding; final settlement to be made not later than July 31 each year.

Insurance—Issue crop and price insurance to the beneficiaries of this arrangement at a nominal charge.

Surplus—Establish a bureau whose duty it shall be to find a market for any cotton left on hand in Government warehouses as of July 31 each year; this may be accomplished in many ways, among which mention may here be made of research work for the purpose of finding new uses for, and new users of, American cotton.

Legislate along the fundamentals and eliminate the need, if any, of legislating control of details concerning agricultural products.

ROBERT LEE HALL.

Sarasota to Have \$500,000 Hotel.

Sarasota, Fla.—The construction of a \$500,000 hotel here will soon be started, according to an announcement by J. A. King of New York, president of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Sarasota. Plans have been completed for an eight-story building, and work is expected to begin within 60 days.

Achievements in Safety and Welfare Work of the United States Steel Corporation.

The United States Steel Corporation recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. In reviewing the history of this great organization, the important fact is not that it has done an aggregate gross business of over \$23,000,000,000, earned for its stockholders over \$2,178,000,000 and expended for property and improvements over \$1,359,000,000; the fact worthy of note is that in creating this vast wealth it was giving employment to hundreds of thousands, paying out billions of dollars in wages and aiding in supplying the steel material needs not only of America but of foreign countries.

And most significant of all is that this organization has done so much to protect the lives and limbs of laborers employed in hazardous industrial occupations, and has set a pace in industrial welfare work for the benefit of labor

playing havoc with the steel industry and steel workers in this great trade war were given little consideration as to their safety while employed, and less to their general living conditions.

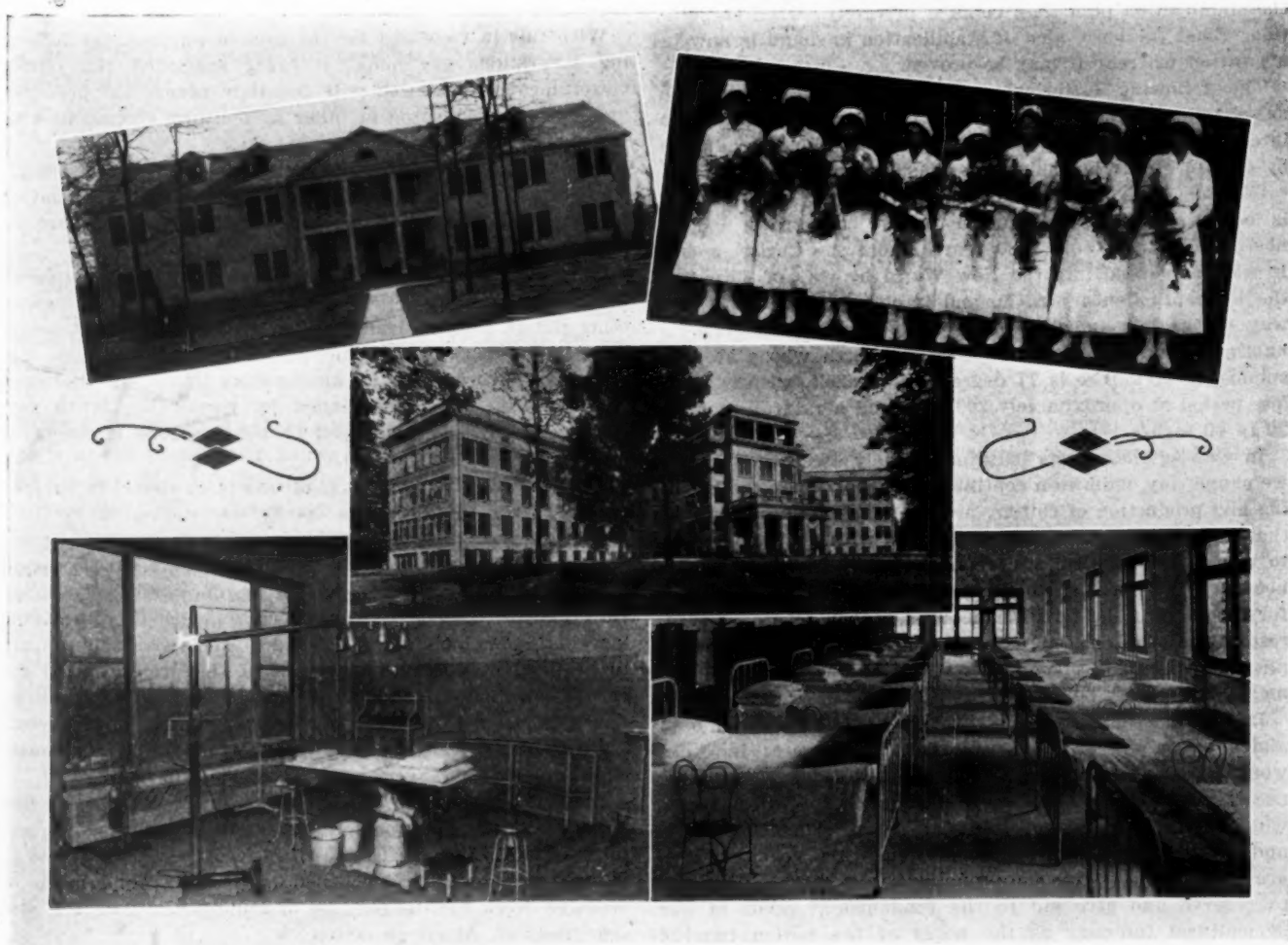
A new industrial era was ushered in when Judge E. H. Gary, now chairman of the board of directors, as chairman of the executive committee of the newly organized corporation, outlined the policies which the Steel Corporation was to follow. These policies are briefly stated in the following:

"To the public—Reasonable prices and the fullest possible publicity regarding the Corporation's affairs.

"To competitors—Vigorous but straightforward competition.

"To labor—Fair treatment with a wage as high as business conditions shall justify."

In carrying out these labor policies the management of



Upper Left—EMPLOYEES' HOSPITAL, FAIRFIELD, ALA., COLORED NURSES' HOME. Upper Right—WHITE EMPLOYEES' HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL, GRADUATING CLASS. Center—EMPLOYEES' GENERAL HOSPITAL, FAIRFIELD, ALA. Lower Left—OPERATING ROOM, EMPLOYEES' HOSPITAL, FAIRFIELD, ALA. Lower Right—DORMITORY, CENTRAL HOSPITAL, FAIRFIELD, ALA.

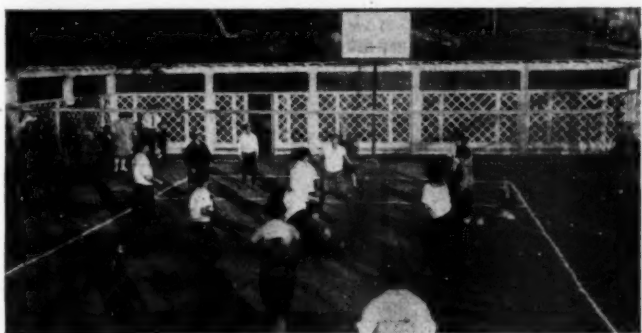
generally. And yet the Steel Corporation does not claim to be an eleemosynary institution. What it has accomplished for the good of the worker, aside from humanitarian reasons, has been more than justified from a business standpoint; these things have paid eventually, for safe, healthy and contented workers are better workers.

At the time of the consolidation of the steel interests into the United States Steel Corporation, one of the gigantic business mergers of the country, cut-throat competition was

the Steel Corporation in 1906 inaugurated a safety, sanitation and welfare act, which was of the greatest importance, reaching far beyond the bounds of its own organization and industry. It is stated that "this campaign was undertaken with the object of investigating the methods for safeguarding machinery and providing for the workmen the best possible protection from injury and death; to make a careful and concerted study of the best methods which had been evolved by modern experiments in science, economy and sociology as

applied to industry, and to ascertain what would best contribute to the happiness, health, comfort and efficiency of the employees and their families. When this campaign was started Judge Gary, in behalf of the financial committee of the Steel Corporation, promised that no reasonable request for funds to insure greater safety of the men in the mines and mills, or to better their conditions, would ever be refused, and this promise has been sacredly kept."

The record made has been called by Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, "the most



GIRLS' VOLLEY-BALL GAME. ENSLEY WORKS VS. MUSCODORE MINES.

astounding accomplishment in accident prevention and health promotion" which he had seen in 15 years of safety work. This record accomplishment shows that:

"In 1925 the number of serious accidents per 100 men employed was 60.22 per cent less than in 1906, when these activities were started, and disabling accidents were 80.07 per cent less than in 1912. This means if stated in round figures that 46,863 men have been saved from serious injury and 322,408 men have been saved from any injury which resulted in a loss of time.

"In addition, the Steel Corporation has established communities, schools, clubs, educational facilities of various kinds, playgrounds and a number of other conveniences and benefits for its workers and their families. From 1912, when the records are available, up to the end of 1925 it has spent in these various activities a total of \$158,188,000."

The following is a summary of the facilities constructed or

installed by the Steel Corporation for the use of employees to the end of December, 1925:

Number of dwellings and boarding houses constructed and leased to employees at low rental rates.....	28,216
Churches	27
Schools	32
Clubs	39
Restaurants and lunchrooms.....	66
Rest and waiting rooms.....	280
Playgrounds	169
Swimming pools	19
Athletic fields	114
Tennis courts	99
Bandstands	17
Practical housekeeping centers.....	32
Piped systems for drinking water.....	487
Sanitary drinking fountains.....	4,689
Wells and springs protected against pollution.....	887
Comfort stations (complete units, either bath or dry houses, closets, wash or locker rooms, in separate buildings or within enclosures in the building).....	2,130
Water-closet bowls	10,375
Washing faucets or basins.....	24,930
Showers	4,810
Urinals	3,799
Clothes lockers	179,581
Base hospitals	11
Emergency stations	383
Training stations (first aid and rescue).....	58
Company surgeons, physicians and internes.....	253
Outside surgeons (on a salary).....	117
Nurses (including nurses in training).....	251
Orderlies and other attendants.....	110
Visiting nurses	62
Teachers and instructors.....	208
Sanitary inspectors	40
Safety inspectors (spending entire time on work).....	162
Employees who have served on safety committee.....	119,875
Employees now serving on safety committees.....	9,485
Employees who have been trained in first-aid and rescue work	21,731
Employees now in training.....	396

The accompanying illustrations indicate some of the many welfare activities conducted by the United States Steel Corporation for the benefit of its employees at its Southern plants. Of particular interest is the welfare work among its colored employees in the South. Their safety and welfare are looked after with the same attention as that given to the white employees.

All fair-minded men familiar with conditions existing in the steel industry today compared with 25 years ago will give due credit to the Steel Corporation for the splendid record it has made. James J. Davis, Secretary, United States Department of Labor, said that the Corporation's record in accident prevention and safety work was remarkable and "really a wonderful achievement." And Secretary Davis, apart from his official position, knows intimately the condi-



Upper Left—EDGEWATER COAL MINE COLORED HOUSEKEEPING CENTER—DRESSMAKING CLASS. Upper Right—FAIRFIELD WORKS—ADULT COOKING CLASS, WESTFIELD NO. 2 COLORED SCHOOL. Center—FAIRFIELD WORKS—COLORED BABY CLINIC, WESTFIELD.

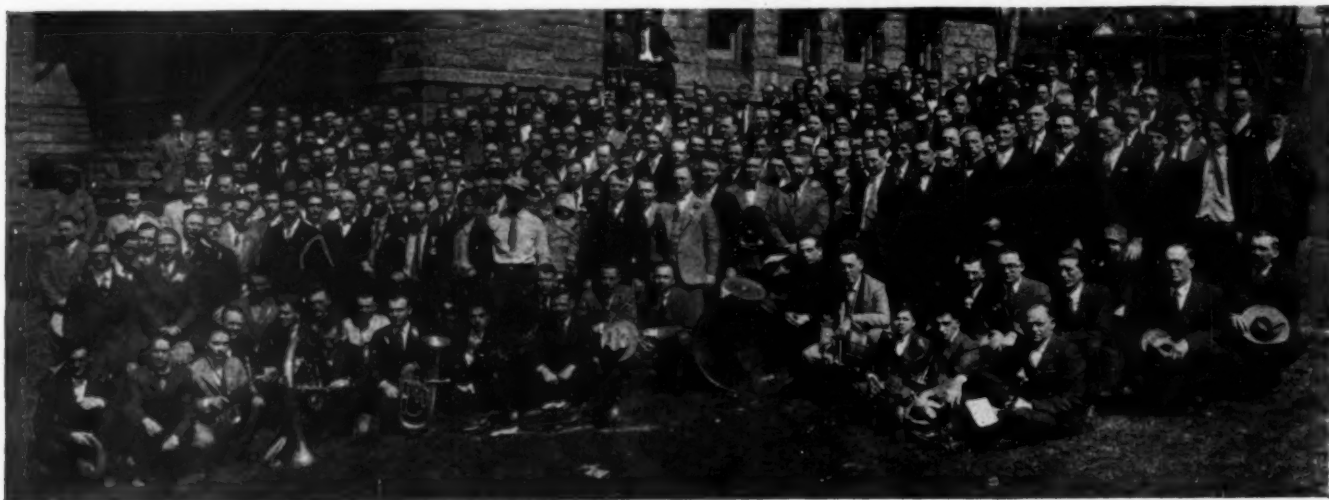
tions under which steel workers labor, for, as a son of poor Welch immigrants, he began work in a Pennsylvania steel mill at the age of 11 and is, therefore, well qualified to express an opinion on the great improvement in the working conditions in the steel industry.

In a brief historical review of the Steel Corporation during the past 25 years, published by the Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare, further interesting facts are given as to its activities in developing foreign trade and the scope of its operations during the World War:

"The phenomenal growth of the Steel Corporation has not been due alone to the building and the purchasing of steel plants. It has spent vast sums in discovering means of using waste products, in improving the quality of its steel, in

capacity unreservedly at the service of the Government. Judge Gary was appointed head of a committee of steel manufacturers who kept in close touch with the various Governmental departments, and it is believed that the efforts of the Government were never to any important extent lessened or delayed for lack of a proper supply of steel. Between August 1, 1914, and December 31, 1918, the Corporation shipped a total of 18,439,460 tons of steel to the United States Government or the Allies, of which 12,381,820 tons were shipped after this country entered the conflict. It also shipped 27,869,961 gallons of toluol and benzol products, 21,329,654 pounds of ammonia sulphate and liquor, besides other products.

"It spent \$202,661,905 for plant additions, largely undertaken to assist the Government in winning the war, between April 1, 1917, and December 31, 1918. Expenditures included



MEN'S BIBLE CLASS—COMMUNITY CHURCH, LYNCH, KY., UNITED STATES COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

developing new uses for the finished products. To quote only one instance: The Universal Portland Cement Company, one of its subsidiaries, now makes about 15,000,000 barrels of cement a year, utilizing in the manufacture of same large quantities of blast furnace slag, formerly a waste product.

"Shortly after the Steel Corporation was formed, in 1904, it was decided to wage an active campaign to build up foreign markets for its products. For this work James A. Farrell, who later became and now is president of the Corporation, was selected. Despite the lower wages paid to workers in English, German and Belgian steel mills, the Corporation's export business grew from 1,001,967 tons in 1904 to 2,165,567 tons in 1912. During the World War they were much larger. The Corporation is still actively engaged in the export trade and is getting a fair percentage of the world's business, notwithstanding the advantage foreign manufacturers enjoy not only from lower wages but also from depreciated currencies.

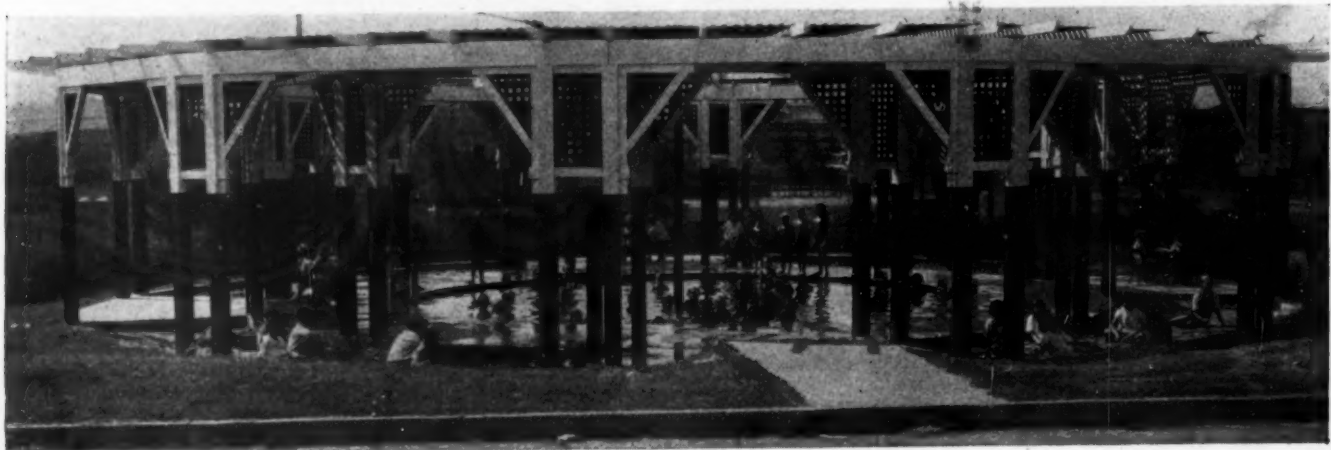
"When the United States entered the World War the Steel Corporation placed its financial strength and steel-making

building of shipyards at Mobile, Ala., and Kearny, N. J.; a gun-forging plant at Gary, Ind., etc.

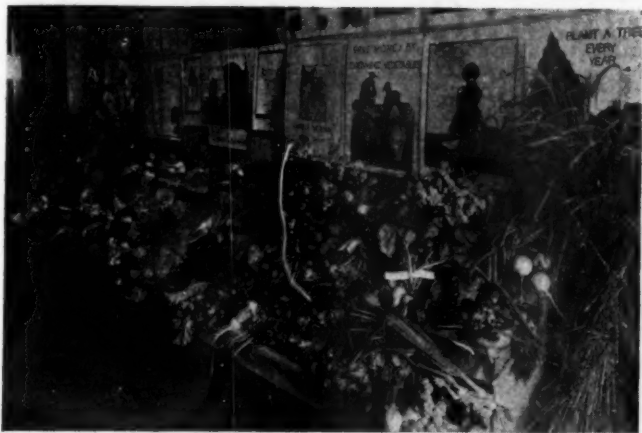
"The Corporation also put the services of its chemical and other experts at the call of the Government in designing railway gun mounts, gas masks and chemicals, etc.

"There were turned over to the Government on requisition and for use in the Army and Navy service seven of the Corporation's ocean-going steamers and five of its Great Lakes fleet, together with one tugboat. The United States Shipping Board was permitted to use the entire fleet on the Lakes for training Naval Reserves. The United States Steel Products Company (a subsidiary of the Corporation) also husbanded five vessels for account of the Naval Overseas Transport Service, i. e., furnished supplies for deck, engine and steward's departments in addition to supervising necessary repairs to the vessels.

"The Corporation also undertook, at the solicitation of the Secretary of War, to construct at Neville Island, near Pittsburgh, a large plant for the manufacture of 12 inch to 18



FAIRFIELD HEIGHTS WADING POOL FOR CHILDREN, TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.



BOYS' PRIZE GARDEN EXHIBITS, ENSLEY STEEL WORKS.

inch guns and projectiles therefor. This work was never completed, due to the signing of the Armistice.

"The Corporation subscribed to a total of \$99,800,400 of Allied bonds and to \$127,950,900 of First, Second, Third and Fourth Liberty bonds, of which \$97,134,900 was for its own account, the balance being for employees."

High Postal Rates.

[From the Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, N. C.]

A very interesting article appeared in MANUFACTURERS RECORD of June 3 about high postal rates. The article was written by Senator Kenneth McKellar. Senator McKellar was a member of a commission to investigate the postal rates and make some recommendations. The findings of this commission make very interesting reading. It will be remembered that the rate on postcards was raised from one cent to two cents. Rates on fourth-class matter and parcel post were also raised considerably.

This increase in postage was made to pay the addition to the salaries of postal clerks and letter carriers. It was predicted at the time that this addition in postal rates would cause a falling off in matter shipped through the mails, and this prediction has come true, as will be seen by the following paragraph from Mr. McKellar's article:

"These hearings disclosed that during the first six months of the operation of the act of February 28, 1925, the revenue arising from first-class postage was substantially just the same as the revenue derived from the old rates. In other words, instead of the increase of rates on postcards increasing the revenue on first-class matter, taken as a whole, there was such a falling off in the transportation of these postcards that the Government lost the normal increase. As to second-class matter, without exception, the overwhelming body of the proof shows that the publishers of newspapers and magazines, ever since the rates of 1920 went into effect, had been constantly decreasing the amount of second-class matter transported in the mails, and had diverted the same to transportation by baggage cars, express trucks, automobiles and other means of transportation where the rates of transportation were cheaper than mail rates. They all testified the enormous quantities of second-class matter were no longer transported through the mails."

Mr. McKellar disagreed with the majority of the members of the commission in that he favored a return to the old rates. We think he has presented a strong case in showing that the amount of matter shipped through the mail has been reduced.

The papers are having a hard time to live at best, and this increase in postage has put a very heavy burden on them. Periodicals that are forced to use the mails feel keenly the advance in postal rates. As our newspapers are vehicles for the dissemination of light and information, it seems unfortunate that anything should be done to decrease their circulation or to make it harder for them to live.

Louisiana Presents Its Opportunities.

The resources and progress of Louisiana are outlined in an interesting illustrated book of over 275 pages which has been issued by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Baton Rouge. The book not only briefly sketches important events in the past history of the state, but it contains valuable information in regard to Louisiana's present growth and resources, as it was prepared with the idea of giving facts about Louisiana to those now residing within the state and to those outside of the state who are looking for a new home.

The opening chapter states that Louisiana's evergreen shores, the cultivated lands, the picturesque homes, the innumerable industries, the natural resources, including an abundance of cheap fuel, and unsurpassed transportation facilities hold prosperity within easy reach of the newcomer as well as provide for the nearly 2,000,000 people within the borders of the state, for Louisiana's future is filled with opportunities for the farmer, the manufacturer, the business man or woman, the homeseeker or anyone who is willing to do honest work.

Briefly, the subjects discussed show that:

Louisiana, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, has an area of 28,000,000 acres, of which only 5,500,000 acres are in cultivation. Louisiana has a climate which makes it possible to grow practically any crop produced in the United States. Louisiana produces about 95 per cent of the sugar cane grown in the country; it is the leading rice-producing state; it grows 6 per cent of the country's cotton; its strawberry and vegetable crops are valued at many millions of dollars annually, and the southern coast of the state is adapted to the production of citrus fruits.

Louisiana has the greatest area of long-leaf pine and more cypress timber than any other state, and is the second lumber-producing state in the Union.

Louisiana has a better system of interior navigable waterways than any other state, the navigable streams totaling more than 4700 miles.

Louisiana has 8640 miles railroads, and the state highway system, together with the systems of the various parishes, total about 5600 miles.

Louisiana's fishing grounds and oyster beds are famous.

The health of the people of Louisiana is good, the death rate in the state being below the average for the nation.

Educational facilities of Louisiana are of the best and the state is making great strides in the reduction of illiteracy.

Louisiana's gas fields are declared to be the largest in the country.

Inexhaustible salt deposits are found in Louisiana, and the product is 99 per cent pure as it comes from the mines.

Louisiana leads the nation in the production of furs and has the largest sawmill, the largest sugar refinery and the largest oil refinery in the world.

The book closes with a general review of the state government, giving a list of various officials, together with officials of commercial associations within the state, and a large, folded map of Louisiana's highways.

To Erect \$800,000 Hotel in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas.—Plans have been announced by the Clarence Garrett Investment Company of this city for the erection of a 12-story commercial hotel here to cost about \$800,000. The building will be located at Avenue E and 4th street and construction is expected to begin by July 1. It will be of reinforced concrete, of modified Spanish architecture with terra cotta trimming. Plans call for a two-story lobby, large basement rooms, stores on ground floor and 300 guest rooms.

Co-Operation to Perpetuate Competition.

By RICHARD WOODS EDMONDS.

The great industrial machine that has been built upon the foundation of the scientific development of the last century or more has not operated without loose bearings, hot boxes, stripped gears, sprung shafts and other troubles. Of these, not the least, especially of late years, has been the brake of excessive Governmental regulation. So burdensome has it become that an urgent demand has gone up from all parts of the country for "Less Government in business." Yet in spite of this earnest demand for relief the application of the brake has continued, with the result that friction and waste energy have caused hardship and hot indignation in many quarters.

It is probably safe to say that wherever we find excessive Governmental interference in business there has been abuse of some kind; for after giving full credit to the inventive genius of demagogues, it must be admitted that they require a foundation of some kind for the erection of their fabrications. But demagogues are only human, after all, and their ingenuity in imagining abuse where little exists is probably no greater than the ingenuity of a certain proportion of business men in devising and getting away with illegal and pernicious business methods. It is undeniable that much Government interference has been stupidly and clumsily applied, as would be expected of brakes designed and installed by demagogues who knew little and cared less of the real evils or the cures therefor. What would you expect if a lot of business men looked over a vast, intricate, powerful, high-speed machine, saw that certain bearings were smoking, decided friction brakes were necessary to control the speed at those points and proceeded to design, build and install them? The continued operation of our industrial machines, in spite of the meddling it has been subjected to, speaks well for its elasticity and durability.

While some of the brakes have been designed by demagogues, others have been designed by Socialists, who regard the Government operation of their brakes as only the first step in the move to place the whole machine in Government hands.

Every attempt by the Government to regulate industry, however necessary it may sometimes be, and however carefully and skilfully applied, reveals one fundamental weakness of Governmental regulation more or less clearly, according to the nature of the case. You cannot legislate virtue into people. The more drastic becomes the legislation, the more numerous and determined become the efforts to evade it. You can apply Governmental brakes until the entire machine groans in every bearing and finally comes to a standstill; you can turn the whole machine over to the Government and install the former owners or others as salaried Government operators; the same or new troubles will appear at every point. You cannot transform human nature into angel nature, either by rigid Governmental control or by converting the whole into a gigantic Government enterprise.

What, then, are we to do? What is Government for if not to regulate the actions of its citizens? If we cannot escape corruption and abuse with Government regulation or with Government ownership and operation, how can we escape even worse abuse and corruption by relaxing Government control?

Needless to say, I do not advocate a relaxation of all restraint. That would be anarchy. What I do advocate is the development of a source of restraint outside the Government, a source from which restraint can be applied in

a less arbitrary and more effective manner. The Government must always be there in the background, strong and sure, standing always as a possible last resort; such a Government as will not excite contempt and antagonism of its citizens by ceaseless, inefficient, incompetent meddling.

But how to bring this about? If people are not to express their regulatory power over business through their Government, how are they to do it? The answer is that industry itself has opened the way to let the Government retire from one great field of police activity by having forged the instrument with which to regulate itself, at least in that large field. Through more than a century of its development it has been slowly at work shaping this device, not for regulation but for a very different purpose, until at last it stands forth fit to meet a need far greater than that which called it into being.

In speaking of this potentially great instrument, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has said:

"I believe we are in the presence of a new era in the organization of industry and commerce, in which, if properly directed, lie forces pregnant with infinite possibilities of moral progress. I believe we are, almost unnoticed, in the midst of a great revolution—or, perhaps a better word, a transformation—of the whole super-organization of our economic life. We are passing from a period of extremely individualistic action into a period of associational activities * * *. A self-governing industry can be made to render needless a vast area of Governmental interference and regulation which has grown up out of righteous complaint against abuses during the birth pains of the industrial world."

The instrument of which I am speaking, and of which Secretary Hoover spoke, is the Trade Association.

The question, therefore, is which of two possible plans we are going to adopt; whether, on the one hand, to continue to develop in Washington a colossal organization from which will radiate a maze of strings to every industrial establishment in the land, by which the men who sit in the Government offices may restrict the activities at will, whether or not they can keep track of them all and can pull the proper strings; or whether, on the other hand, to permit each industry to set up within itself a regulative agency, each association ultimately responsible to the Government, but permitted to regulate the conduct of the industry with a freedom proportional to the discretion with which it uses its freedom, thus at once relieving the Government of a vast deal of complex and difficult detail, the taxpayers of a part of their burden and business of that bungling, clumsy meddling from which it suffers.

It is a question of efficiency in administration. It is also a question of the inalienable right of the individual to the greatest possible degree of freedom compatible with the public welfare.

At its best, regulation by legislation is slow and clumsy, wholly incapable of adjustment to the rapidly changing conditions of modern business. It must be so by its very nature, for it comes in reply to a public demand for relief from conditions that have already become oppressive; and it is designed and carried out by men who have little or no exact knowledge of the conditions they attempt to control. As it is applied today, it is more often than not shaped by demagogues who know little or nothing of the evils to be eliminated or the cures therefor, but are chiefly interested in answering the popular clamor in a popular manner. At its best it constitutes a challenge to that conspicuous trait in human nature that abhors arbitrary restraint, and as it is applied today, it contains injustices and absurdities that are readily represented as sufficient justification for its viola-

tion on the grounds that a foolish or unfair law should not be observed.

Regulation of industry by trade associations within industry is completely responsive and readily adjustable to the rapidly changing conditions of modern industry, springing as it does spontaneously from those elements which it is desired to control. Questions arising within an industry for settlement by the trade association are handled by the men best qualified by their expert knowledge and experience to settle such questions.

But since such regulation depends on the observance of voluntarily accepted standards of grade, size, etc., of products or on ethics of practice, rather than on observance of standards fixed by legislation passed probably against the will of the industry, such regulation involves a minimum of compulsion. In this aspect it becomes the governor on the industrial machine, regulating speed without friction or waste energy by automatically controlling the application of power, not by opposing force to force. To anyone with the slightest knowledge of mechanics the correctness of the principle is familiar. Careful thought will convince most people that the analogy is equally correct.

Voluntary control through trade associations is independent of political conditions and provides no opportunity for the pernicious activities of either Socialists or demagogues.

Out of the wealth of his experience with trade associations Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in an address delivered May, 1924, described an episode that admirably illustrates at least one aspect of the need for trade associational regulation. He said:

"The Department of Commerce has, at the request of the lumber industry, held a number of conferences to discuss the rules of the road in that industry and its relations to the other industries and the common good. The problem was to establish more general and constructive standards of practice, ethics and waste elimination.

"In the toll of formulating these standards there arose a question of how thick a one-inch board should be. It sounds easy. But it quickly developed to be a question whether it should be one inch thick when it was green, after it was dried, when planed on one side or when planed on both sides. It developed not only that a choice had to be made among these four alternatives, but also that this choice had to be based on a proper consideration for the conservation of our forests on the one hand, and the provision of a material of such structural character as to constitute a square deal for the consumer on the other. It also developed that there were 32 different thicknesses of a one-inch board in current use, and that some minority of manufacturers in the drive of unfair competition were gradually thinning the board until it threatened to become paper. There also had to be developed the exact differences that threw a board into four or five different grades, and there had to be a determination of standard trade names for different species of wood. The point was that an accurate standard had to be determined before discrimination as to fair dealing and public service could be gauged. That occasion was the foundation of ethics in one-inch boards."

But the problem was not solved with the adoption of standards. Provision for enforcement was necessary, for in every industry there is and probably always will be that small minority of refractory ones who overlook no opportunity to violate agreements and to take unfair advantages. Again associational activity was called upon. The manufacturers' association alone was not sufficient, and distributors and consumers were represented by the Architects' Association, the Building Contractors' Association, the Railway and other purchasing associations and the Retailers' Association. Joint inspection bureaus had to be organized, where complaint for violation could be lodged and decisions rendered.

"Enforcement may not be 100 per cent, but the standards

are there and a sense of individual responsibility and self-interest will eventually, I am confident, make them universal."

Thus was solved a problem that had been the source of controversy for years, that had even been vainly agitated in Congress, and it was solved by a method which serves to develop in all parties concerned a keener sense of honor and of justice rather than a shrewder faculty for evasion of the law.

Several aspects of the utility of trade associational regulation are illustrated by this episode. While the majority of the members of an industry may heartily desire to give their customers a square deal and observe the highest standards of ethics in the conduct of their business, the unscrupulous methods of competition of a few members of the industry to a great degree set the standards for the entire industry by forcing the more nonorably inclined majority to adopt their methods in self-defense, thus giving rise to the expression "Business is business." Experience has shown that on the whole the tendency of trade associations is to raise the standards of business ethics. Without such agreement improvement, if it comes at all, comes exceedingly slowly. With such agreement it comes swiftly.

It may appear at first glance that such a method leads to a stifling of competition, but further thought will show that this is not the case. Associational activities along these lines not only do not eliminate competition; they stimulate it by directing it into wholesome channels and by eliminating unfair methods. They concentrate competition on the efficient production and marketing of standard grades and qualities and the development of new products, and, by reducing the unfair methods and the abuses arising therefrom that constitute the chief part of the ammunition in the arsenal of the Socialists, they thus reduce the menace of socialism. Seen in this light, it becomes evident that co-operation through trade associations as outlined here is *co-operation for the perpetuation of competition*.

All a fine lot of theory, but will it work?

The gratifying answer is that in a small way it is working now. The force of this discussion lies in the fact that it is simply a bit of current history, not the rosy dream of some idealist. It is true that the trade association has as great potentialities for evil as for good, but the intentions of the average business man are good. If he can see his way clear to make his living in an honorable manner he would much rather do it in that manner. We have today a much more refined public conscience than we had fifty years ago. Business ethics are unquestionably improving. It matters not whether the chief factor in bringing about this improvement has been the demonstrated power of the public to destroy the most powerful predatory interests, or whether it has come wholly from within. It is here, and is advancing.

Now, the characteristic of the trade association which makes it peculiarly suited to be the instrument of this wholesale regeneration of business morals is the fact that it is the only instrument yet devised which enables competitors to come together and decide upon a standard of ethics satisfactory to their best instincts and to the public. By mutual agreement to eliminate those practices which constitute the taking of an unfair advantage of the consumer, they are enabled to arrive at a higher plane of operations without loss to any of them—without the surrender by one of advantages retained by the others. Not only does it enable them to agree upon such a program, but, if the associations be strongly and well organized, it provides them with the means of enforcing conformity to those standards, and to do it without recourse to law or to any tribunal outside the industry. This is the local self-government that constitutes freedom.

Speaking some time ago before the annual meeting of the

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Herbert Hoover said:

"Associational activities are, I believe, driving upon a new road where the objectives can be made wholly and vitally of public interest. * * * The total interdependence of all industry and commerce compels them (trade associations) in the

long run to go parallel to the economic good. * * *

"All this does contain some dangers, but they will come only from low ethical standards. With these agencies used as the machinery for the cultivation and the spread of high standards and the elimination of abuses, I am convinced that we shall have entered that great area of self-governing industry and business which has been a dream to many thinkers."

There Are Giants in These Days, in Georgia.

In the graduating class this year of the Technological High School, Atlanta, there were 88 students over six feet in height. Their average ages are only 17. All of the boys live in Atlanta and adjoining suburbs, according to W. O. Cheney, principal of the Technological High School, who writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD further as follows:

"The 88 six-footers in Tech High were measured. I am

sure we missed several who failed to get the announcement to report for a picture, and there were probably two or three absent from school. Several of these boys are only 15 years old, four or five are 20 and the others are in between. The student body this year did not have a second-year class, so there were only the first-year boys and the third-year to draw from. Atlanta has the 6-3-3 plan, and it has not been running long enough to have all years represented."



Photo from Wide World

EVERY MAN OVER 6 FEET—88 YOUNG GIANTS GRADUATING THIS YEAR FROM TECH HIGH SCHOOL, ATLANTA.

"Private Industry Eats Out of Uncle Sam's Hand."

By GEORGE GARNER.

Since the appearance in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, June 3, of an article attributing to private business and industry full responsibility for Government competition, intrusion and dictatorship, of which they complain with tears of wrath, several letters have come in from private business representatives, taking exception to the conclusions of the article. As a matter of fact, "they all begin with one accord to make excuse."

But behind each argument, brief and excuse stands, fundamentally, the fact as previously stated: Private business and industry are themselves to blame for the Government competition, intrusion and dictatorship of which they complain. For instance:

"You wholly overlook the fact," writes one esteemed friend, "that Congress in its infinite wisdom has passed bales of laws which require industry either to eat out of the hand of these Government bureaucrats to get a small bite of vital information or go without any sustenance at all."

Conceding this view to be 100 per cent correct, two facts, nevertheless, are outstanding:

(1) Most of these "bales of laws" are enacted at the behest of Government departments or bureaus, on the incontestible ground that private business and industry are dependent on the Government for guidance and control in conducting their own business and industrial affairs.

(2) Private business and industry virtually never take any forceful steps to prevent the enactment of these bales of laws.

No member of Congress, in either branch, lies awake at nights devising ways and means for the bedeviling of private business and industry. On the other hand, Government departments, bureaus and bureaucrats, ever reaching for more and more power and influence and for greater prestige and appropriations for their respective agencies, are sleepless in their search for measures through which to strengthen their clutch on the throats of private business and industry. Furthermore, in their arguments before House and Senate committees in favor of their measures, they can and do present concrete evidence and proof that private business and industry are so dependent on the Government that such measures will accrue for the benefit of private business and industry; that the departments and bureaus are not moved by selfish aims, but are working with an eye single to the promotion of American business and industry. And, private business and industry themselves place such proof daily in the hands of these bureaucrats.

Nor, while all this is going on, do private business and industry interpose any substantial protest. They sit quiescent and permit these bills to go through both branches of the Congress and through the White House. Occasionally, they "preamble" and "resolute"; but, in the last analysis, they interpose no determined objection. Of course, there are exceptions, as in the case of the National Coal Association, which, without tears or pyrotechnic profanity, follows all legislation affecting that trade and endeavors to explain situations and conditions lucidly and fairly to the legislators.

By demagogues and practical politicians and by an ignorant and frothy press any such activity is denounced as "lobbying"—horrendous word; but if Government departments and bureaus and bureaucrats are permitted to "lobby" in behalf of their measures, why should not private business and industry enjoy the same privilege without denunciation by the press and selfish politicians? At all events, private business

and industry as a whole interpose no appreciable objection to the mass of legislation affecting them, but merely mourn and protest after the shackles on their wrists have been tightened.

Hence, the enactment of the "bales of laws" about which this correspondent complains. Private business and industry are responsible, themselves.

"I don't believe private business would have got as far as it has if it had acted alone without the aid of an impartial agency, such as the Department of Commerce, to harmonize the conflicting interests," is another reply. "When we reach the ideal state of baseball games without umpires, we shall probably see private business correcting its own trade evils without the leadership of Uncle Sam."

Frank, free, open and honest confession and acknowledgment of the impotence of private business and industry in the present day to manage its own affairs without Government guidance and domination. Honest, open, frank and free acknowledgment of the inability of private business and industry in the present day to walk alone without hanging onto Uncle Sam's apron strings.

In short, this concedes the inability of the mattress-makers on their own initiative to wipe out 74 superfluous varieties of their product; it acknowledges that this prevention of waste could not have been accomplished without the—to put it mildly—influence and guidance of the Department of Commerce. It is confession that the grindstone business could not run its own affairs itself—that it could not, without Government dictation, reduce the varieties of grindstones from 715,200 to 255,800, or 64 per cent in number. It is weak confession that the common brick industry was so inefficient and helpless that it could not of its own volition reduce the varieties of such brick from 44 to 1, or 98 per cent, but had to turn to Uncle Sam and ask him please to tell brickmakers how to do it—and to make them do it.

This open confession of helplessness would be shameful were it not so innocent and ingenuous. At all events, it is a danger sign to the nation. Private business and industry frankly confess that they cannot run their own business affairs without Government intervention, supervision and control, and thus they promote and compel that Government paternalism of which they and all the people complain. When an industrial nation is brought to such a pass by the impotence and helplessness of its industrial leaders, it is in sad case, indeed.

"When we reach the ideal state of baseball games without umpires, we shall probably see private business correcting its own trade evils without the leadership of Uncle Sam"—a most unfortunate parallel for counsel to private business and industry to draw. Let us discuss the subjects of baseball and umpires:

Organized baseball is just as much of a commercial enterprise as are brick making and bottle making and furniture manufacture. But—mark this well—organized baseball manages its own affairs itself; not only does it studiously refrain from seeking outside counsel or interposition, but it actually guards against such outside influences. If differences arise between two clubs in the American League those differences are referred to the American League for settlement—not to the Secretary of Commerce or the Mayor of New York or the Burgomeister of Cincinnati as "umpire." The baseball business does not whine, "We cannot iron out our own creases; we'll have to beg Uncle Sam to do it for us." Organized baseball keeps its own house clean itself. If differences arise between the National League and the International League, these differences are not carried to Secretary Hoover; they are taken up by organized baseball,

itself, in the person of its High Commissioner—a baseball official selected by organized baseball, and not by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad or the premier of Czechoslovakia.

Incidentally, it may be cited that even on the diamond the umpires are employees of organized baseball, and are not bureau heads in any Government department. These umpires are in complete and undisputed authority—they are Organized Baseball personified, in control of organized baseball affairs.

Are other private business groups less efficient and independent than organized baseball? Cannot the brick makers and bottle makers and furniture makers manage their own respective trade activities and policies in the same fashion? It is conspicuously evident that they cannot—they even confess openly and abjectly that they cannot.

Another thing: No legislation is enacted for Government control or supervision of organized baseball—for the simple reason that it daily demonstrates its ability and its desire and determination to run its own business itself. Organized baseball does not complain about "bales of laws."

"I consider that the appropriations for the departments yield 1000 per cent in beneficial returns to private industry," says another excuse in effect.

Gosh! Let me ask this friend: If private business and industry were competent to run their own affairs, and did run them, would these appropriations be necessary? They would not be. The men, women and children of the country are taxed for appropriations for Government departments selected by private business and industry to run their business for them. If private business and industry in these days handled their own respective conditions and problems themselves, recourse to the Government to "umpire" and to guide their tottering steps would not be necessary and these hundreds of millions of dollars in appropriations "for the benefit of industry" would not be dreamed of for an instant.

Such are some of the excuses and arguments—some of the confessions of private business and industry. And such are the answers, submitted to the people as "umpire."

\$63,000,000 Building Program on Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Biloxi, Miss.—According to a survey conducted by the Mississippi Coast Club, public and private improvements under construction, authorized or publicly projected on June 26, 1926, on the Gulf coast between Moss Point and Bay St. Louis called for an expenditure of more than \$63,000,000. This compares with a building program in the same area two months ago of approximately \$55,500,000. Building improvements and developments under construction or authorized June 26 represent a cost of \$53,608,592, an increase of \$5,193,302 as compared with figures of two months ago, while projected improvements on June 26 represent an estimated cost of \$9,560,748, as compared with \$7,010,248 for April.

The April and June surveys, it is stated, were compiled on the basis of figures furnished by individual builders, developers, public utilities and city and county governments. They do not take into consideration public and private construction and development programs in the formative stage, which are estimated to involve several million dollars and which have not yet been announced.

The present unprecedented wave of construction and development on the Mississippi coast began about a year ago. As indicated by the survey, it has not abated, but is steadily gaining momentum along sound and constructive lines. One of the most important projects which have been authorized by vote in the last few months is the construction of five bridges to cost about \$2,000,000. They will connect a tide-water boulevard along the entire length of the coast and also connect the coast with causeways.

Formal Opening of New \$2,250,000 Read Hotel at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Plans have been made by Samuel R. Read, president of the Read House Company, for the formal opening on July 8 of the new Read Hotel here, which represents an estimated investment of \$2,250,000, including \$1,000,000 for the site, \$1,000,000 for the erection of the building and \$250,000 for furnishings and equipment. It is announced that the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee, will be the principal speaker at the banquet in the evening, and that A. W. Chambliss, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, will be the toastmaster on this occasion. Rev. R. M. Havens, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver the invocation; the benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. S. McCallie of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Other speakers will include Gen. John A. Holabird of Holabird & Roche, Chicago, architects for the building; Hugh White, president of the George A. Fuller Company, New York, general contractor; Adolph Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times and the Chattanooga Times; Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, president of the American Hotels Corporation, New York, lessees of the new hotel; Frank A. Dudley, president of the United Hotels Company of America, New York; J. Linfield Damon, vice-president of the same company; Ruth Farnum, Mrs. W. E. Brock, L. A. Downs, president of the Central of Georgia Railway; Lincoln Green, vice-president of the Southern Railway; J. B. Hill, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway; Mayor Richard Hardy of Chattanooga, and Mr. Read.

The new hotel is 185 by 140 feet, 12 stories, of fireproof construction, and contains 400 rooms, each with private bath. Chattanooga-made products have been used in the construction of the building wherever it was possible to do so.

Census Cane-Sugar Refining, 1925.

According to data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, 1925, the Department of Commerce reports establishments engaged in the refining of cane sugar in that year produced 5,144,593 tons of refined sugar, valued at \$571,943,192; 167,004 tons of soft or brown sugar, valued at \$16,783,992; 8,536,094 gallons of refiners' syrup, valued at \$2,151,518; 36,370,972 gallons of refiners' blackstrap, valued at \$3,736,296, and other products to the value of \$432,754, making a total of \$595,047,752.

The combined total of 5,311,597 tons of refined and soft or brown sugar produced represents an increase of 882,469, or 19.9 per cent, as compared with 4,429,128 tons in 1923, but the value declined from \$722,278,797 in 1923 to \$588,727,184 in 1925, a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

The quantity of raw sugar melted during 1925 was 5,627,452 tons, of which 1,523,252 tons were produced in Continental United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Of the 4,104,200 tons of foreign raw sugar treated, 3,718,483 tons came from Cuba and 372,538 tons from the Philippines.

Of the 20 establishments reporting for 1925, 5 were located in New York, 4 in Louisiana, 3 in Pennsylvania, 2 each in California and Massachusetts, and 1 each in Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey and Texas.

Fort Lauderdale Sells \$1,000,000 of Bonds.

Municipal-improvement bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 have been sold by the city of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on a joint bid of \$994,500, according to a telegram to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from Glenn E. Turner, city auditor and clerk of Fort Lauderdale. Purchasers of the bonds include Eldredge & Co., New York; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, and Wright, Warlow & Co. of Orlando, Fla.

The South a Source for Future Supply of Vegetable Drugs.

By PROF. GEORGE W. CARVER, Tuskegee Institute.

Some 20 years ago I had the privilege of co-operating with the Pan-American Medical Congress, whose headquarters were then in Washington, D. C. They realized that many of the old reliable vegetable drugs were becoming very scarce, giving rise to many synthetic substitutes of questionable value.

My assigned territory was Macon county. In this study I was greatly surprised and delighted to find such a large number of official drug plants, as well as an equally large number, non-official, recognized now as only household remedies, many of which will become official as soon as their medicinal properties are better understood.

An overland trip recently to Marianna and Panama cities, Fla. impressed me favorably with the possibilities of a factory for the manufacturing of drugs from the multiplicity of roots, barks, herbs, etc., which I saw in considerable quantities. Some of these could be cultivated and made at least a fine supplement to other farm crops, or even paying crops of themselves. Some of the most promising are listed:

Acorus Calamus (calamus)—The therapeutic value of the root dates back to the days of Moses. The roots are the parts used and bring 15 cents a pound.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum (boneset)—A deservedly popular medicine, found in almost every well-regulated household. As a bitter tonic it has but few equals, and with the medical profession has a wide range of uses. The leaves and tops bring 5 cents a pound.

Gelsemium Sempervirens (yellow jessamine)—A plant whose medicinal value is so well known that it needs no further discussion here.

Hamamelis Virginiana (witch-hazel)—Furnishes a drug with a wide range of uses; seems to be growing in popularity. The demand is frequently greater than the supply. The leaves and bark are used. The leaves bring 5½ cents a pound; the bark, natural, 5 cents a pound.

Lobelia Syphilitica (Indian tobacco)—In the medical profession this plant has a wide range of uses. The herb and seed are both used. The herb brings 40 cents and the seed 50 cents a pound.

Marrubium Vulgare (horehound)—A well-known remedy for coughs, colds, etc. The leaves, flowers and seed clusters are the parts used. They are now quoted at 8 cents a pound.

Mentha Piperita (peppermint)—This plant is familiar to almost everyone as a specific for weak stomachs, diarrhea and as a stimulant. As a domestic herb it has a wide range of uses. The leaves and the tops are the parts used; they are quoted at 18 cents a pound.

Rubus Villosus (blackberry)—The blackberry is well known for the medicinal value of the fruit, roots and the bark from the roots. The roots are quoted at 3 cents a pound.

Sanguinaria Canadensis (bloodroot)—A highly prized remedy for the blood. It also enters into many syrups and tinctures, salves, etc. The roots are quoted at 12 cents a pound.

Cassia Marylandica (American senna)—This valuable plant is a member of the Senna family, having very distinct cathartic properties. It is easily grown; adjusts itself readily to any type of soil suitable to the growing of corn or cotton. The leaves range in price from 6 to 8 cents a pound.

Oenothera biennis (evening primrose)—Valuable in the treatment of coughs and asthmatic troubles, etc. The entire plant is used. The prices average about 5 cents a pound.

Salix Nigra (black willow)—The bark of this, as well as

several other members of the willow family, have very pronounced medicinal properties, the chief being salicin and tannin. The present quotation for the bark is 3 cents a pound.

Juglans Nigra (black walnut)—The barks of several of the walnut group are used as a mild cathartic and tonic. The hulls of the black are quoted at 3 cents a pound.

Nepeta Cataria (catnip)—The medicinal value of this plant has been recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia since 1840. It is sold as an herb or the leaves and tops only. The former brings 10 cents and the latter 8 cents a pound.

Zea Maize Silk (corn silk)—Corn silk has a great variety of uses in the medical profession. Present quotation is 4 cents a pound.

Gossypium herbaceum (cotton)—Very valuable as an emmenagogue, etc. The bark from the roots is quoted at 11 cents a pound.

Cornus Florida (dogwood)—A valuable medicine in the treatment of fevers and a general tonic. Both the bark and flowers are used. The bark from the root brings from 1 to 3 cents per pound; the flowers, 8 cents per pound.

Sambucus canadensis (elder)—Used as a stimulant, cathartic, dropsy and asthmatic affections. Both bark and flowers are the parts used and are quoted at 10 cents a pound.

Chionanthus Virginica (fringe tree)—Used as a tonic; biliousness, poultices and as applications to inflammations, ulcers and wounds. The bark of root is the part used, and is quoted at 22 cents a pound.

Lactuca Canadensis (lettuce)—Acts somewhat as opium, and is said to be very often preferable to opiates for children. The leaves are the parts used and are quoted at 30 cents a pound.

Salvia Officinalis (sage)—A plant of many domestic and medicinal uses. The leaves are quoted at 35 cents a pound.

Althea Rosea (hollyhock)—The flowers of this plant are used largely to allay inflammation of the mucous membranes. They are quoted at 25 cents a pound.

Hydrangea Arborescens (hydrangea)—This plant has many uses in the medical profession. The root is the part used; quoted at 6 cents a pound.

Datura Stramonium (Jamestown weed)—A favorite remedy for asthma, as well as many other troubles. The seed and leaves are the parts used. The seed are quoted at 8 cents and the leaves at 7 cents a pound.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum (life everlasting)—This plant is used as a tonic, mildly astringent, and has a local value in the treatment of ulcers. The herb is quoted at 2 cents a pound.

Chenopodium anthelminticum (wormseed)—An old and effective remedy for worms. The seed and the leaves and chaff are the parts used. The leaves and chaff are quoted at 5 cents and the seed at 7 cents a pound.

Podophyllum Peltatum (May apple)—A well-known cathartic and remedy for torpid liver. The roots are the parts used, and are quoted at 10 cents a pound.

Calendula Officinalis (Marigold)—It is said to have no equal as a remedy after a surgical operation. The leaves are the parts used. Quoted at 20 cents a pound.

Leonurus Cardiaca (mother wort)—Valuable as a bitter tonic. The herb is quoted at 15 cents a pound.

Verbascum Thapsus (mullein)—This plant has many uses

in the medical profession; a popular remedy for coughs, catarrh, cystitis diarrhea, dysentery and hemorrhoids. Both the root and leaves are used. The leaves are quoted at 5 cents a pound.

Passiflora Incarnata (passion flower)—Said to be a powerful spinal sedative, a nervine and valuable in the treatment of epilepsy. The herb is used; quoted at 3½ cents a pound.

Prunus Persica (peach)—The leaves of this plant have many uses medicinally; the leaves are quoted at 7 cents a pound.

Plantago (several species of plantain)—This herb, like the peach, has many uses. It is employed in dropsy, dysentery, etc. The leaves are the parts used and are quoted at 6 cents a pound.

Phytolacca Decandra (poke root)—Both the berries and roots of this plant have many uses with the medical profession. The roots and berries are quoted at 7 cents a pound.

Stillingia Sylvatica (queen of the meadow)—This plant possesses value as a cathartic, emetic, an alterative and is used extensively as a remedy in scrofulous affections. The root and leaves are the parts used. The leaves are quoted at 2½ cents and the root at 4 cents a pound.

Quercus Rubra (red oak and white oak)—This bark contains much tannin and is, therefore, a useful astringent. The rosses (the outer rough bark taken off) bark is quoted at 2½ cents a pound.

Ceanothus Americanus (red root)—A highly prized root, having much the same medicinal properties as the poke root. The bark from the root is the part used and is quoted at 6 cents a pound.

Alnus Serrulata (tag alder)—This plant is highly prized, having therapeutic values similar to that of the poke berry and the red oak bark. The bark is quoted at 3½ cents a pound.

Rosa Gallica (rose)—The flowers of the red varieties possess mild astringent properties, etc. The flowers are quoted at 25 cents a pound.

Sassafras Varifolium (sassafras)—A most valuable aromatic stimulant, greatly in demand. The bark of both the root and the tree is used, prices ranging from 4 to 26 cents a pound.

Oxydendron Arboreum (sour wood)—Is said to be a fine tonic, diuretic, containing free acid in large quantities, and has been successfully used in the treatment of dropsy. The leaves are the parts used and are quoted at 3 cents a pound.

Rumex Crispus (yellow dock)—Very similar to rhubarb in its laxative properties; a plant of great value. The roots are quoted at 10 cents a pound.

Achillea Millefolium (yarrow)—A tonic mildly astringent, aromatic and used in dysentery and low fevers. The herb is quoted at 3½ cents and the leaves and tops are quoted at 7 cents a pound.

Asarum Canadense (wild ginger)—Used in much the same way as the yarrow. The herb is quoted at 30 cents a pound.

Prunus Serotina (wild cherry)—Medicinally, the bark and fruit have a wide range of uses. The dried berries are quoted at 15 cents a pound; the bark, rossed and unrossed, ranges in price from 4 to 10 cents a pound.

Rhus Glabra (sumach)—Used as an astringent, antiseptic, and has many other uses, among them as a remedy for general debility. The bark of the root and the berries are the most desirable parts used. The berries are quoted at 3 cents and the bark at 5 cents a pound.

Collinsonia Canadensis (stone root)—A highly prized herb in the treatment of internal catarrhal affections. The root is quoted at 8 cents a pound.

The above list does not include all that I made note of in passing. I am quite sure that many other valuable ones

could be added to the list by a more careful and a more extensive survey.

I trust enough has been said to awaken into activity a very much neglected industry.

In a subsequent letter, based on a suggestion that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD had made to Governor Martin of Florida in behalf of a laboratory for the investigation of Florida's opportunities for manufacturing, Professor Carver writes this paper as follows:

"Your suggestion to Governor Martin of Florida interests me greatly. Even the layman can see almost at a glance that unless Florida takes on very soon some substantial industrial activities, especially in those most prosperous sections, it is difficult to predict the outcome when a reaction may set in.

"Florida abounds in industrial possibilities. A few weeks ago I had an opportunity of visiting the Satsuma orange section in and around Marianna and Panama cities. I secured some Satsuma oranges, and am now working up products after the manner pursued with the peanut and sweet potato products. I am getting some very satisfactory results.

"In my article on vegetable drugs I said that I was greatly surprised and delighted to find such a large number of official drug plants, as well as an equally large number of non-official ones. All of these plants are found in Florida and a large pharmaceutical drug plant or two ought to do a thriving business. I saw other possibilities just as, if not more, attractive.

"The prevailing color of a large number of the houses in Palm Beach, especially, were different shades of bungalow brown, rich siennas, ochre yellow, sea green, Nile green, Palm green, Antwerp blue, etc., making some wonderfully attractive and pleasing effects. A laboratory examination of some of the clays I collected on this trip proves that they are admirably adapted to making paint exactly like all of the shades mentioned. It seems to me that several factories could be kept busy making these very satisfactory and durable paints.

"I found large deposits of clay that yield pastel shades of almost every conceivable color for interior decoration. They can be used as a cold-water paint or made into a 'flat coat.'

"At Marianna the beautiful Vicksburg limestone, of great purity, crops out in large quantities, soft grained enough to saw into blocks before being exposed long in the open air. It makes beautiful chimneys, buildings, etc. Its natural cementing qualities give it a local value in road building. One specimen proved to be china clay of good quality.

"As I am able to interpret it, one of the greatest drawbacks to the development of the vast resources of the South is just what you have indicated—the lack of well-equipped laboratories, manned with capable men, along the lines of both research and creative minds.

"Florida could do no finer piece of work. I believe all moneys invested in that way would not only yield a hundred-fold to Florida, but also set the standard for other states, thus rendering a distinct service to the entire country."

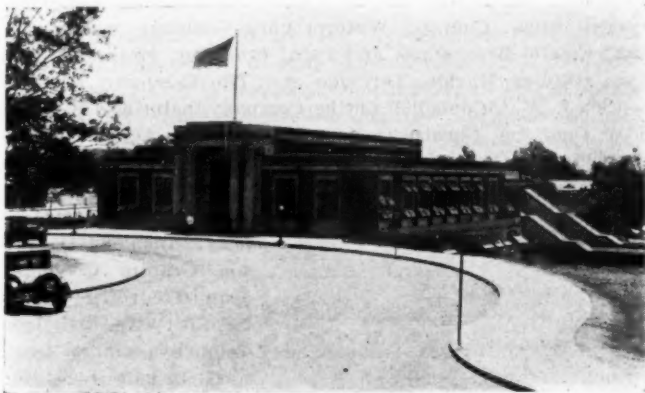
Paint and Varnish in the United States.

The United States makes and uses more paint and varnish than any other country in the world, according to a survey reported by the American Chemical Society. The national production is now at the rate of about half a billion dollars, and by the end of 1926 may go well beyond that amount, it was found. Last year's output of manufactured paints, pigments, lacquers and varnishes was valued at \$440,565,000. There has been no general decline in prices. Only a small part of our paint and varnish products goes abroad. Purchases from foreign countries chiefly consist of raw materials. "The present period marks the highest point to which the production and use of paints and varnishes in the United States have risen," it was said in the society summary prepared by Otto Wilson of Washington. "Our total foreign sales of paints and varnishes represent less than 4 per cent of our yearly output, and the value of our imports is hardly 1 per cent of that of the products of our own factories. We may expect expansion of the export trade, which has a promising start."

\$800,000 Railway Passenger Station at Winston-Salem Completed.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Union Passenger Terminal, erected here at a cost of approximately \$800,000, has been completed and is now in use. The railroads using the terminal are the Southern, the Norfolk and Western and the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway.

The character of the site selected made possible direct entrances from the street level to waiting rooms; a bridge concourse over the five tracks leads down steps to the 1000-foot train platform and shelter sheds. Constructed on the side of a hill, only the waiting-room floor is visible from the front, but from the track side the building is three stories high. The ground floor, at track level, is used for express, mail, baggage and central-heating plant. The division offices of the Southern Railway are on the second floor. The third floor, at street level, in addition to the entrance concourse



THE NEW UNION STATION.

and bridge concourse, has large white and colored waiting rooms, well-furnished retiring rooms for both men and women, white and colored restaurants, smoking rooms, ticket offices, etc.

The exterior treatment is of variegated rough texture brick in mingled shades, with Indiana limestone entrances and limestone trim. The interior treatment is of Botticino marble in the white waiting room, with buff terrazzo floors, oak seats and ornate bronze grilles and counter fronts. The interior of the colored waiting room is finished with pink Tennessee marble, quarry tile floors and a large plaster dome as its central feature. The lighting and decorating is effective.

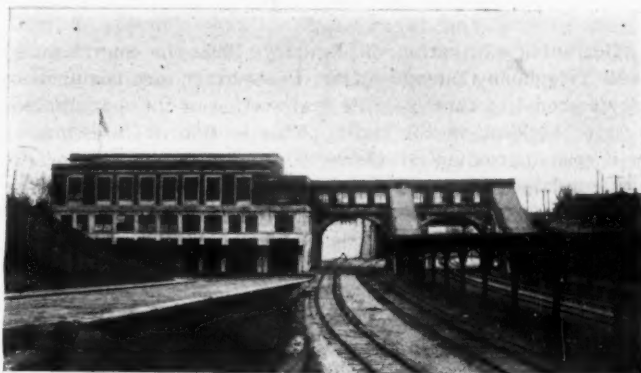
The approach work included a new reinforced concrete bridge over the tracks at Wheeler street, baggage drives with slopes and terraces adequately landscaped, a complete yard service for trains, retaining walls, etc., all in keeping with the central-station building.

The city expended a large sum in improving the street approaches for a distance of several blocks; well-planned park areas and landscaping set off the entrances.

The construction of the entire project was handled by the Southern district office of the North-Eastern Construction Company of New York city. The architects were Alfred Fellheimer and Steward Wagner of New York.

The principal sub-contractors on the work included: Structural steel, ornamental bronze, etc., Richmond Structural Steel Company, Richmond, Va.; plumbing and heating, Henry Hackney, Charlotte, N. C.; electric wiring, People's Electric Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; lighting fixtures, Sterling Bronze Company, New York city; kitchen equipment, E. Kronman, Inc., New York city; marble, tile and terrazzo, the McClamroch Company, Greensboro, N. C.; millwork, Gresham Manufacturing Company, Griffin, Ga.; rubber tile, United States Rubber Company, New York city; steel sash, Detroit

Steel Products Company, New York city; plain and ornamental plastering, John William Riley, Columbia, S. C.; ticket-office equipment, Ticket Office Equipment Company, New York city; elevators and lifts, Warsaw Elevator Com-



VIEW SHOWING BRIDGE CONCOURSE, SHELTER SHEDS AND TRAIN PLATFORM.

pany, Baltimore, Md.; glazing, Binswanger & Co., Richmond, Va.; painting, John Luppe, New York city; hardware, P. & F. Corbin, New York city; face brick, Pine Hall Brick Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., and roofing and sheet metal, Augusta Roofing and Metal Company, Augusta, Ga.

Present and Contemplated Developments in Birmingham District Reflect Activity in Industrial Stocks.

Birmingham, Ala., July 3—[Special.]—Sensational activity and advances of industrial shares on the New York Stock Exchange have brought about much discussion in Birmingham industrial circles and has called attention to development in hand, while reviving reports of projected development and expansions. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is now building four open-hearth furnaces for steel making, two large blast furnaces for basic-iron manufacture, each to have a daily output of 600 tons, while 74 ovens are being added to the by-product-coke plant at Fairfield. In addition, the subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation is rounding out its steel-finishing mills and shops in the Birmingham district, including an addition at the Bessemer rolling mills of a cotton-tie mill. The coke works will receive coal from a near-by mine by conveyor system and will deliver coke to the blast furnaces by a similar system, while gas from the coke ovens will supply both the blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces with fuel. Basic iron will also be taken to the open-hearth furnaces in molten form.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company is building a blast furnace on its city furnace site for a daily production of 400 tons. Immediately upon completion of this a second blast furnace will be erected with the same capacity. This company also plans to install next year 50 additional ovens in its North Birmingham by-product plant, and is electrifying and otherwise developing coal properties in Tuscaloosa county.

The Gulf States Steel Company recently completed a bar mill adjacent to its steel mill at Gadsden, and is finding ready demand for its wire, nail, bar and other steel shapes. The Woodward Iron Company, whose stock is not on the exchange, has five blast furnaces in operation. For some time there has been report that this company contemplates erection of a steel mill with finishing department. The company has very extensive ore and coal properties besides by-product coke plant and other works. Announcements are looked for at any time as to further development by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Completing \$5,000,000 Section of \$8,000,000 Telephone Building in St. Louis.

Beginning excavation on January, 1925, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis expects to complete by September 1 of this year the first section of its new administrative building in St. Louis. This section, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$5,000,000, while the addition of two contemplated wings will bring the ultimate cost of the structure to \$8,000,000. The building covers a ground area of 229 by 151 feet, contains 33 floors, of which two are below grade, and has a cubic content of 8,300,000 feet. It rests on 131 caissons, which are carried to limestone footings, ranging from 55 to 60 feet below the sidewalk, and rises 360 feet from grade to the roof line. The retaining wall is supported on brackets built out from the southside row of caissons and it is calculated that the horizontal kick from the wall about equals the eccentricity on the caissons due to this bracket.

Framework of the building is of structural steel, with reinforced concrete slabs, approximately 9000 tons of steel having been used. Street walls are faced with Bedford stone, of which there are about 125,000 cubic feet, while the floors are of cement, finished in the offices with linoleum and in corridors with rubber tile. The corridors are finished in marble wainscot to the height of the corridor openings. Windows are of heavy gauge metal and all interior trim is of American walnut. The building is equipped with a vacuum steam-heating plant and is served by 10 passenger elevators and one freight, all with full signal-control equipment.

Mauran, Russell & Crowell are the architects; L. R. Timlin, associate architect; W. J. Knight & Co., structural engineers; H. H. Morrison, mechanical engineer, and J. M. Wheeler & Co., plumbing engineers, all of St. Louis. The general contract is being handled by the Westlake Construction Company of St. Louis, and sub-contracts by the following: Lotz Construction Company, trench excavation and retaining walls; J. A. Schaefer Construction Company, excavation; Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Company, structural steel; St. Louis Steel Erection Company, steel erection; McAnulty and Klein Company, Reed

clips, self-centering pipe-space floor and security strip anchors; Stevenson and Son Company, granite setting; A. Morgan Hauling and Express Company, removing and dumping earth; Master Builders Company, cement floor hardener; Kiel and Daues B. and C. Company, brick work; St. Louis Roofing Company, waterproofing sidewalk slabs; Mound Rose Cornice and Sheet Metal Works, sheet metal; Concrete Engineering Company, slab spacers, and the Hessing Construction Company, furring and lathing.

Anderson Brothers and O. C. Hardy, plastering; J. A. McBride Mechanical Equipment Company, plumbing; American Plumbing and Heating Company, heating; Otis Elevator Company, elevators; H. A. Dailey Contracting Company, cement work; Contract Waterproofing Company, waterproofing; Condie Bray Glass and Paint Company, glass and glazing; Guidicy Marble, Terrazzo and Tile Company, terrazzo work; J. W. O'Connell Painting Company, painting; Missouri Fire Door and Cornice Company, fire doors; Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Company, chimney; Johns-Manville Company, mastic flooring and boiler-room insulation; Glencoe

Lime and Cement Company, Insulex; Davidson Granite Company, granite curbing; Ornamental Wire and Iron Company, sundry iron; Carl Bajohr Lightning Rod Company, lightning conductor; St. Louis Fire Door Company, freight-elevator doors; St. Louis Window Caulking Company, caulking; Victor Berlendis, models; Winchester Simmons Company, finish hardware; St. Louis Slate and Tile Roofing Company, promenade tile roofing, and the Howe Scale Company, vault doors.

Day Brite Reflector Company, reflectors; Missouri Portland Cement Company, cement, sand and gravel; Robert W. Hunt & Co., inspection and testing structural steel; Laclede Steel Company, reinforcing steel; Hydraulic Press Brick Company, common brick; Philip Gruner and Brother Lumber Company, lumber; National Wrecking Company, wrecking; C. O. Smith Plumbing Company, sewer connections; Lloyd Steel Construction Company, flag-pole erection; Detroit Cop-



NEW SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS.

per and Brass Rolling Mills, brass strips, and the Schmitt Iron and Wire Works, plinths and extra miscellaneous iron. All the above firms are of St. Louis.

Charles R. Gow Company, Boston, Mass., caissons; Flour City Ornamental Iron Company, Minneapolis, Minn., ornamental bronze and iron and metal stairs; Deacon Brothers, Inc., Quincy, Mass., granite; Furst Kerber Cut Stone Company, Bedford, Ind., cut stone; International Casement Company, Jamestown, N. Y., casement sash; Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Ind., millwork, cabinet work and portable partitions; George W. Johnson Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo., rolling steel shutters; Campbell Metal Window Company, New York, metal windows; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa., boilers; Jamestown Metal Desk Company, Jamestown, N. Y., passenger elevator openings; Cutler Mail Chute Company, Rochester, N. Y., mail chute; Atchison Revolving Door Company, Independence, Kan., revolving door; Lautz Missouri Marble Company, Carthage, Mo., marble; Autocall Company, Shelby, Ohio, autocall; Empire Fireproof Door Company, New York, kalamein work; Lamson Company, Syracuse, N. Y., pneumatic tube system; General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio, steel office equipment; David E. Kennedy Company, Inc., Chicago, rubber flooring; Edward P. Caldwell & Co., New York, special lighting fixtures; Concrete Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, security anchors; John E. Lingo & Son, Camden, N. J., flag pole; Steel Sales Corporation, Chicago, ribbon brass and brass strips, and L. K. Comstock & Co., Chicago, electrical work.

Methodists to Build \$500,000 Church in Tulsa.

Tulsa, Okla.—A new and modern conception of church architecture is embodied in plans which have been adopted by the Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church here for a new \$500,000 building to be erected at 13th street and South Boston avenue. The design is the work of Miss Ada Robinson, former head of the high school art department, and Bruce Goff, who is connected with the firm of Rush, Endacott & Rush, architects, of this city.

The building will cover a half block and will contain a semi-circular auditorium to seat approximately 2000. The west wall of the structure will be rounded, which will permit unusual beauty of outline, it is stated. There will be a 250-foot tower, to be used for offices, music rooms, chimes and an observation room, all to be reached by elevator. The auditorium will be equipped with a large pipe organ and will be entirely free of columns, as will the circular gallery. A long, spacious corridor, lighted from above, will serve as a social lobby, from which a chapel for use of weddings, funerals and other purposes may be reached. In connection with this lobby, there will be parlors and cloak rooms for the congregation.

The Sunday-school section of the building will be four stories, embracing every department of the school. A gymnasium will also be provided, with separate facilities for girls and boys. The building committee is composed of C. C. Cole, Lon Stansbury, Horace Bernard and others. Drawings and specifications for the building will be prepared by Rush, Endacott & Rush, who will be assisted by Miss Robinson in artistic problems involved.

\$500,000 Office Building for San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas.—Plans are being prepared by Henry T. Phelps of San Antonio for a 12-story office building to be erected at West Commerce and South Navarro streets in this city. It is understood that Franz Groos, president of the Groos National Bank, San Antonio, and associates are backing the enterprise. The cost of the building is estimated at \$500,000.

Judge Cain Discloses World Court Fallacies.

Judge William M. Cain of Fremont, Neb., in a letter written as far back as May, 1923, to L. D. Richards of Fremont, said:

"The fundamental error of those who favor an International Court is the idea that the decisions of such a court would proceed upon the principles of justice, uninfluenced by the various national commercial and territorial ambitions. It is chimerical to suppose that the judicial representatives of European nations would base their opinions upon righteousness when the nations themselves proceed solely upon advantage.

"The revelations at Versailles confirm the view that practically all the nations of Europe conduct their international affairs solely with a view to their own selfish interests, without the slightest concession to what is right. A specific point is the persistent effort made by both Clemenceau and Lloyd George to have American soldiers amalgamated with the armies of their respective countries. This was revealed by correspondence published in one of our magazines between these two statesmen and President Wilson and General Pershing.

"Why did Great Britain and France each want the American troops to be intermingled with their own if it was not to create a sort of moral obligation on this country in favor of that nation which succeeded in getting the American soldiers made a part of its own army? Both Great Britain and France gained financially and territorially by the war. Why was it that they were so grasping? Our country neither got nor asked a single dollar or acre of ground. Why was this?

"The reason is that all European nations proceed exclusively with regard to their own selfish, material interests in all international affairs, while the United States proceeds upon the idea of justice. These two conflicting ideas can never be harmonized, and the ideas prevalent in each country will, of course, be reflected by the representative of that country upon any international tribunal.

"Suppose we have an International Court and the people of Iraq or Hedjaz should bring an action to inquire into the right of Great Britain to occupy Mesopotamia. I do not positively know, but I strongly imagine that Great Britain has no more right to occupy and control that country than I have to take my family and move into your house and eat at your table. Well, when this case came up before the International Court the judge from the United States, if he followed the traditions of his country (and he probably would), would cast his vote to oust Great Britain from that country. The judge in Great Britain would cast his directly opposite. What then? Most of the judges from the European nations would vote with the British judge and thereby establish a precedent wholly indefensible. At that point decency would require that your Uncle Samuel should take his hat, pay his hotel bill and sail home. But he might be restrained by our State Department if it thought that continuous tinkering with an insoluble problem would solve it.

"Suppose, again, the Egyptians should bring before the International Court their protest against the desecration of the tombs of their ancient kings by the vandal hands of the British, setting forth in their bill of complaint that they were a civilized people ten centuries before the Britons stopped wearing skins of animals and courting their women with a war club, and asking by what right the British were in Egypt anyhow, and why they should not be expelled. As far as I know, the British never had any more right to participate in Egypt's government, or to exploit the resources of its country, than I have to wear King George's crown when I drive off the seventh tee.

"But what would the International Court say? Of course, the Egyptians would quote Dr. Wilson's immortal doctrine of the self-determination of peoples, and, whatever may be said of the Doctor, he was at one time President of the United States, and it happened to be a very critical time in its history. And it also happened that, when he made the self-determination of peoples a part of the sacred fourteen

points, the American people stood up on their feet and cheered. It did not happen to myself, because I knew it wasn't so.

"Suppose, again, the Koreans should bring their cause before the International Court, setting forth that they had been a civilized and religious people, knowing something of the arts and sciences since about the beginning of the Christian era, and were getting along very well in their own country, until Japan, with the greedy eyes and the strong arm of the expansionist, made them a subject people, and that they sought restoration of their integrity and sovereignty as a nation. How would the United States member of the International Court vote on such a proposition? If I were the judge, I would merely say to Japan: 'Get out, bag and baggage, horse, foot and dragons, lock, stock and barrel. You never had any right to invade the country of this peaceful people; you were not invited to come there, and you have got to get out, and do it quick.' I can't conceive of any member of that court from the United States saying anything else. But, at the same time, I know that every member of the court from Europe would be laughing in his sleeve at the United States member.

"You cannot mix oil and water—you cannot mix righteousness and sordidness—you cannot mix low cunning with open-minded decency. It is impossible, and an attempt to do so will be futile.

"These are the fundamental reasons why there can never be any International Court. No nation in the world, except the United States, can show a Cuba actually protected, rejuvenated, ordered, made sanitary, put upon a sound financial basis and returned to its people without asking a dollar for doing the job. No nation other than the United States can show a Philippine Islands policed, made sanitary, the schools established, self-government taught, and with the intent and certainty to return the very soil to its own people the moment they become capable of self-government. Every other nation in the world that has governed colonies has exploited them for its own sordid personal advantage and political magnitude. These are facts which far outweigh all philosophical disquisitions that can be theorized in a month of Sundays.

"Now, I like Belgium; but wasn't it old King Leopold, father of the present Belgian King, who, in exploitation of rubber plantations in the Kongo, permitted the hands of the natives to be cut off as a part of the disciplinary measures for insuring increased industrial effort?

"Recently the Spanish Army of Occupation in Morocco has been largely butchered by the natives who resented the corrupt misrule of the governor. Even the Spanish Cortes did not deny the corruption and incompetency of their own governors and army officers. What right has Spain in Morocco, except the right of conquest? And when you once admit conquest to be a right, world peace has its deathblow. The United States is the only country in the world, except it be some of the South American republics, which has abjured the right of conquest. The difference between those who still claim that right and those who disclaim it is irreconcilable.

"These fundamental differences in the concepts of the United States and those of European Powers constitute an insurmountable barrier to co-operation in justifiable questions, and will so continue until they rise to our level or we descend to theirs.

"Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler would depend upon public opinion to enforce the decrees and judgment of the International Court, but how is that possible when the public opinion of Europe is founded upon greed and advantage, and that of the United States upon justice and righteousness? In order to be effective, public opinion must be practically unanimous. When it is about equally divided, it would be impotent to enforce such judgments. Dr. Butler finds an analogy in the case of Chisholm vs. the State of Georgia, where that state refused to obey the Supreme Court of the United States. In my opinion, there is no analogy whatever for the reason that there existed between the people of that state and of the other states of the Union no such radical difference in conceptions of justice as exist between the United States and Europe.

"I consider, further, that this illustration is far-fetched. The Chisholm case was decided in 1793, shortly after this Government was organized. The question was whether a state could be sued by an individual citizen of another state, and that question was decided in the affirmative, but by a divided court. Since its decision the Civil War has injected a new principle into the jurisdiction of America, to wit: The principle of the indissolubility of the Union and, necessarily, that each part of the Union—that is to say, each

state of the Union—was a part of the national sovereignty itself, and it is fundamental that the sovereign cannot be sued without its consent. That is the law in Nebraska today, and before anyone sues the state here he must first secure its consent through the legislature. The majority opinion in the Chisholm case, as viewed from Appomattox Court House, is wrong, and is not and could not be the law today. That, however, does not destroy the force of the illustration by Dr. Butler. But his only point is that that decision was never enforced, and if judicial decisions are not to be enforced, what possible good is there of having them?

"I passed by the incidental involvements that would certainly accrue from an International Court. American bankers, on the faith and credit of the decision of such a court, would make certain investments, and when it turned out that the decision was unenforceable we simply would have to call out the Army and Navy to protect the interests of our citizens.

"Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations was an atrocious revulsion from the traditions of this country and a profound departure from its best interests, but he at least provided that the decisions of a League of Nations should be enforced. Harding's plan is to have the decisions and leave it to the defendant to say whether he shall be executed or shall pay the debt, or shall restore the stolen property.

"The only sane way to conduct international affairs is to do it with the American flag in one hand and the lanyard of a 24-inch gun on an American warship in the other."

\$607,000 to Prevent Forest Fires.

A total of \$607,670 will be distributed among 33 states for use in preventing forest fires on state and privately owned land, according to an announcement by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The funds became available as of July 1, distribution being made by authority of the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act, which provides funds for those states maintaining forest-protection agencies. Southern states to benefit from the funds include North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Virginia, Louisiana, each of which will receive more than \$20,000; Tennessee, Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri and Maryland.

Jackson to Have New \$500,000 Church.

Jackson, Miss.—Details are being arranged by the Capitol Street Methodist Church here to erect a new building at a cost of approximately \$500,000. At a recent meeting of the congregation a resolution was adopted providing for a building committee which shall have authority to select a site, accept plans and specifications, raise funds, direct building operations and dispose of the present church property. E. G. Flowers is chairman; J. C. Wood, vice-chairman, and M. S. Enochs is secretary-treasurer of this committee. Dr. Henry Felgar Brooks is pastor of the church.

Peach Day Celebration at Hovey, Miss.

L. J. Folse, general manager of the Mississippi State Board of Development, Jackson, announces that the Pioneer Fruit Company of Hovey, Miss., will hold a Peach Day celebration on July 20. This is said to be one of the largest peach orchards in Mississippi, and is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad and other interests. Information regarding the celebration may be obtained from Ernest E. O'Neal, Saucier, Mississippi.

Bids for Petroleum Office Building.

La., New Orleans.—Bids will be received until July 12 for the erection of the new store and office building here for the Pan-American Petroleum Corporation, it is announced. The structure will be six stories, fireproof, of reinforced concrete, steel, brick and limestone construction. It will be located at St. Charles avenue and St. Andrew street. Huszagh & Hill of Chicago are the architects.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Florida Exposition to Send Five Exhibit Trains Throughout the Nation.

WELLS HAWKS, Publicity Director, Jacksonville, Fla.

From every section of the state, through the reports of a staff of field men, comes to those in charge of the projected Florida Exposition a growing interest and willingness for enthusiastic co-operation. Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association, who is the originator and director general of this "Florida on Wheels," is now in the North in conference with railroad officials as to the movement of the caravan, which will comprise five trains of 12 exhibit cars each, leaving Jacksonville simultaneously for various parts of the country. All of this rolling stock has been provided for, and experts are now laying out the schedules as to the best and most advantageous cities and towns to visit. In numerous instances Mr. Robinson has already received invitations from various states with the cordial co-operative spirit that the Governors of these states would personally escort them while on the visit to their territory.

Definite announcement was made at the exposition office that western Florida would take one entire car on each train. This will be representative of all of western Florida and is in charge of Thomas P. Turner of the Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce. Plans are now under way for a general meeting of the entire directorate to be held at some central point, and at which Governor Martin, president of the exposition, will be present.

Railroad experts who are now at work on the layout of travel for the five trains can already show what a vast number of people this "Florida on Wheels" will reach in the territory the exhibits will be traveled. It is proposed to confine the five itineraries to that part of the country east of the Missouri and extending to the Canadian border. The trains will start from Jacksonville in November and will be traveling for 124 days.

The proposed schedule for the five trains covers 26 states and will reach 741 cities and groups of towns. In this number of cities and towns there is a population of 38,000,000 and there is a population of 75,000,000 in the territory, who, if they do not see the train, will have knowledge of the visit through the immense amount of general publicity secured.

An Unfair Burden by an Unwise Pension System.

S. H. GAITSKILL, McIntosh, Fla.

I feel that I would like to give you a hearty handshake after reading your article on "Socialistic Pensions of Government Employees." When a man is drafted and forced to accept a position that probably gives him less pay than he could get in work of his own selection, there is some slight excuse for giving him a pension, but when there is a fight and scramble to get a job, with short hours and good pay, there is a very great injustice done the man in civil life. The farmer, for instance, works at least from can to can't, or begins as soon as enough daylight shows until it gets dark; and the cows must be milked holidays and Sundays. To tax him to pay the man with a short-hour job and good pay is a sin.

How large a percentage of the Government employees ever resign? They can hardly be pried loose with a 10-foot lever. More politicians should be given the same dose of medicine

that Florida gave Congressman Frank Clark. Mr. R. A. Green possibly thinks he beat Mr. Clark in a Congressional race, but Mr. Green was virtually unknown. Mr. Clark beat himself by his advocacy and votes for more pay for Government employees. Every rural-route mail carrier was electioneering for Mr. Clark, because, as they said, Mr. Clark wants to give us more pay, but the mass of voters began asking: Who will furnish this extra pay? And the mass concluded that Mr. Clark was willing to take their money and give it to these mail carriers as a means of getting votes, and the masses said: Stay at home, Mr. Clark!

The Government clerks, mail carriers and what-not work hard to get an appointment—the good pay and easy job is the inducement—but they are no sooner safely in the job, as they think, on account of civil-service law, than they begin to howl for more pay and shorter hours. If their job is not satisfactory, they can resign. One great harm done by this surety of a job and a possible pension is that it makes a poor class of citizens; they lose initiative, never think of saving for old age, but live up to their pay as the months go by, and I judge quite a few of them anticipate pay day. If there were a scarcity of applicants, making it hard for the Government to get full crews to do the work, it might be necessary to offer extra inducements, but instead of providing for the rainy day they fail to provide for their own, and belong to the class said to be worse than infidels. Your views are perfectly sound on this, and I hope you will fight along this line as hard as you do on Prohibition—both good causes.

Questions Beyond Our Power to Answer.

L. B. ROBERTSON, Bessemer, Ala.

You are such a valiant lance in defense of real Americanism and the highest observance of the laws that this is written to ask information of you in your columns to explain to some of your readers the following:

According to the Federal status of law and equity, how can violations of law, duly brought before a United States judge, by the United States attorney, in a United States court, before a United States jury, and the violators convicted by the jury and sentenced by the judge to a United States penitentiary, and said United States judge and Governor of the state ignore every iota of this "expense" and due process of established law and courts, and recommend said convicts to a Federal parole and Federal position to maintain Federal laws?

Further, how can a United States judge call a court and a jury, exclude the Federal attorney and empower an "ex-attorney," dismissed from the Federal employ, "to impeach" the Federal attorney who did break up the gang of liquor violators, and be sustained in Federal laws as valid?

Every item of this has happened lately in Federal jurisdictions.

Ferry Boat for Florida Service.

A two-ended steel ferry boat has been launched by the Spedden Shipbuilding Company, Inc., Baltimore, for the Peninsula Terminal Company of Miami Beach. The boat, which has been named the Dan Hardie, is 115 feet long and has accommodations for 200 passengers and 34 automobiles. It will be driven by a Fairbanks motor, Diesel engine, driving continuous shafting with a propeller at each end.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Brief Analysis of Situation in Steel.

Pittsburgh, July 5—[Special.]—A big fact as to steel prospects is this, that while the average rate of steel production in the past year and a half has been above any rate ever shown for a single year, the rate of production now is practically equal to that average. Months ago the continued heavy production showed that there was no accumulation of steel in buyers' hands, such as used to attend a decrease. Absorption of steel for so long a time suggests that the pace is not one that cannot be maintained. On account of the excess of capacity over requirements, buyers have not been induced to overbuy as they used to do so regularly before the war, and apparently spells of light production are not needed to equalize.

The maintenance of such a high rate to date shows that there is not the substantial decrease for the summer that has usually occurred. Accordingly, there are more favorable prognostications in all quarters than there were a couple of months ago.

As to actual figures, last year's production of steel ingots was 44,140,000 tons, making a new calendar year record, while production in the first half of this year, forecast in this report of a fortnight ago, was about 24,250,000 tons, making a new half-year record. The average rate in the 18 months was 45,600,000 tons per annum, which is 81 per cent of the present estimate of capacity, and June production was at approximately that pace.

In steel buying as a whole, April was the low month of this year, May showing a gain and June a further gain, though it is probable buying was lighter in the second half of June than in the first half.

Steel buying in July is naturally expected to be light, partly because July is the first month of the new quarter, and partly because it represents a vacation period, and many buyers presumably covered their requirements in June, so as to be relieved. Shipments or absorption of steel are, of course, the better measure.

Apart from regular or routine buying, various projects of special character are coming up, involving in particular several Lake vessels and some pipe line.

Awards of fabricated steel jobs reported last week totaled 32,000 tons, or a shade above the average, and the second quarter has run slightly above the first quarter of the year, though June as a month may not altogether measure up to May.

Steel prices present a distinctly better appearance. Sheets, which made an unfavorable showing for so long by their declines, have been steady for a fortnight, and there is heavier buying now, making a balance of probability that the market will work its way upward a little. Mills are so anxious for business, however, that if buyers become ready there may be third-quarter contracts entered at practically present prices.

In the heavy rolled-steel products, bars, shapes and plates there is on the whole a distinctly stronger market. In the past few weeks mills have been trying to advance prices \$2 a ton. At the outset buyers did not regard this move at all seriously, as they had thought rather that prices might soften, but the market is undoubtedly stronger. While the advance in bars is not fully effective, shapes are definitely up, the market being now quotable at 2.00 cents. Mills practically admit that the advance in plates has failed thus far, as the plate market remains at 1.90 cents on large lots.

The general pig-iron-buying movement has continued, and a very good total is rolled up, but the showing is not especially favorable, as prices have been low. The valley furnaces did not participate to any great extent, their territory

being circumscribed. The valley market has declined further in the past week, basic from \$18 to \$17.50 and foundry from \$18 to \$17.75, making the lowest prices in that market since December, 1915.

Selling Well Into the Third Quarter.

Birmingham, Ala., July 5—[Special.]—Furnace companies in Alabama have been selling their probable make steadily during the past two weeks, and it is estimated now that between 50 and 75 per cent of the expected production of the third quarter has been disposed of. It is to be observed that sales managers and agencies are now closely watching production and delivery as against efforts to sell. The furnace interests have been maintaining the base price of \$21 per ton, No. 2 foundry. While the larger melters have purchased some iron for the three months starting in July 1, it is still to be heard that all probable needs have not been covered. It is further stated that some of these interests are looking for a decline in the quotations, and with \$20 as the base price, would buy in quantity for the last half of the year. Very little or no iron has been sold as yet for the fourth quarter, but inquiries have been coming in.

Looking over the probable market conditions of the remainder of the year with the larger melters of iron, there is warrant for the assertion that many of the plants will have to keep a most steady pace for some time to come. For instance, while the cast-iron pressure pipe lettings have not been so very numerous recently, there is a healthy booking and no surplus stock is carried. Several specifications are in sight and there will be need for this class of product indefinitely. The new centrifugal pipe shop, the additions and betterments to the old shops and other changes made have brought about a material increase in the pressure pipe output. The American Cast Iron Pipe Company started off its Monocast pipe shop with quite a nice little business booked, and further orders are coming in. J. R. McWane of the McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company is heading a company to erect a plant in Utah to make around 50 tons of pipe daily. The McWane plant of Birmingham has been shipping quantities of its output into the Northwest, the Far West and to the Hawaiian Islands.

Several of the soil pipe shops of Alabama have been operating on full schedule lately, while a few have been operating but three and four days the week. Warehouse stock of soil pipe as well as stock piled on shop yards are being resorted to and the quickened demand of the past few weeks is being filled promptly.

At many of the machine shops and foundries there is much doing. The Hardie Tynes Manufacturing Company has considerable work yet to do on the order received a few months ago for a copper concentration plant for Chile. Shipments of portions of this machinery are noted every other week, quite a movement being made in June down the Warrior River to Mobile and New Orleans to catch boats for Chile. The Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company is producing a number of Webb cotton presses, several of which will be delivered and set up to catch the bulk of the cotton crop of this year in the localities to which they are destined. This company is also manufacturing gasoline pumps for filling stations, besides odds and ends in machinery and foundry work. The Joubert & Goslin Machine and Foundry Company, also one of the larger shops of the kind in this district, has been getting a share of the business and is keeping fairly busy. The numerous smaller shops throughout the district are getting various kinds of jobs, and there are more machinists at work now than during any summer since the war.

A little increase in the surplus stock on foundry iron will

be wiped off shortly, the melt and delivery by Alabama producers exceeding the make. Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company has two city furnaces in operation—one North Birmingham, one Sheffield and one Gadsden furnace in operation. The second North Birmingham furnace is being relined and repaired and will be ready for operation this month. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has one of its Ensley and one Bessemer furnace under relining and repairing, and both may be placed in commission before August 1.

Fourteen blast furnaces are manufacturing foundry iron, nine basic and one ferro-manganese. Progress is noted on the new furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, foundations assuming shape, while the superstructure on the two big blast furnaces of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad is under way. The National Cast Iron Pipe Company is expected to build one or two blast furnaces in the next 12 months, besides by-product coke ovens. Its cast-iron pipe shop is manufacturing 425 tons of pipe daily, and to meet its own iron needs consideration is being given to blast furnaces of its own.

The coal mining industry in Alabama is lagging but little, the output of mines being around 350,000 to 370,000 tons weekly. The railroads are not using as much coal as they did a short time since, but all prospects are for strong consumption of fuel later on. But two of the railroads have failed to make contracts for fuel with the coal operators of this district. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is reported to be estimating a lower tonnage than was taken last year. The Southern Railway will take as much as during the past 12 months, if not more. Other railroads have renewed contracts, with minimum tonnage considerably increased.

The coke industry here shows continued steadiness. The number of beehive ovens in operation is at a minimum, less than 100 making coke, and of this number 26 are on pitch coke. All by-product coke ovens are in full operation, and the demand for coke is good, the price between \$5.50 and \$6 per ton. The Semet-Solvay Company will shortly have coke-handling and screening apparatus at its plant in Ensley and will keep shipments steady to Northern points with sizable coke. This company is furnishing coke to the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, the latter shutting down its beehive ovens. During the coming year the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company will build 50 more ovens to its North Birmingham by-product plant.

The scrap iron and steel market shows no improvement, lower quotations of the various class of old material not proving much inducement for buying. Some of the old material consumers are buying in small quantities, it being the belief that when old material is needed it can be purchased and delivery assured.

Pig iron and iron and steel scrap quotations follow:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$21.00; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$21.50; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$22.00; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$22.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$23.00; charcoal iron, f. o. b. furnaces, \$30.00.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles	\$17.00 to \$18.00
Old iron axles	17.00 to 18.00
Old steel rails	13.00 to 14.00
Heavy melting steel	12.00 to 13.00
No. 1 cast	16.50 to 17.00
Stove plate	14.00 to 14.50
No. 1 railroad wrought	12.00 to 13.00
Old car wheels	16.00 to 16.50
Old tramcar wheels	16.00 to 17.00
Machine shop turnings	7.50 to 8.00
Cast-iron borings	7.50 to 8.00
Cast-iron borings (chem.)	15.50 to 16.50

The City Commission of Biloxi, Miss., has called an election for July 12 on a bond issue of \$230,000 for improvements, to be apportioned on the basis of \$196,000 for water-works extension, \$24,000 for fire-department improvements and \$10,000 for docks at the Coast Guard base.

RAILROADS

Huge Shipments of Coal Out of Hampton Roads.

According to a press report from Richmond, Va., where the headquarters of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway are situated, that company has declared a general embargo upon coal movements over its line to Newport News, because of the congestion there resulting from the heavy shipments of high-volatile coal to Great Britain, to supply needs occasioned by the coal strike over there. It is stated that the English Government has ordered 1,000,000 tons of coal to be shipped via Newport News, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway is handling most of the high-volatile coal business.

Recently one steamship was loaded with more than 20,000 tons of this West Virginia coal at the piers of the Virginian Railway at Sewalls Point, near Norfolk, in the short space of 5 hours and 20 minutes. This represented the contents of 405 cars, each of 50 tons capacity.

At the Newport News terminals several days ago there were 4000 cars loaded with coal awaiting shipment to England.

Short Railroad in Mineral Region.

The Rio Grande, Micolithic and Northern Railway Company, which proposes to build a line 6½ miles long from Mico, Texas, to connect with the Southern Pacific Railway, has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to undertake the work. The applicants say that the country which the line will serve is rich in metallic and non-metallic minerals, and that the cash required for its construction is in hand. C. L. Kerr is president; P. A. Neilan, vice-president, and Arthur F. Fisher, secretary-treasurer. Others interested are Morris Hirsch and Benjamin Brown. All are residents of Houston, Texas.

A Railroad Study of Cotton Exports, Freight Rates and Prices.

Italy and Japan are rapidly going to the front as consumers of American cotton, according to a study made by the Bureau of Railway Economics concerning the relationship of transportation costs to cotton prices. Cotton exports to Japan have increased nearly 300 per cent in the last five years, as compared with the period of 1906 and 1911, while there was an increase of nearly 22 per cent for Italy. Exports to Great Britain during the last five years showed a decrease of more than 43 per cent, as compared with 1906 to 1911, while those to Germany decreased 38 per cent and to France 24 per cent. As to the number of bales of cotton coming from the United States, however, Great Britain, Germany and France are still in the lead in the order named.

A summarization of the study indicates: 1. That there are marked fluctuations in the prices paid producers for cotton, which occur from week to week, month to month and season to season. 2. That the fluctuations are not uniform at points in the same general territory. 3. That the fluctuations exceed the freight rates even to the most distant consuming centers. 4. That freight rates do not cause the fluctuations in price. 5. That freight rates are a small factor in price determination, and do not retard the freedom of movement of cotton into either domestic or foreign markets. 6. That the freight rate is relatively a small proportion of the price, even on long-distance hauls.

Reports from 103 cotton-shipping points show that for the 1925-26 season there was a spread in the price of middling cotton ranging from \$3.25 per 100 pounds at Duke, Okla., to \$10 at Forest City, Ark.

Progress on Florida East Coast Railway Improvements.

Jacksonville, July 2—[Special.]—The last stretch of double track between Jacksonville and Miami will be completed and in operation by August 1, the Florida State Chamber of Commerce has been informed by officials of the Florida East Coast Railway. On July 1 there were 300 miles of second track in operation and the remaining stretches, aggregating approximately 40 miles, will be completed within 30 days.

Eighty per cent of the clearing for the right of way of the Florida East Coast Railway between Canal Point and the Hillsborough Canal, along the southeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee, a distance of 14 miles, has also been completed, and a second dredge was put to work last week to assist in throwing up the grade. Three work trains are hauling sand to ballast the muck fill. About one-third of the piling for the 300 feet of trestle work across Pelican River has been driven.

New Cars and Engines Put in Service.

Class 1 railroads during the first five months this year placed in service 933 locomotives, according to reports just filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 185 over the number installed during the corresponding period last year and an increase of 22 over the corresponding period in 1924. Locomotives on order on June 1 this year totaled 612, compared with 329 on the same date last year and 447 on the same date in 1924.

During the first five months in 1926 the railroads also placed in service 42,300 freight cars, of which number 10,320 were installed during May. Of the total number installed there were 20,673 box cars, 16,628 coal cars and 2666 refrigerator cars. The railroads on June 1 had 44,628 freight cars on order, an increase of 8113 over the number on order on the same date last year.

These figures include new and leased equipment.

Short Line to Be Rehabilitated.

A press report from Winchester, Va., says that Herbert S. Larrick and D. H. Sencindiver of that place and A. C. Nadenbousch of Martinsburg, W. Va., have been appointed receivers for the Winchester and Western Railroad, a line 40 miles long running from a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Winchester to Wardensville, W. Va. It is stated that they will ask the court for authority to issue from \$25,000 to \$30,000 of receivers' certificates, the proceeds of which are to be used to put the property in first-class condition. The line was built several years ago by the late William B. Cornwell of West Virginia, and it reaches valuable mineral and timber lands. There are several industries on the line, including the important mill of the Maryland-West Virginia Lumber Company at Gore, Va., formerly owned by the Winchester Lumber Company, and the Winchester Glass Sand Corporation is also expected to add much to the traffic of the road. Mr. Sencindiver is the general manager of the line.

A Calendar With Important Railroad Data.

The committee on public relations of the Eastern railroads has published a large calendar which shows where freight rates and passenger fares go. The aggregate gross operating revenues of the Class 1 railroads were divided by the 365 days in the year, and then computed in terms of average daily gross receipts, the number of days taken by each item of expenditure. This shows that out of the gross revenues of the year 157 days went for wages, 27 days for

locomotive fuel, 70 days for materials and supplies, 24 days for operating expenses, 21 days for taxes, 41 days for interest and rents ("fixed charges"), 19 days for dividends, and 6 days for improvements purchased out of earnings or to reserves. This poster will be displayed at railroad stations this summer. The artist is Charles S. Chapman, a member of the National Academy.

New Rock Island System Line From Amarillo, Texas, to Liberal, Kan.

"We are proposing to build a line from Amarillo, Texas, to Liberal, Kan., a distance of about 145 miles," says C. A. Morse, chief engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. "Bids have been invited for the first 45 miles, which is the portion between Amarillo and the crossing of the South Canadian River. This portion of the line will be built at once; the balance a little later. Bids are to be in by July 1. A portion of this line is of very light construction and a portion heavy. It will be built on the 0.6 per cent grade, and is intended for heavy traffic."

A press report says that this new railroad will traverse the extensive oil and gas fields north of Amarillo.

New Texas Line Opened.

Raymondville, Texas, July 5—[Special.]—Formal opening to regular traffic of the new line which the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company has built in the lower Rio Grande Valley, immediately north of the district irrigated by water from the river, took place July 4. The new road runs from Raymondville to Monte Cristo, 33 miles, with an extension to Edinburg and a 10-mile spur from Hargill—50 miles of new construction altogether.

The line will open up 100,000 acres of farming, truck and citrus lands in Hidalgo and Willacy counties. Three new townsites—La Sara, Hargill and Faysville—already have been laid out, and the lots sold immediately after being placed upon the market at prices which a few years ago would have been regarded as fabulous.

Farm land thereabouts likewise is being bought up rapidly. Already the owners of tracts of land have cleared 10,000 acres, and it is cultivated in cotton and corn by dry farming. Next year vegetables and citrus fruit will be grown, artesian water, which is abundant, being used for irrigation.

Pennsylvania Railroad Orders Seven Enormous Electric Locomotives.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has awarded a contract to the American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation of Camden, N. J., to equip seven huge electric locomotives, which, it is stated, will be 50 per cent more powerful than the great electric locomotives used on the Virginian Railway, which are now the most powerful railroad engines in the world. Each unit of one of the Pennsylvania's engines will have four driving motors, and the driving wheels will be 80 inches in diameter, with gears so arranged that a locomotive can be operated either for great speed or for great power as required in passenger or freight service, respectively. Three of these units constitute one locomotive. Such a locomotive can handle a train of 16 Pullman cars at 75 miles per hour, or else 100 loaded freight cars at 35 miles per hour. The aggregate horsepower of three units is 10,920. The locomotives will be used to haul trains between the Pennsylvania Station in New York city and Manhattan Transfer, N. J. The locomotives will be built at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the contract awarded covering only the electrical machinery necessary for them.

Missouri Pacific "Diamond Jubilee."

The vital part that railroad transportation played in the development of the West and South is vividly portrayed in a spectacular, historical pageant that is being presented at St. Louis from July 4 to 11, inclusive, in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Missouri Pacific Lines. Scores of handsome young women appeared in the cast of 1000 Missouri Pacific employes who presented the pageant of the Diamond Jubilee. This pageant is presented with elaborate costuming, scenic and lighting effects to unfold the colorful story of the growth and development of the West and South. Joseph Solari is the director.

The pageant is free to the public. Seating arrangements for from 25,000 to 30,000 persons nightly are provided at the Washington University Stadium, and it is expected that more than 200,000 persons will have witnessed the performances. L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Lines, is the official host.

Music is furnished by an orchestra of 80 pieces, composed of selected musicians from the 15 Missouri Pacific musical organizations. A special score was written to be sung by a chorus of 150, and in one scene there are numbers by a large band of Mexicans, employes of the company's shops at Kingsville, Texas.

Ground was broken for the construction of the Pacific Railroad on July 4, 1851, but the story of the pageant opens at a period long before St. Louis had reached the stage where railroad connections westward were deemed necessary. An original stage coach has been brought from Pittsburg, Kan., and a replica of the first engine and train operated west of the Mississippi, covered wagons and the Pony Express all are shown.

Big Freight Traffic Increasing.

Loading of revenue freight on the railroads for the week ended June 19 totaled 1,043,720 cars, according to reports filed by the roads with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 16,494 cars as compared with the preceding week, due to reductions, for the most part small, in the loading of all commodities, with the exception of merchandise and less than carload lot freight, which showed a slight increase. Compared with the corresponding week last year, however, the total for the week of June 19 was an increase of 59,137 cars, while it also was an increase of 140,174 cars above the corresponding week in 1924. It also was a substantial increase over the corresponding weeks in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923. This is the fifth week this year that loading of revenue freight has exceeded one million cars. Since January 1 there have been very nearly 24,000,000 cars loaded with revenue freight.

Contract for Engine Terminal at Chattanooga.

The Southern Railway Company has awarded to Dwight P. Robinson & Co. of New York city a contract for the design and construction at Chattanooga, Tenn., of a complete locomotive terminal, consisting of a reinforced concrete roundhouse, a machine shop, a boiler, smith and tank shop, wash and locker buildings, a storehouse, an office and oil house, a power-house, together with miscellaneous yard structures and the necessary grading.

This is the fourth contract that has been awarded by the Southern Railway to this firm, previous work having been done by them at Birmingham, Ala.; Spartanburg, S. C., and Princeton, Ind. Work will begin immediately at Chattanooga, and it will be under the direction of H. W. Miller, vice-president of the Southern Railway, and B. Herman, chief engineer of that system.

TEXTILE

Interest in Southern Textile Exposition.

Greenville, S. C., July 3—[Special.]—The 1926 Southern Textile Exposition, to be held here from November 1 to 6, inclusive, will exceed all past shows from the standpoint of attendance, it is thought, and in the number and the variety of exhibits and interest manifested by those engaged in the textile industry. This is indicated by the fact that already practically all exhibit space has been sold in the main exposition hall and annex. The number of exhibitors is large, and many manufacturers may not be able to secure space. Manufacturers who have already arranged for space represent practically every phase of the industry.

The city of Greenville is making great preparations for the entertainment of visitors, as it is estimated that 20,000 textile men will be here, and careful arrangements are being made to provide comfortable rooms for them. A reservation committee has begun listing available rooms in hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and private homes. Social events will be a feature of Exposition Week.

Martha Mills to Build 400 Dwellings.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the Thomaston Cotton Mills of Thomaston, Ga., W. H. Hightower, president, advises that the new Martha Mills under construction at Thomaston, reported last week as to erect 200 dwellings, expect to build approximately 400 houses in connection with the plant. As lately reported, the Martha Mills are being erected by the Thomaston Cotton Mills for the manufacture of cord-tire fabric for the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. The plant will accommodate 30,000 spindles and will compose the first unit of a \$3,000,000 mill. Robert & Co. of Atlanta are the engineers and the Batson-Cook Company of West Point, Ga., general contractor.

Neil Cotton Picker Perfected.

J. Brown Neil of Yorkville, S. C., is reported to have perfected a mechanical cotton picker, on which he has been working for some years. It is of the revolving brush type, and can be operated by motor or horse drawn. The machine as now made picks one row of cotton at a time, but it can be constructed to pick two rows at a time. It is claimed that it picks 95 per cent of the cotton and turns it out in fairly clean shape. Tentative plans call for the erection of a factory at Rock Hill, S. C., to make the machines. Associated with Mr. Neil are C. L. Cobb of Rock Hill and J. C. Wilborn of Yorkville.

Paramount Hosiery Mills Enlarging.

Houston, Texas.—Plans have been made by the Paramount Hosiery Mills of Texas, this city, for the installation of 50 additional knitting machines and a complete dye house and equipment. This company at present operates 15 machines for the production of 100 dozen pairs of ladies' silk hose per day. H. B. Pierce is president of the enterprise.

Navy Takes Bids on 20 Airplanes.

Washington, D. C.—The Curtiss Airplane Motor Company of Long Island, N. Y., has submitted to the Navy Department a bid ranging between \$8946 and \$9196 each for the construction of 20 combined pursuit and spotting airplanes, which the Navy plans to use with the fleet. This was the lower of two bids received for building the planes, the other having been submitted by the Chance Vought Corporation, also of Long Island, N. Y., ranging from \$10,400 to \$10,640 each.

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

Fleet of Buses for Florida Land Development.

At Davis Islands, the \$30,000,000 Florida development which has risen out of the waters of Tampa Bay, use is made of the fleet of International Harvester six-cylinder club-type motor coaches shown in the accompanying illustration. These are owned by the Florida Blue Line, which operates them for the D. P. Davis properties. About 24 coaches of this type are operated by the Florida Blue Line in various parts of Florida.

The coaches are modern, specially constructed passenger vehicles, equipped with well-cushioned, forward-facing fiber-



INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS IN USE AT DAVIS ISLANDS.

staggered chairs, to give each passenger a roomy, individual seat and to conserve space from side to side. Proper aisle space is possible, in spite of the fact that in Florida the legal limit in coach width is 84 inches over all.

Auxiliary springs that go into action after the load reaches a certain point assure comfortable riding; they also eliminate rebound. The interiors are attractively furnished and the wide plate-glass windows with side drapes enable passengers to get a clear view of the country. Quick and easy stops are provided by Westinghouse four-wheel air brakes, standard equipment on International Harvester motor coaches for two years.

Roads and Bridges in Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, La.—Sealed proposals will be received until July 20 by the Louisiana Highway Commission for the construction of approximately 12 miles of gravel road in Webster parish on the Minden-Lewisville highway, and for building bridges on the Port Allen-Rosedale and Port Allen-New Roads highways in West Baton Rouge parish. On July 27 bids will be received for paving 3d street in Leesville, Vernon parish, a distance of about one mile. Information may be obtained from the office of the commission.

For Florida State Road No. 8.

Frostproof, Fla.—According to information received by Charles H. Roberts, secretary of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Scenic Highlands, from Fons A. Hathaway, chairman of the State Road Department, Tallahassee, steps have been taken to put state road No. 8 in better condition in order to serve traffic until a new highway can be built. The department has placed an order for eight trucks and materials for rebuilding shoulders. Surveys for a new road will be started as soon as the present road has been repaired.

Florida Limerock for Roads and Streets.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Information obtained by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce discloses that Florida's limerock quarries are producing an average of 30,000 tons of crushed rock daily, valued at \$1 per ton, which is being utilized for the construction of roads and streets. The rock is being produced largely in Marion county, although considerable quantities are originating in other sections of the state.

\$2,000,000 of Road and Bridge Contracts.

Raleigh, N. C.—Contracts have been awarded by the North Carolina Highway Commission for 15 road and bridge projects involving an aggregate cost of approximately \$2,000,000. The proposed work calls for 32 miles of paving and 80 miles of grade and drainage construction, the former to cost \$594,541 and the later, \$934,153. Bridges will cost \$427,927.

Titusville Paving to Cost \$700,000.

Titusville, Fla.—J. P. Wilson, city clerk of Titusville, has been instructed by the City Commission to invite bids for the construction of the first half of a paving program here, which will involve seven miles of street paving to cost approximately \$700,000. Bids for the remaining portion of the work will be asked later. The streets will vary in width from 25 to 60 feet.

Washington Has \$1,000,000 Paving Program.

Washington, D. C.—The biggest paving program ever undertaken in Washington has been submitted to the District Commissioners for approval, improvements to be paid for from an appropriation of \$1,000,000 made by Congress at this session. Of the total, \$320,000 will be expended for resurfacing, while the remainder will be used for repairs, labor and equipment. The work will be under the supervision of Engineer Commissioner J. Franklin Bell.

Bids Wanted on Bridge Project.

Darlington, S. C.—Bids will be received until July 20 by the State Highway Department, Columbia, for the construction of a 1500-foot treated-timber bridge over Lynches River, with approaches, to connect Darlington and Lee counties. Plans, specifications and proposal forms are on file at the office of H. G. Jones, division engineer, Florence, S. C., and at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Columbia. They may be obtained from the latter.

Texas Roads to Cost \$1,500,000.

Austin, Texas.—According to a tabulation of bids received by the State Highway Department for road construction involving more than 100 miles, the lowest estimates for the work indicate that it will cost in excess of \$1,500,000. Proposed construction will include approximately 64 miles of rock-asphalt surfacing on limestone base to cost \$986,757; 26 miles of gravel roads, \$332,657; four-fifths mile of concrete, \$21,828; 8 miles of bituminous macadam, \$143,128, and about 6.5 miles of grade and drain work to cost \$43,263.

Kentucky Invites Bids on 56 Miles—\$1,000,000 of Contracts Let.

Frankfort, Ky.—Bids will be received until July 12 by the State Highway Commission at its office in this city for road work embracing seven projects and covering an aggregate of more than 56 miles. Four projects of gravel or waterbound macadam construction cover a total of 28.43 miles, while two of grade and drainage construction total 17.76 miles. One other project will cover 10.42 miles of waterbound macadam, macadam-surface treatment or gravel. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the commission.

Contracts have been awarded by the commission for approximately 57 miles of road to cost more than \$1,000,000. Bids have been held in abeyance for the construction of 9 miles in Livingston county, while estimates for projects in Whitley, Hart, Fulton, Barren, Boyd and Knott counties have been rejected. These will be readvertised for later letting.

Two Projects in Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, La.—Bids will be received until July 27 at the office of the Louisiana Highway Commission for the construction of two Federal-aid road projects aggregating 9.645 miles—one section of 6.916 miles located in East Carroll parish and another of 2.729 miles in West Carroll parish. The roads will be of gravel and separate contract will be executed for each. Plans and specifications may be seen at or obtained from the office of the commission.

Bids on Bridge Over Guyandotte River.

Huntington, W. Va.—Bids will be received until July 16 at the office of the Board of City Commissioners here for the construction of a bridge over the Guyandotte River to cost approximately \$100,000. Separate proposals will be received on a concrete substructure and steel superstructure consisting of one 200-foot span, two 100-foot spans and two 29.5-foot spans, with a 27-foot roadway and two 6-foot walks. A. B. Maupin is the city engineer and R. J. Coffin assistant engineer.

\$3,000,000 Road Fund in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark.—The apportionment of the annual distribution of \$3,000,000 from the State Highway Department to counties has been announced by Herbert R. Wilson, state highway commissioner. These funds are distributed to the counties on a population basis and then divided, as the county may direct, between bond retirement and county road construction. Of the total distribution, \$1,711,145 will be devoted to bond retirement and the remainder for county highway funds.

Surfaced Roads in State Systems Total 145,508 Miles—Over One-Third in South.

Nearly 18,000 miles of road in the state highway systems of the country were surfaced in 1925, according to reports received by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture from the state highway departments. In addition, 5316 miles of earth road were graded and drained according to engineering standards, making a total of 23,152 miles improved during the year, of which a little more than 10,000 miles were constructed with Federal aid.

At the end of the year the total surfaced mileage in the state systems had reached 145,508 miles, and there were 32,218 miles of earth road, graded and drained according to engineering standards. The total of 270,654 miles included in the state systems embraces the important roads of the country, which have been laid out to serve the needs of the states. It is upon these systems that the important through routes of the Federal-aid system and the United States highways have been almost entirely laid down.

The surfaced roads in the state systems at the close of 1925 were of the following types: Sand-clay, 12,677 miles; gravel, 64,408 miles; waterbound macadam, 4804 miles; surface-treated macadam and gravel, 15,858 miles; bituminous macadam, 10,985 miles; sheet asphalt, 839 miles; bituminous concrete, 4821 miles; cement concrete, 27,875 miles; brick, 3111 miles, and miscellaneous, 131 miles.

The state highway systems in the 16 Southern states cover an aggregate of 100,409 miles. The surfaced mileage existing in the South at the end of 1925 was 49,366 miles, of which 6705 miles of road were completed during 1925. The South has 37 per cent of the country's total state highway mileage, about 34 per cent of the surfaced state highways in the United States at the end of 1925 and 37 per cent of the country's surfaced state highways completed in 1925. About one-

half of the state highway systems of the Southern states has been surfaced. Maryland and Delaware are the only states which have state systems of complete surfaced highways.

PROGRESS IN STATE HIGHWAY BUILDING, BY STATES.

	Mileage in state system	Surfaced mileage existing at end of 1925	Surfaced mileage completed during 1925
Alabama	3,953.5	1,833.0	266.9
Arizona	2,044.4	1,452.5	84.3
Arkansas	8,295.0	3,795.0	586.0
California	6,591.4	3,383.3	256.9
Colorado	8,932.8	3,456.8	125.1
Connecticut	1,871.9	1,725.0	111.5
Delaware	505.7	505.7	73.1
Florida	4,490.0	2,194.7	218.4
Georgia	6,231.7	2,472.5	231.5
Idaho	4,627.3	2,196.4	204.0
Illinois	4,819.5	4,168.2	732.9
Indiana	3,935.6	3,860.0	306.2
Iowa	6,674.1	3,029.4	347.8
Kansas	7,386.0	962.8	129.0
Kentucky	8,000.0	2,272.3	206.6
Louisiana	7,000.0	3,821.7	424.1
Maine	1,459.4	1,218.7	46.2
Maryland	2,429.0	2,429.0	185.1
Massachusetts	1,541.8	1,529.1	88.0
Michigan	6,706.6	6,025.8	436.7
Minnesota	6,954.5	5,978.6	550.2
Mississippi	5,500.9	2,689.7	63.7
Missouri	7,640.0	2,601.4	1,260.4
Montana	7,957.0	859.4	139.2
Nebraska	5,619.0	1,881.4	966.7
Nevada	2,996.7	873.6	206.2
New Hampshire	2,081.2	1,767.9	140.2
New Jersey	1,290.0	1,181.9	84.1
New Mexico	9,159.0	1,615.5	138.2
New York	13,900.0	9,625.9	589.3
North Carolina	6,432.2	5,311.5	976.6
North Dakota	6,174.0	803.5	262.4
Ohio	10,784.0	9,501.6	1,286.3
Oklahoma	5,589.0	1,348.4	267.3
Oregon	4,446.3	3,008.4	204.4
Pennsylvania	10,827.8	7,655.5	1,012.7
Rhode Island	768.4	405.8	37.6
South Carolina	4,951.0	3,220.8	242.0
South Dakota	5,918.0	2,023.0	551.4
Tennessee	4,644.4	2,599.4	291.4
Texas	16,668.0	7,954.0	1,027.7
Utah	3,132.3	1,058.0	120.7
Vermont	4,466.0	3,067.4	199.0
Virginia	4,920.4	3,559.9	172.5
Washington	3,266.0	2,542.0	287.3
West Virginia	3,664.0	1,262.7	284.7
Wisconsin	10,264.5	7,978.0	1,315.7
Wyoming	3,143.3	801.8	97.8
Totals	270,653.6	145,508.9	17,836.0

Kentucky Asks Bids on 33 Miles.

Frankfort, Ky.—Bids will be received until July 12 by the State Highway Department for more than 33 miles of road work in the first district, including 14.6 miles of grade and drainage structures on the Murray-Eggner's Ferry road in Calloway and Marshall counties. Other work embraces a project of 12 miles of surfacing on the Hickman-Reelfoot road in Fulton county and one of 7 miles on the Bardwell-Clinton road in Carlisle county.

Notes on Good Roads Construction.

The City Commission of Mobile, Ala., has accepted an offer of par and premium of \$6571 from the Merchants Bank of Mobile for paving bonds in the amount of \$462,000.

A municipal paving-bond issue in the amount of \$300,000 has been sold by the city of Gainesville, Fla., to Wright, Warlow & Co., Orlando, Fla., at \$296,640.

Contracts have been awarded by the Tennessee Department of Highways and Public Works for the construction of 23 road projects at a total cost of more than \$2,000,000.

Bids will be received until July 21 by the Rapides Parish Police Jury, B. F. Thompson, president, Alexandria, La., for the purchase of \$160,000 of bonds of Consolidated Road District A.

The Union Transportation Co., Tulsa, Okla., a subsidiary of the Oklahoma Union Railway Co., has added another 25-passenger Mack bus to its large fleet operating in Tulsa. This is the thirty-first bus of this type to be purchased by the company.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Continued Activity in Lumber Business.

Washington, July 1.—The lumber industry of the nation continues active, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association's telegraphic reports today of the status of the industry for the week ended June 26 from 394 of the larger softwood and 150 of the chief hardwood mills of the country. Reports from the 378 comparably reporting softwood mills, distributed over all the great lumbering regions of the United States, indicate that the lumber industry is in a stabilized condition at somewhat above the normal plane. Allowing for a smaller number of reporting mills, the volume of business is apparently still slightly above that reported for the week earlier; considerable increase in shipments and a nominal decrease in production were noted. Making allowance for seven more mills reporting this year, in comparison with reports for the corresponding week of 1925, big increases in all three factors are noted. The hardwood operations show some decrease in production, a slight increase in shipments and an exceptionally large increase in new business when compared with reports from 149 mills the previous week.

The unfilled orders of 238 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 699,883,799 feet, as against 686,889,842 feet for 236 mills the previous week. The 132 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 268,458,975 feet last weeks, as against 274,167,765 feet for the week before. For the 106 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were 431,424,824 feet, as against 412,722,077 feet for 104 mills a week earlier.

Altogether the 378 comparably reporting softwood mills had shipped 99 per cent and orders 99 per cent of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were, respectively, 106 and 97 and for the West Coast mills 103 and 109.

Of the reporting mills, the 347 with an established normal production for the week of 233,488,123 feet gave actual production 102 per cent, shipments 102 per cent and orders 104 per cent thereof.

The following table compares the national softwood lumber movement, as reflected by the reporting mills of eight regional associations, for the three weeks indicated:

	Past week	Corresponding week, 1925	Preceding week 1926 (revised)
Mills	378	371	383
Production	275,361,737	253,593,128	279,579,769
Shipments	271,393,803	252,607,439	260,831,546
Orders	271,397,727	245,654,953	270,497,642

The following revised figures compare the softwood lumber movement of the same eight regional associations for the first twenty-five weeks of 1926 with the same period of 1925:

	Production	Shipments	Orders
1926	6,655,579,443	6,798,781,594	6,770,136,265
1925	6,342,078,717	6,392,206,911	6,198,277,249

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association of New Orleans for the week ended June 23 reported from 16 mills a production of 6,014,376 feet, shipments 3,900,000 and orders 3,580,000. In comparison with reports for the previous week, when two fewer mills reported, this association showed big increases in production and shipments and a nominal increase in new business.

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 132 mills reporting shipments were 5.54 per cent above production and orders 2.99 per cent below production and 8.08 per cent below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 64,921,860 feet, shipments 70,630,650 feet and production 66,922,272 feet. Of the 126 mills reporting running time, 43 operated full time, 21 of the latter over time. One mill was shut down and the rest operated from two to five and one-half days.

Big Indiana Limestone Merger—Will Conduct Business on Progressive Lines.

The consolidation of the Indiana limestone quarry and mill-operating companies lately acquired by Lawrence H. Whiting, a Chicago banker, and associates, and their formation into one large strongly financed corporation should be of interest to contractors and builders, for Indiana limestone is extensively used in a wide range of building types. It is perhaps not realized that the product of this one quarry industry, located in two counties of southern Indiana, supplies about 38 per cent of all the building stone used in the United States, totaling from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 cubic feet annually during normal building years.

Lawrence H. Whiting, who was active in carrying through negotiations for the new Indiana Limestone Company and who was supported by banking interests of Chicago, New York and Cleveland, is chairman of the board of directors of the company. A. E. Dickinson, who was president of the Consolidated Stone Company, is president of the new corporation. He has been a leader in the development of the great limestone district for a quarter of a century. Charles W. Walters of Cleveland, former president of the Indiana Quarries Company, who has had great influence in the up-building of the industry, is chairman of the executive committee. Other officers include: F. S. Whiting, vice-president and treasurer; F. S. Strong and F. E. Bryan, vice-presidents; T. J. Vernia, vice-president in charge of sales; M. F. McGrath and Nelson Joyner, vice-presidents; B. M. Pettit, secretary.

General headquarters of the Indiana Limestone Company will be retained at Bedford, Ind., which for years has been the headquarters of the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association. Executive offices will be in the Tribune Tower, Chicago.

The Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, which was organized 13 years ago for educational, promotion and service work, has functioned very successfully, constituting the information and service bureau, technical and research bureau and advertising department of the Indiana limestone producers. It has established a system of grading and classification of the product, promulgated standards of practice and formulated specification standards and other data to govern the use of the product for various purposes. Elaborate research studies have been conducted jointly with the Bureau of Standards and other technical bodies in the development of necessary data for standards of practice, specifications, etc. A department for field service work to architects and builders was also established. Various other lines of educational and constructive promotion work are also carried on.

This is of interest to contractors, for by standardization and intensified production it is intended to develop the market for structural trim, making this available at low cost in every city where there is a stoneyard or building-material dealer. Practically all the organizations included in the consolidation will remain intact. The personnel in most instances will be largely retained. Sales and service offices will be established in all of the larger centers.

The consolidation does not embrace any substantial portion of the cutting and fabricating plants of the country, but only such of the cutting mills in the Indiana limestone district as are owned, or are more or less closely affiliated with quarry-operating companies. The merger includes primarily the quarry producers, most of the 24 companies which it embraces being quarry-operating companies and only a few being exclusively mill-operating companies which do not have quarries.

MECHANICAL

Improved Governor for a Popular Tractor.

Owners of "McCormick-Deering" tractors will be gratified to learn that the Pickering Governor Company of Portland, Conn., is now furnishing a special governor for the 10-20 and 15-30 models, where the flange on the gear housing to which the magneto platform is bolted is round, instead of triangular

as in earlier years. There has been a great demand among owners of these tractors for a Pickering governor applicable to them, so as to obtain quick responsiveness in control, dependability, simplicity and durability.

Among the outstanding features of this type of governor, which is here illustrated, is provision for readily changing the motor speed even while the tractor is running. This advantage will appeal at once to owners.

The governor as furnished is a complete unit, since it includes a substitute magneto mount—made necessary to afford a stand for the governor unit, and likewise housing for geared drive. It is planned to place the magneto farther back on the side of the motor, and

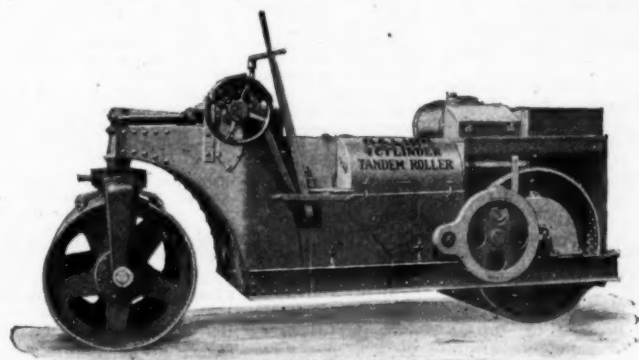
the replacing mount is so carefully made as to insure interchangeability with the original factory equipment. In order to afford clearance of the motor bed, this particular type is not available with triangular-shaped mount flange. The installation can be readily made, as full instructions accompany each set.



NEW TRACTOR GOVERNOR.

Four-Cylinder Tandem Gasoline Roller.

A new tandem roller is on the market, one which is available for every purpose for which a roller of this type is used. It was designed especially by the Gallon Iron Works and Manufacturing Company, Gallon, Ohio, and while many of the features which have proven so satisfactory in the Gallon steam tandem have been retained, the new roller is not



ROLLER READY FOR THE ROAD.

simply an adaptation. Simplicity of operation, ample power, freedom from vibration and long service, with a minimum of attention or trouble on the part of the operator, are its characteristics.

A Hercules four-cylinder gasoline motor assures ample power, and this with a sturdy and rigid chassis frame reduces vibration to a minimum. The gearing to the driving roll is a simple spur gear arrangement which greatly increases the effectiveness of the motor.

This roller has two speeds each way—low 2 miles per hour and high 3½ miles per hour. The special Gallon transmission

is equipped with Timken bearings throughout. Gears, shafting and bearings are enclosed in a cast-iron case, while the entire mechanism is surrounded by a sheet-metal housing which has doors to permit making any necessary adjustments.

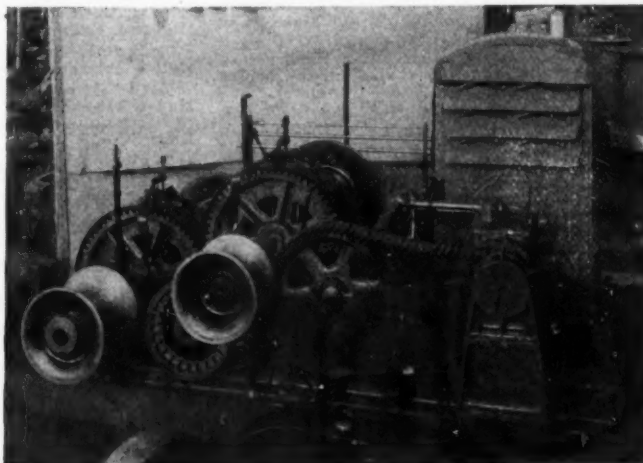
Both hand and power steering gear are provided, the latter being driven directly from the crankshaft of the motor to a countershaft, from which the front roll can be turned positively and easily whether the machine is in motion or standing still.

Adjustable scrapers for the rolls, phosphor bronze bearings for the axles, an efficient cooling system, sprinkling, cooling and gasoline tanks of ample capacity and many other practical features of excellence are embodied in this new roller, which is made in 5, 7 and 8 ton sizes.

Three-Speed Transmission Hoist.

Probably the most radical development in hoisting equipment since the introduction of the cone friction by the J. S. Mundy Hoisting Engine Company, Newark, N. J., which was brought out back in the 80's, is the present new development of the three-speed transmission, similar to that used in heavy motor-truck service, applied to the gasoline hoist. This application has just been patented in the United States and Canada for both gasoline and electric hoists.

In lighterage work, steel erection, quarrying and in excavation, also in general construction work, this machine has a definite place. On these classes of installations hoists



THE NEW TRANSMISSION HOIST.

are at various times handling different loads. Therefore, with the three-speed transmission the operator can shift in less than ten seconds to a higher or lower line pull, as his condition warrants.

Take the contractor, for instance; he can use this hoist on a concrete tower in one speed and can handle a brick elevator raising barrows of brick and mortar at a higher speed. Instead of the contractor purchasing two hoists, one a high-speed hoist for light hoisting and one a slow-speed for heavy hoisting, one machine will now do the work. On a construction job it is oftentimes required to lift very heavy loads and then turn around and lift light loads. With the new Mundy three-speed hoist, in the 60-horsepower size, the operator has at his immediate command an average line pull of approximately 9000 pounds in slow speed, 6000 pounds in intermediate speed and 4500 pounds in high speed, with line speeds inversely proportional to the line pulls. When operating a derrick this will frequently eliminate the necessity of reaving with more parts of line on heavy loads as has been the case in the past.

The transmission used is similar to that of the best grade in heavy motortruck service, applied to the gasoline hoist. is on a truck.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATORY

Additional information is published about all enterprises mentioned in this department as soon as such data can be obtained.
An asterisk (*) following an item indicates that the enterprise has been reported in a preceding issue.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin is published every business day to enable its subscribers to follow up promptly the industrial, commercial, railroad, financial, building and general business development of the South and Southwest. To machinery manufacturers and dealers, contractors, engineers, and others who require daily information of every new enterprise organized and details about important additions to enterprises already established, the Daily Bulletin is invaluable. Subscription price, \$30.00 a year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Miss., Gulfport—J. R. Stiles leased Gulf airfield in North Gulfport; will construct hangar; operate commercial airline.

Tex., Houston—Frank M. Hawks acquired Houston Aerial Transport Co., West Bldg., including airplanes and field on Bellaire Road.

Va., Winchester—R. M. Air Transport Corp. incorporated; Roy W. Richards, J. I. Meneff; has flying field; to operate passenger planes.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts

Proposed Construction

Alabama—Wm. H. Armbricht, Mobile, plans building bridges over Tombigbee River at or near Gainesville, Sumter County, and Jackson, Clarke County.

Ala., Scottsboro—State Highway Comn., Montgomery, plans bridge over Tennessee River at Scottsboro; W. A. McCalla, State Highway Engr.

Fla., Cleveland—Seaboard Air Line, W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Savannah, plans bridge over Shell Creek, 2 mi. from Cleveland.

Fla., Green Cove Springs—Allie G. Shands, Pres. Chamber of Commerce, interested in concrete and steel bridge across St. Johns River connecting Green Cove Springs with St. Johns County, estimated cost \$1,000,000.

Fla., Jacksonville—Bayshore Co., 32 W. Forsyth St., plans bridge over Haulover Creek near Pilot Town.

Ga., Savannah—City plans 3500 ft. Bay St. viaduct over Central of Georgia Ry., cost \$250,000. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

La., Port Allen—Louisiana Highway Comn., Baton Rouge, receives bids July 20 for 2 concrete culverts and underpinning one culvert on Port Allen-Rosedale and Port Allen-New Roads Highway, West Baton Rouge Parish; 20,000 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Md., Frederick—State Roads Comn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, received low bid from Development & Construction Co., American Bldg., Baltimore, \$6475 for reinforced concrete arch bridge over Ballenger Creek, on road from Frederick to Buckeystown.*

Md., Westminster—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Miss., Jackson—Jackson and Eastern Ry. Co., S. A. Neville, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Meridian, plans bridge across Pearl River, south of Jackson water plant.

Mo., Kansas City—Harrington, Howard & Ash, Engrs., 1012 Baltimore St., preparing plans for reinforced concrete bridge over Mill Creek parkway, near Forty-third St., 375-ft. with pier in center, two 30-ft. roadways; estimated cost \$50,000.

N. C., Charlotte—City Commrs. and Seaboard Air Line, W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Savannah, Ga., plan 50-ft. concrete and creosoted piles bridge over S. A. L. Ry. on Beatty's Ford road; W. S. Stancill, Commr. of Public Works.

N. C., Lexington—State Highway Dept., Raleigh, received low bid from Kessler Construction Co., 206 E. Fourth St., Winston-Salem, at \$144,200 for 1030-ft. concrete bridge across Yadkin River, between Davie and Davidson County, Highway No. 75.*

Okl., Tulsa—City Comn. plans overpass over Missouri, Kansas & Topeka R. R. tracks, cost \$25,000; also Midland Valley underpass, cost \$75,000; Charles Schultz, City Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okl., El Reno—See Roads, Streets, Paving.
South Carolina—State Highway Comn. will build 6 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

S. C., Conway—State Highway Dept., Columbia, received low bid from N. C. Hughes, Columbia, at \$17,568, for treated timber approaches to Kingston Lake Bridge; from Atlantic Bridge Co., Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C., at \$11,039 for plate girder swing span for bridge.*

Tenn., Jacksboro—Campbell County Court, William Allen, Judge, plans building 5 bridges in various parts of county.

Tenn., Knoxville—City Comn. Knox County Highway Comn. and Southern Ry. System, B. Herman, Ch. Engr., Washington, D. C., plan underpass at Whittle Springs crossing on North Broadway.

Tenn., Nashville—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tex., Austin—State Highway Comn., Hal Moseley, Chmn., receives bids July 14 for 28-ft. concrete bridge in Kimbo Road Dist., State Highway No. 20, 18,054 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans on file and from L. J. Nachtrab, Div. Engr., 722 Cong. Ave.; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.

Tex., Galveston—Galveston County will install 3 culverts. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, receives bids soon for north approach to Sixty-ninth St. Bridge; J. C. McVea, City Engr.

Tex., Houston—Harris and Brazoria Counties plan reinforced concrete bridge across Clear Creek, Houston-Alvin road, estimated cost \$9000; Howe & Wise, Engrs., 816 First National Bank Bldg.; H. L. Washburn, Harris County Auditor.

Tex., Huntsville—State Highway Dept., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, receives bids July 9 for 1 mi. grading and small bridges for approach to bridge across Harmon Creek; 125-ft. steel truss bridge across Harmon Creek, concrete floor, 49-ft. creosoted timber trestle approach on each end; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.

Va., Warsaw—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Contracts Awarded.

Georgia—State Highway Dept. let contracts for 17 bridges and culverts. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Ga., Columbus—Muscogee County Commrs. let contracts for 2 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

North Carolina—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Oklahoma—State Highway Comn. let contracts for 13 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Canning and Packing Plants

Ark., Knobel—Knobel Canning Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; E. E. Reed, B. A. Scott; establish tomato canning plant.

Fla., Avon Park—Hills Bros., E. T. Butterbaugh, Mgr., has plans for enlarging grapefruit plant, increasing capacity to 45,000 cases per season.

Fla., Bradenton—Bradenton Canning Co., E. B. Root, Pres., reorganization of Florida Grapefruit Co., reported acquired site for canning plant.

Fla., Tampa—E. E. Erlich and W. L. McNevin, 505 Tampa St., reported interested in establishing canning plant.*

Fla., Titusville—J. J. Parrish let contract for \$12,000 machinery to be installed in Jay Jay Packing House and Brockett & Parrish Packing House; make alterations and improvements to plant.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Warrior View Coal Co. is expending \$15,000 for improvements to coal

mines near Peterson; increase present output, install coal washer; plans leasing several thousand acres of land.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Tennessee Products Corp., John J. Immerfall, Pres.-Gen. Mgr., American Trust Bldg., Nashville, formed by merger of Chattanooga Coke & Gas Co., Bon Air Coal & Iron Co. and J. J. Gray, Jr., properties, to develop coal deposits on Waldens Ridge; reported to expend several million dollars for battery of beehive coke ovens.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Appalachian Coal Co., incorporated; George S. Child, 3211 E. Fifth Ave.

Va., Richmond—William B. Wilson and Daniel Milson, Allport, Pa., reported acquired from Domestic Fuel Corp. Bingley Tract at Robious; plan operating; capacity 300 tons daily; establish coke and by-product plant, office building and warehouse.

W. Va., Mount Clare—Hutchinson Coal Co. will rebuild tipple burned at loss of \$35,000.

Concrete and Cement Plants

Fla., Jacksonville—Central Concrete Engineering Co., G. C. Baker, Pres., will erect concrete mixing plant at Lackawanna and Stockton Sts.

Tenn., Summittville—Tennessee Cement & Lime Co. reported interested in erection of cement manufacturing plant.

Tex., Houston—Texas Concrete Cement Pipe Co. increased capital, \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Fla., Tampa—E. W. Parker, Contractor, 305 Cass St., reported interested in organizing Pyrite Brick Company with \$150,000 capital to manufacture brick from waste material derived from phosphate rock; will erect plant with initial output of 40,000 daily.

Cotton Compress and Gins

Ala., Anniston—Chamber of Commerce reported interested in establishment of cotton gin.

Ala., Guntersville—H. J. Morgan, Joe Johnson and others reported interested in organizing company with \$15,000 capital; will erect plant with daily capacity 75 bales; install 8 gin heads and electricity.

Arkansas—Temple Cotton Oil Co., Temple, Tex., reported acquired cotton gins at Buckner, Stamps, Lewisville and Bradley, in Arkansas, and Plain Dealing, Benton and Vanceville, in Louisiana.

Ark., Clarendon—Farmers Gin Co., capital \$18,000, incorporated; W. L. Everett, J. E. Pinkley.

La., Mangham—Farmers Gin Co. plans remodeling plant; install electric power system.

Miss., Belzoni—Farmers Gin Co. increased capital to \$30,000.

N. C., Huntersville—Farmers Co., Cornelius, W. R. Potts, Pres., reported plans establishing 80-saw gin; cost \$15,000; will buy 4-80 saw gin, condenser and other equipment promptly.

Tenn., Huntingdon—Carroll County Gin Co., Memphis, reported acquired Sam V. Porter's gin.

Tex., Bledsoe—Stephen & Lokey Glinners reported to establish cotton gin.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills

Ala., Birmingham—Birmingham Oil Mill Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; J. G. Whitfield, Burton Jacobs; operate Birmingham Cotton Seed Oil Co.'s mill in Woodlawn.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Planters Cotton Oil Mill, 1021 E. Fifth St., let contract to E. C. Royce, Citizens Bank Bldg., to rebuild burned cottonseed oil house, 50x330 ft.; fireproof; concrete

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

and steel, galvanized roofing, cost \$50,000; superstructure by Pine Bluff Iron Works.

La., Shreveport—Tallulah Cotton Oil & Ice Co. incorporated; W. R. Spann, 934 Unadilla St.

Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Napoleon B. Broward Drainage Dist., Ralph Horton, Supvr., is constructing temporary levees in Everglades west and south of here, 15 ft. wide, 4 and 5 ft. high, about 11 miles long.

Fla., Tallahassee—Board of Comms., Everglades Drainage Dist. created Eagle Bay Sub-Drainage Dist., comprising 2788 acres between Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee; will construct levee and interior ditches, install emergency pump.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Board of Commissioners, Lake Worth Inlet District, Wilson-Wagg Bldg., receives bids July 16 for dredging 180,000 cu. yds. at Lake Worth Inlet Terminal. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

La., Lake Charles—Gravity Drainage Dist. No. 1 has \$125,000 available for drainage system. Calcasieu and Jeff Davis Parishes; T. H. Mandell, Engr., Frank Bldg.*

La., Vinton—Gravity Drainage Dist. No. 2 has \$300,000 available for drainage work in Calcasieu Parish.*

Tex., Kerens—Henderson County Improvement Dist. No. 3 is reclaiming 18,000 acres of river bottom farming land; \$700,000 available.

Electric Light and Power

Large sums are being expended for electric light and power work in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ark., Gravette—Benton County Utilities Co., A. N. Walker, leased municipal plant; construct 18 mile, 2200 volt line from Gravette to Gentry.*

Ark., Hamburg—Arkansas Light & Power Co., Pine Bluff, will probably acquire light and power plant.

Ark., Little Rock—Arkansas Light & Power Co., Pine Bluff, reported has begun construction 110,000 volt line, North Little Rock to Newport and Hoxie, 125 miles. H frame type construction, with 0000 aluminum steel core conductor, creosoted pine poles, cost \$600,000; has nearly completed line from substation at Crossett, Ark., to Lake Village, Ark., and Greenville, Miss., to tie in with system of Mississippi Power & Light Co., cost \$500,000; lines are being built by company's forces; towers for river crossing by Phoenix Utility Co.; towers will hold span 3700 ft. long and will tie Arkansas Light & Power and Louisiana power and light systems with Mississippi Power & Light systems at 2 points; other line is at Vicksburg, Miss., and is overhead crossing; lines interconnect with Arkansas Light & Power Co.'s hydro and steam plants in Arkansas, using natural gas, oil and coal with Louisiana Power Co.'s plant at Sterlington, which is to be extended to 200,000 h.p., and with Mississippi Power & Light Co.'s power station at Vicksburg. Jackson, Greenville and Grenada; systems will be connected with Muscle Shoals.

Florida—Florida Power & Light Co., 27 N. W. First St., Miami, Joe H. Gill, V. P. and Gen. Mgr., reported to expend \$1,551,495 for additional improvements; work includes extension of water, gas, power and electric light service; for Miami, \$597,820; Arcadia, \$70,000 for electric extensions and improvements, reconstruction entire distribution system to provide 2 feeder lines, 1 for industrial and 1 for residential section; short line electric extensions in Nocatee, installation of two 2½ ton ice stations; Bradenton, \$47,000 for electric extensions and improvements; Cocoa, \$12,000 for completing installation of 30 ton ice plant and electric extensions; Daytona Beach, \$42,000 for short line electric extension to Daytona Beach, Holly Hill, Orange, Ormond, installing, drilling 2 artesian wells, installing gas booster plant; Fort Lauderdale, \$19,500 for electric line extensions, including extensions to Wilton Manor and additions along Sagamore Rd., erect ice stations; Lake City, \$91,250 for installing 25 ton ammonia compressor, short line extensions, transformers; Punta Gorda, \$700,000 for construction and installation of electric station, 3000 kw. capacity construction and installing 6000 kv-a transformer substation; Salerno, \$1325 for short line extension; Sarasota, \$15,000 for

short line extensions; Stuart, \$15,000 for electric extensions; Titusville, \$20,250 for short electric extensions Titusville, Indian River City, Mims, La Grange and constructing 2 ice stations; West Palm Beach, \$28,000 short line extensions in West Palm Beach, Kelsey City, Riviera, erecting ice stations in West Palm Beach.

Fla., Davenport—City will install white way system. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Lake Worth—City, Ivan H. Mann, Engr., plans installing white way along H St.

Fla., Miami Beach—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Orlando—Orlando Utilities reported will expend \$300,000 for expansion to plant and additional equipment; let contract to Dougherty-Nichols-Young Construction Co. for additional building; install generators, turbines, boilers, chimneys, heaters and pumps.

Fla., Pensacola—Electric railway, lighting and power properties of Pensacola Electric Co. and Escambia County Electric & Power Co. reported merged under name of Gulf Power Co.

Georgia—Georgia Railway & Power Co., F. J. Dodd, Jr., Sales Dept., Atlanta, advises relative to acquisition of electric plants at McDonough and improvements of lighting and power plant at Fayetteville; At McDonough will reconstruct distribution system as is necessary, also possibility of transmission line being built from point about 6 miles distant to McDonough; at Fayetteville, material acquired from city will be supplemented with other material to completely install standard distribution system, build transmission line from Senola to Fayetteville, distance of approximately 11¼ miles; all construction work by company's forces.*

Ky., Eddyville—City will probably grant electric light franchise to Kentucky Utilities Co., Metropolitan Bldg., Louisville.

Md., Union Bridge—Public Service Comm., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, granted permission to Potomac Edison Co., Hagerstown, to acquire control of Union Bridge Electric Mfg. Co.

Mo., Boonville—Chamber of Commerce reported interested in white way system.

N. C., Kinston—Washington Park reported plans installing electric light system. Address City Comms.

N. C., Lenoir—City plans lighting improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Rural Hall—Southern Public Utilities Co., Robert H. Wood, Jr., Asst. to Pres., Winston-Salem, advises regarding installation of lighting system at Rural Hall: Will locate substation at King to serve towns of Rural Hall, King and Pinnacle; will probably use a 3 phase, 4 wire, 400 volt system.*

N. C., Waco—Board of Aldermen authorized electric light bonds for light plant; Azra Miller, Mayor.

N. C., Wilmington—City Comm. let contract to Tidewater Power Co. for white way system.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Board of Aldermen plans extending white way system.

Okla., Kingfisher—City, J. L. Williams, Supt. Water and Light, let contract to C. E. Sockler, 105 Main St., for addition to light and power plant, daily output 7500 k.w. h.; 45x36 ft.; brick; concrete floors, composition roof; will install complete boiler plant; cost of equipment \$45,000; Black & Veatch, Constr. Engrs., Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.* (See Machinery Wanted—Powdered Coal Firing Equipment; Turbine.)

S. C., Beaufort—City voted to sell electric light plant to Edisto Public Service Co., Denmark.*

S. C., Woodruff—Broad River Power Co., Columbia, reported acquired Enoree Power Co.'s h.p. plant at Van Patton Shoals on Enoree River.

Tenn., Lookout Mountain—Lookout Mountain Improvement League, J. B. Pound and others interested in installation of white way.

Tenn., Nashville—Southern Cities Power Co., Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, applied to Public Utilities Comm. for authority to issue \$2,500,000 25 yr. 6 per cent bonds; expend \$1,000,000 of proceeds for improvements and extensions.*

Tennessee—Southern Cities Power Co., Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, reported ac-

quired electric light plant at Clifton and Parsons; plans construction of steam plant at Selmer to supply number of towns with power; have plant under construction at Savannah.

Tenn., Harriman—Tennessee Electric Power Co., Chattanooga, lately noted acquiring city's water and light plant, will construct transmission lines from Lenoir City to here; later plans extending line to Oakdale.*

Tenn., Rogersville—Electric Bond & Share Co., 71 Broadway, New York, of which Knoxville Power & Light Co. is subsidiary, reported acquired Holston River Electric Co.'s plant.

Tenn., Tiptonville—City, A. E. Markham, Mayor, receives bids July 14 for white way. (See Machinery Wanted—White Way.)

Tex., Alice—Texas Central Power Co., Frost Bldg., San Antonio, acquired additional tract for probable expansion.

Tex., Brownwood—City Council appropriated \$5000 for survey for constructing dam on Jim Ned Creek and Pecan Bayou.

Tex., Denton—College of Industrial Arts, L. H. Hubbard, Pres., plans installing 400 h.p. boiler, build extension to power plant, water mains and steam pipes; \$45,000 appropriation.

Tex., Galveston—Galveston Electric Co., Twenty-first St. and Ave. I, reported to expend \$184,000 for improvements to Brush Electric plant, Twenty-sixth and Postoffice Sts.; rehabilitate present machinery, install additional; R. G. Tabor, Constr. Engr.*

Tex., Seguin—Guadalupe Water Power Co., San Antonio, F. H. Willmont, Pres., reported to construct 3 dams along Guadalupe River between Seguin and New Braunfels.

Va., Richmond—Virginia Electric & Power Co. reported to erect \$13,000 boiler house on Davis Ave.

W. Va., Shepherdstown—Potomac Edison Co., Hagerstown, Md., granted permission by Public Service Comm., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md., to acquire Shepherdstown Light & Water Co.'s plant.

W. Va., Switchback—American Gas & Electric Co., 30 Church St., New York, reported to construct double circuit, 132,000 volt electric power line from Switchback to Kingsport, Tenn., distance of 65 miles; has 11 acre site on Clinchfield R. R. for erection of substation.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills

Fla., Jacksonville—Portland Flour Mills Co., Portland, Ore., will establish branch plant; flour will be milled in Oregon and remilled at Jacksonville plant to make it self-rising.

Miss., McComb—C. O. Emmerich, New Orleans, La., and associates, reported to construct poultry-feed plant.

Miss., Meridian—C. F. Sherrod, Jr., Jackson, reported to have 7 acre site for feed manufacturing plant.

Mo., Kansas City—California Alfalfa Milling Co. incorporated; Horace D. Payne, 904 Commerce Bldg.

Mo., Warrensburg—Jesse J. Culp, owner of Culp Milling & Elevator Co., reported acquired Magnolia Mills; will consolidate.

Foundry and Machine Plants

Mo., St. Louis—St. Louis Car Co., 8000 N. Broadway, will erect \$100,000, 1-story car building shop at 600 Bittner St., composition roof; owners design and build.

N. C., New Bern—Graven Foundry & Machine Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. T. Brinson, C. C. Mason.

Gas and Oil Enterprises

Ala., Birmingham—Birmingham Electric Co. plans extending gas system to Acipo subdivision; J. B. Drake of Montgomery Real Estate & Insurance Co., Agts., will also install electric lights, water and sewers.

Ala., Mobile—Blue Diamond Oil Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; Frank W. Kurst, Wm. B. Sims.

Ark., El Dorado—Lisbon Gasoline Co. increased capital, \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Fla., Daytona Beach—Florida Power & Light Co., 27 N. W. First St., Miami, reported to expend \$31,000 in improvement work on gas mains in city.

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Gas Co., Roscoe Nettles, Gen. Mgr., let contract to U. G. I. Contracting Co., Broad and Arch Sts., Phila-

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delphia, Pa., for tunnel under Hillsborough River to carry utility lines; cost \$70,000.*

Fla., Winter Haven—City granted franchise to Muller & McGrath, Deland, Fla.; will erect plant.

Ky., Henderson—Thomas L. Todd, Commr. of Public Property, authorized by Board of Commr. to receive bids for carload of gas pipe for gas mains on Letcher St.

Ky., Owensboro—Surety Oil & Gas Co., capital stock \$50,000, incorporated; W. A. Dyer, H. E. Ball.

Miss., Vicksburg—Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana, Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La., reported to construct \$500,000 subsidiary plant on 15-acre site.

N. C., Burlington—Stacy Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O., reported has contract for gas holders and storage tanks for North Carolina Public Service Co. at N. Main St. station.*

Okla., Comanche—Southwestern Light & Power Co., 71 Broadway, New York, reported acquired Comanche Gas Co.'s plant; are remodeling plants at Hollis, Waurika and Grandfield.

Okla., Okmulgee—Baroda Oil Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; E. P. Humphreys, 506-7 Commerce Bldg.

Tenn., Knoxville—Knoxville Gas Co., 715 S. Gay St., will construct 8500 ft. of 8-in., 6000 ft. of 4-in., 4500 ft. of 2-in. pipe line, cost \$25,000.*

Tex., Amarillo—Bryan Royalty Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; E. F. Bryan, E. D. Green.

Tex., Amarillo—National Drilling Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; James Dunn, J. R. Latimer.

Tex., Amarillo—Panhandle Drilling Corp., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Fred Devore, J. R. Latimer.

Tex., Amarillo—Whittington-Shelton Royalty Co., capital \$300,000, incorporated; J. O. Whittington, C. O. Long.

Tex., Dallas—Lone Star Gas Co., 1915 Wood St., reported has franchise; will supply gas to Greenville, Royse City, Rockwall and Garland; total cost \$700,000.

Tex., Georgetown—Municipal Gas Co., Magnolia Bldg., Dallas, reported acquired properties of Lone Star Power Co., including plants at Round Rock, Bertram, Burnet, Stockdale, etc.

Tex., Greenville—Community Natural Gas Co., Dallas, will construct 40 miles street mains and install 3000 meters; work by company's forces.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—K. I. S. K. Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Sam Kruger, 1305 Buchanan St.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants

Ga., Albany—F. B. Harris Co. will erect cold storage plant for storage and ripening fruit.

La., Hammond—Weinberger Interests reported to erect ice plant on S. Oak St., daily capacity 50 tons; 3000-ton storage room, facilities to handle strawberries; install raw water system; establish ice cream plant.

Miss., Columbus—Polar Ice Co. will rebuild plant recently noted burned.

Mo., Willow Springs—Producers Produce Co., Springfield, will erect branch concentration plant to include modern cold storage room; cost \$30,000.

Tenn., Portland—Portland Ice Co., capital \$12,000, incorporated; N. M. Moore, W. S. Moore.

Va., Douglas Station (P. O. Cherrydale)—Virginian Ice & Fuel Corp., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Wrisley Brown, 2319 Wyoming Ave. N. W., Washington.

Iron and Steel Plants

Ala., Ensley—Daniels Ornamental Iron & Wire Corp., 731 Third Ave., Birmingham, acquired site on Avenue F, between Seventh and Eighth Sts.; plans erection of new plant.

Ga., Savannah—Coastal Steel Corp. reported organized, capital \$255,000; J. F. Maeder, Pittsburgh; George R. Lombard, 631 11th St., Augusta.

Land Development

Ala., Birmingham—Junior Chamber of Commerce, North Birmingham, reported interested in development of Mineral Springs Park golf course.

Ala., Birmingham—Par-Well Holding Co., incorporated; V. F. Powell, H. P. Parson.

Ala., Huntsville—Mountain Heights Development Co., D. C. Monroe, acquired 2000 acres in Monte Sano; develop resort.

Ala., Mobile—Springhill Development Co., incorporated; W. H. Allen, 907 Government St.

Ala., Wadley—Wadley Development Co., incorporated; Fuller E. Callaway, Roy Dallas.

Ark., Clarksville—Ozarks Land Co., incorporated; Pat McWilliams, Jesse Reynolds.

Ark., Little Rock—See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Fla., De Land—J. C. Sewell Realty & Development Co., J. C. Sewell, Pres., will develop 100-acre subdivision; install sidewalks, curbs, water system, light plant, railroad commercial truckage, store buildings; cost \$150,000; L. O. Ray, Constr. Engr.; A. W. F. Rehebm, Landscape Archt.*

Fla., Haines City—See Sewer Construction.

Fla., Lake Wales—Mammoth Grove Corp., E. C. Mason, V. P., reported to expend \$75,000 in improvements and expansions; has 2000 acres citrus grove; will erect 6 car packing houses; contract let to Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, O.; erect number of dwellings.

Fla., Palatka—Julius Livingston, Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla., reported acquired 2300 acres for agricultural development.

Fla., Parrish—John B. Wheaton, 117 S. Albany Ave., Tampa, acquired 40 acres, 15 acres of which is in grove; will develop.

Fla., St. Cloud—Mayor Cleve Outlaw, Wm. Landis, and others reported interested in development of farm colonization project.

Fla., Valparaiso—C. N. Smalley, J. S. Reese of Olympic Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill., and others reported closed deal with James E. Plew of Pensacola and associates to construct clubhouse and golf course.

Ga., Atlanta—Hollywood Development Co. plans extensive developments to Hollywood Cemetery; construct roads, electric lights; erect chapel.

Ga., Brunswick—W. J. Butts, E. L. Stephens reported acquired 225 acres on each side of Fredericka, Rd.; will develop subdivision.

Ga., Rome—City voted \$20,000 bonds for parks and playgrounds. Address The Mayor.*

La., Monroe—Fairview Co., Inc., J. J. Hamiter, Pres., develop Fairview subdivision.

La., New Orleans—Aline Street Realty Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; Sidney K. Simon, 1520 Aline St.

La., New Orleans—Orleans-Jefferson Realty Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Allen J. Derbes, 81 Morgan Blvd.

La., New Orleans—North-Side Realty Co., Inc., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Lauren J. Bradley, 2736 Soniat St.

La., Shreveport—High Point Land Co. will improve 60 acres for subdivision; concrete curbs and gutters, gravel streets, water, lights and sewerage; plans by Charles D. Evans, Consit. Engr., 414 Levy Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Land Development Corp., St. Paul and Lexington Sts., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Stonewall J. Schmenner, Chas. Greenblatt.

Md., Baltimore—Olympia Investment Co., 111 N. Charles St., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Adler.

Md., Baltimore—Interstate Realty & Home Builders, Inc., Equitable Bldg., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Sarah Lee, Harry C. Mueller.

Md., Baltimore—Orlando Building Co., 3621 E. Lombard St., capital \$10,000, incorporated; John W. Isaac, Thomas L. Webb.

Md., Baltimore—Miller & Witherspoon Co., Inc., 1201 N. Calvert St., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Wm. E. Miller, Andrew C. Witherspoon.

Md., Baltimore—Thrift Homes, Inc., 18 E. Lexington St., chartered; Francis J. McCarthy.

Md., Silver Springs—Fairway Land Co. incorporated; E. Brooke Lee, P. Blair Lee.

Miss., Picayune—Picayune Development Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; S. G. Thigpen, E. H. Stevens.

Mo., Joplin—Cole Investment Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; R. W. Cole, 1831 Kentucky St.

Mo., Kansas City—A. J. King Realty Co., 1426 E. 77th St., plans development of Rose Hill; 200 acres.

Mo., Kansas City—H. M. Brush, Div. Engr. Highway Comm., acquired 5 acres on Sixty-sixth St.; will develop.

Mo., Macon—Macon Bond & Realty Co.,

capital \$14,000, incorporated; Waldo Edwards, O. F. Matthews.

Mo., St. Louis—Carriere Realty Co., capital \$17,000, incorporated; Theo. L. Carriere, 2128 St. Louis St.

N. C., Albemarle—Morrow Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; J. M. Morrow, D. M. Morrow.

N. C., Asheville—Gray Builders Supply Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; H. W. Gray, 255 S. French Brook Ave.

N. C., Asheville—Hot Springs Cabin Estates, Inc., chartered; Walter M. Watts, Richard C. Lee.

N. C., Charlotte—Ross Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; F. H. Ross, 406 N. Poplar St.

N. C., Maxton—Farmers Bond & Development Corp., capital \$100,000, incorporated; O. C. Spaulding, Henry A. McKimmon.

N. C., Salisbury—Rowe Development Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. F. Ross, Sidney B. Allen, both Greensboro.

N. C., Sylva—Hazel Creek Land Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Joseph J. Hooker, Sylva; George C. Westfelt, New Orleans, La.

Okla., Tulsa—City will expend \$100,000 for park improvements. See Financial News Bond Issues Proposed.

S. C., Pickens—Keowee Realty Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; James P. Carey, Jr., B. A. Chapman.

Tex., Alice—Sam P. Ross, Houston, acquired 31 acres; will develop.

Tex., Alice—L. B. Griffith, 1111 Fourth St., Corpus Christi, will develop 27 acres for subdivision.

Tex., Alice—F. M. Ferguson, Sidney, Ohio, acquired 172 acres; will develop.

Tex., Alice—A. L. Smith, Corpus Christi, acquired 2500 acres; will develop.

Tex., Christoval—Judge J. C. Eckford, Dallas; Sam Crowther, San Angelo, reported interested in development of artist colony.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Pitkin Co., Post-Dispatch Bldg., Houston, will develop Saxet Heights subdivision; expend \$150,000 for installation of water, electric lights, natural gas system, cement sidewalks, sanitary and storm sewers.

Tex., Houston—Houston-Palacolis Realty Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. M. Boyle, 1012 Rosedale St.

Tex., Harlingen—City voted bonds for park improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Luling—Edgar E. Davis, Pres. United North and South Oil Co., reported acquired 1000 acres in Caldwell County for experiment farm.

Tex., San Antonio—Four Seasons Farms, capital \$50,000, incorporated; E. E. Dix, Bedell Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Frank Genser of Granger, and associates acquired 18,000 acres near Prince Station; will develop subdivision.

Va., Martinsville—Stephens and Witten Orchard Co., Inc., capital \$15,000, incorporated; S. S. Stephens, A. D. Witten.

W. Va., Charleston—Masonic Country Club, L. L. Abbott, Pres., 1550 Lee St. reported interested in development of 9-hole golf course, tennis courts, etc.

W. Va., Huntington—Biggs-Lang Realty Co., incorporated; S. J. Hyman, 724 Fourth Ave.

W. Va., McMechen—McMechen Cemetery Assn., incorporated; John Reid McMechen, Wade H. McMechen.

W. Va., Parkersburg—Foley Heights, Inc., chartered; George E. Work, W. H. Wolfe.

Lumber Enterprises

Miss., Jackson—Standard Lumber & Manufacturing Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; J. A. Roell, 645 N. Congress St.

Tex., Amarillo—American Lumber & Supply Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; H. W. Allen, A. C. Estes.

Mining

Ala., Gadsden—Dr. G. W. Meharg plans development of 400-acre sand bed at Mo hawk Mountain on Coosa River..

Ky., Louisville—Kentucky Rock Asphalt Co., M. E. Taylor Bldg., plans additions to plant and installation of new equipment to increase capacity of crushing plant from 250,000 to 350,000 tons annually; offering \$1,500,000 bonds through Rogers Caldwell & Co., Inc., 150 Broadway, New York.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

N. C., Spruce Pines—Tennessee Mineral Products Co., Frank K. Knight, Pres., reported erecting \$250,000 feldspar mill.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co., Suck Creek Rd., reported to erect sand and gravel plant on land recently acquired on river front.

Tenn., Maryville—Southern Slate & Marble Co., capital \$330,000, incorporated; J. W. Young, Jr., J. E. Rowan.

Tex., Dallas—United States Ichthyol Corp., reported organized with capital of \$500,000; will develop ichthyol mines in Burnett County.

Va., Grant—Grant Marble Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Eugene Transou, T. J. Carson, both Sparta.

Miscellaneous Construction

Ark., Fayetteville—Swimming Pool—City Park, Inc., N. F. Drake, Owen, constructing \$15,000 swimming pool; day labor; E. M. Ratliff, Engr.

Ark., Little Rock—Swimming Pool, etc. See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Fla., Bradenton—City, R. K. Van Camp, Engr., soon ask for bids for 60x100-ft. pier at foot of Pine St., including warehouse and office.

Fla., Canaveral—Port Canaveral Terminal Co., general office, Orlando, formally organized, Dr. M. Sample, Haines City, Pres., R. C. Boswell, Titusville, Sec.; will construct warehouses, canal and basin.

Fla., Fort Myers—Chamber of Commerce, W. W. Fineren, Waterways Engr., petitioned Lee County for \$550,000 bond issue for deepening of Caloosahatchee River, from Fort Myers to Punta Rassa; dredge channel to Gulf of Mexico, providing 18-ft. channel for city.

Fla., Miami—War Dept. approved plans for dock construction and artificial island to be built in Biscayne Bay; material dredged from channel will be deposited on site of island; Col. F. W. Alstetter, Consig. Engr.; C. H. Trott, Harbor Engr., are preparing plans; Col. Mark A. Brooke, U. S. Dist. Engr., Jacksonville.

Fla., Palmetto—City, E. H. Mason, Clk., soon let contract for 600 ft. fill from Lemon Ave. to Main St.; also construct sea wall same distance.

Fla., Tampa—Tunnel—See Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Md., Frederick—Swimming Pool—City will construct swimming pool and bandstand; C. B. Maxwell, Archt., Baltimore.

Miss., Biloxi—Docks—City plans constructing docks at Coast Guard base. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okl., Tulsa—City, Charles Schultz, Engr. has \$75,000 available for incinerator. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okl., Tulsa—Incinerator—City will expend \$75,000 for incinerator. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, receives bids July 12 for construction of Sixty-ninth St. subways.

W. Va., Wheeling—Lakes, etc.—Coss & Otto have contract for two artificial lakes, connected by dam and having aggregate length of 700 ft., to be constructed in Wheeling Park; construction to begin soon; L. S. Good, 1132 Main St., interested.

Miscellaneous Enterprises

Ala., Abbeville—Simonton-Murphy Hardware Co., incorporated; Holt Simonton, W. F. Murphy.

Ala., Birmingham—National Pharmacal Co., incorporated; Roy Armstrong, 1212 S. 16th St.

Ala., Birmingham—Steel Cities Amusement Co., incorporated; Charles W. Rowe, 405 N. 24th St.

Ala., Birmingham—Tinder Optical Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; James H. Tindler, 1927 First Ave.

Ala., Birmingham—United Sign and Advertising Co., incorporated; F. J. Mitchell, 4431 Ave. D.

Ala., Florence—Allen Shirt Co. contemplates erection of factory.

Ala., Montgomery—Lelanta, Engineering and Sales Co., 17 S. Percy St., incorporated; Martin L. Taylor, Pres.; install refrigeration systems.

Ala., Montgomery—Victor H. Hanson, Publisher of the Montgomery Advertiser and Birmingham News, acquired remaining interests of The Advertiser; Grover C. Hall, Editor.

Ala., Montgomery—Ray Novelty Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; C. L. Ray, Walnut St., Elmhurst.

Ark., Bentonville—A. J. Maxwell, Grover Lindsey, reported to establish newspaper plant.

Ark., Hot Springs—Terry Dairy Co., 341 Whittington Ave., received low bid from Robert Higgins for erection of ice cream plant at 341 Whittington Ave., 47x120 ft., brick and concrete, daily capacity 1000 gal. ice cream, 10 tons ice.

Ark., Little Rock—The Mount Sequoyah Improvement Co., capital \$400,000, H. L. Rummel, 1622 Center St., will sell \$300,000 bonds for finishing dam, creating 20-acre lake, completing golf course, constructing bathing pool, enlarging cafeteria, finishing roads and trails.

Fla., Orlando—Boardman Products Co., Dr. Frank C. Boardman, reported organized; will erect \$100,000 plant for manufacture of dental lotions.

Fla., Palm Beach—Merchants and Miners Transportation Co., Baltimore, Md., reported acquired Baltimore-Palm Beach service of Consolidated Navigation Co.

Fla., Tampa—Robert G. Ashford, Sec., 1310 Gibson St., Tampa Manufacturers Assn., interested in establishment of toy plant by outside capitalists.

Fla., Tampa—Insecticides—Hilwid Laboratories, Inc., W. R. Hill, Pres., will erect \$50,000 to \$75,000 plant in Estuary.

Fla., Tampa—Florida Pure Fruit Juice Corp., Clarence W. Nelson, Pres., and A. N. Duncan, Secy., reported organized; plan to establish branch plants throughout Florida citrus belt.

Fla., Tampa—Tampa Cigarette & Tobacco Co., John C. Kelly, Jr., V.-P., 1904 Deckle Ave., acquired building Howard Ave. and Pine St.; will establish plant.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Baltimore and Carolina S. S. Co., Pier 5 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md., reported extend steamship service to West Palm Beach.

Ga., Brunswick—Creosoting—American Forest Products Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, will erect new plant to creosote poles; steel building, concrete floors, construction by owners; install creosoting cylinder, pumps, tanks, pipes, valves, fittings, trams, boilers and yard equipment. (See Machinery Wanted—Creosoting Plant Equipment; Boilers; Pumps; Tanks.)

Ga., Dublin—Southern Pulp & Naval Stores Co., C. M. Thorsen, Pres., 42 Broadway, New York, reported started construction of \$750,000 plant; portion of machinery now at site.

Ky., Eddyville—Albert L. Chadwick, Opelika, Ala., and J. Boyce Smith purchased Lyon County Herald; will operate.

Ky., Louisville—Hyman Pickle Co., 230 Pearl St., acquired plant of Torbitt & Castleman Co., molasses manufacturers; immediately install pickle-making equipment.

Ky., Lexington—Medicine—International Products Co., A. G. Payne, Gen. Mgr., 507 N. Broadway, acquired site at Third St. and Walton Ave.; plans erection of modern 3-story plant; John V. Moore, Archt., McClelland Bldg.

La., Baton Rouge—Beverages—The Vogue, Inc., chartered; Windsor P. Thomas, Marshall M. Phillips.

La., Monroe—Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc., George S. Holmes, Vice-Pres., advises: "Expect to double capacity of present plant; plans not yet completed." George F. Hardy, Engr., 309 Broadway, New York.

Md., Baltimore—Miracle Coat & Dress Co., Inc., 213 W. Baltimore St., capital \$25,000, chartered; Ell I. Levine.

Md., Baltimore—Window Shades—J. L. Gildea Co., Inc., 1775 Homestead St., capital \$50,000, chartered; Walter F. Ethridge.

Md., Baltimore—The Apeno Co. of America, Eutaw and Lombard Sts., capital \$2,500,000, incorporated; Isaac E. Emerson, Joseph F. Hinde.

Md., Baltimore—Lake's Tuxedo Theater, Inc., 1 Holliday St., chartered; John M. Scheck, Elmer Free.

Md., Baltimore—Wrecking—Atlas Rigging & Erecting Co., 118 N. Kenwood Ave., capital \$100,000; John M. Bowers.

Md., Baltimore—Stuart-Johnson Co., Inc., 1020 Munsey Bldg., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Francis J. McCarthy.

Md., Baltimore—Tobacco—G. W. Lentz Co., 112 South St., capital \$50,000, incorporated; G. Howard Lentz.

Miss., Starkville—Southern Borden Co. re-

ported to install equipment to double capacity of plant.

Miss., Vicksburg—Leyens Illustrograph Co., L. E. Leyens, increased capital to \$50,000.

Mo., Clayton—R. D. Kurtz, Inc., chartered; Rolla D. Kurtz, 1160 Moorland St., Richmond Heights, Mo.

Mo., Kansas City—American Auto & Radio Manufacturing Co., capital \$500,000, incorporated; H. Schwartzberg, 127 E. 46th St.

Mo., St. Louis—S. Lobman, 104 N. Eighth St., will alter 1-story factory at 5938-46 Easton St., cost \$30,000; G. Sokol, Bldr. and Archt., 7069 Pershing St.

Mo., St. Louis—Demmas Coffee Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; George Demmas, 4154 Westminster St.

Mo., St. Louis—Funsten-Fouke Fur Co., incorporated; W. F. Bange, 5252 Murdock St.

Mo., Springfield—Hotel Springfield Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; A. E. Cooper, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Mo., Webb City—Ben F. Wurzel and J. A. Metsker of Joplin acquired E. R. Miller cigar plant.

N. C., Asheville—La Creation Studio, incorporated; W. Thomas, May Van Planche.

N. C., Charlotte—Archers Orangeade Co., capital \$40,000, incorporated; E. K. Fleming, 807 W. Trade St.

N. C., Charlotte—Harry G. Link, Jr., Inc., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Harry G. Link, Jr., 204 E. Oak St., engineers and machinery dealers.

N. C., Greensboro—Methodist Board of Publication, Inc., acquired site at 429 W. Gaston St.; will erect publishing plant to cost \$50,000 to \$75,000.

N. C., Greensboro—Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Jefferson Bldg., increased capital, \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

N. C., High Point—Contractors—E. T. Hedrick Sons, Inc., capital \$100,000, incorporated; H. George Hedrick, Stephen R. Adams, both Asheville.

N. C., High Point—Photographers—Bennett Williams Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Harold C. Bennett, John L. Williams.

N. C., Lincolnton—Lores Asbury Electric Co., incorporated; J. V. Lores, J. V. Asbury.

N. C., Oxford—Tobacco—Owen Warehouse, Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; E. N. Clement, J. E. Knott.

N. C., Reidsville—Piedmont Cigar Co., capital \$75,000, incorporated; R. P. Richardson, W. R. Watt.

Okl., Ada—Oklahoma Glass Co., C. V. Gowing, Sec.-Treas., is renovating plant and increasing its capacity; new machinery purchased.

Okl., Muskogee—Ben Wheeler, 702 Manhattan Bldg., reported acquired Muskogee Press; will publish weekly.

Okl., Tulsa—Oklahoma Engraving Co., incorporated; Florence Mitchell, A. C. Sanders.

Okl., Tulsa—Ora Rubber Products Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; C. C. Cole, Cole Bldg.

S. C., Greenville—W. H. Balentine Packing Co., Port St., is completing \$25,000 addition to plant; Arch Henderson, Contr.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Purse Printing Co., Tenth St., will soon let contract for plant; J. E. Sirrine & Co., Engrs., Greenville, S. C.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Corley Manufacturing Co., 1901 Williams St., will erect 1-story factory building; cost \$17,500.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Crane Enamelware Co., 1 W. 33d St., reported will erect \$500,000 addition to plant in Alton Park.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Atlas Paper Box Co., 1303 Cemetery Ave., plans erection of printing plant; cost \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Tenn., Cookeville—Menzer Shoe Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., let contract to Martin, Warlick & Co., James Bldg., Chattanooga, to erect plant, main building 100x250 ft., semi-fireproof, mill construction; cost of building \$50,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Roos-Benton Clothing Manufacturing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; J. C. Benton, 209 E. Baxter St.; establish plant at 5281-2 S. Gay St.

Tenn., Knoxville—Imperial Cleaners & Dyers, O. D. Bales, 222 E. Magnolia Ave., will add story to present plant.

Tenn., Memphis—Barksdale Chemical Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; W. R. Barksdale, 2352 Eastwood St.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tenn., Nashville—American Bread Co., 456 Fourth Ave. N., erecting addition to plant at Fourth Ave. and Gay St., including refrigeration and cold storage plant, garage and office.

Tenn., Newport—Dunlap Tailoring Co. increased capital \$5000 to \$10,000; change name to Dunrite Tailoring Co.

Tex., Beaumont—Neches Jewelry Co., 474 Pearl St., increased capital, \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Tex., Breckenridge—Acme Tool Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; E. J. Hunter, E. M. Hunter.

Tex., Dallas—Texas Ink Co., organized by J. E. W. Thomas, West Independent Bldg., manufacture acid-proof ink.

Tex., Edinburg—Lapaloma Product Co., E. S. Doughtie, Pres., will erect packing plant, brick and frame; cost \$35,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Fort Worth Engraving Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; H. V. Wales, O. A. Blackman.

Tex., Houston—C. & A. Drug Co., incorporated; Charles Bollfras, 3808 Garrott St.

Tex., Houston—R. D. Steele, Archt., First Natl. Bank Bldg., let contract to J. B. Townsend, Rusk and Travis Sts., at \$57,700 for improvements to Schott's bakery at 3010 Washington Ave.

Tex., Houston—Houston Laboratory, 215½ Main St., incorporated; F. R. Robertson, H. B. Clay.

Tex., Lubbock—Hotel Drug Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; W. A. Myrick, Russell Myrick.

Tex., McKinney—Nehi Bottling Co., incorporated; W. J. Donald, T. P. Merriman.

Tex., Perryton—Union Equity Exchange, incorporated; J. W. Gray, Glen Draper.

Tex., Ranger—Ranger Creamery Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; John Clark, S. A. Lillard.

Tex., San Antonio—Delaware Punch Co., Grenado and N. Marcos Sts., E. Keith Lyons, Mgr., reported plans construction of 3 bottling plants at Corpus Christi; cost \$100,000; Alice, cost \$25,000; Mercedes, cost \$10,000; install modern machinery.

Va., Alexandria—Southland Battery Co., Inc., purchased site on Henry St., between Madison and Wythe Sts.; is receiving bids for storage battery plant, 75x100 ft., steel frame.

Va., Franklin—Tuscarora Beach Corp., incorporated; Walter C. Rawls, Richmond; H. C. Carlton, Franklin; operate resorts.

Va., Fredericksburg—Fredericksburg Waste Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Felix Golden, Fredericksburg, C. L. Shackelford, Washington, D. C.

Va., Roanoke—Clover Creamery Co., Inc., 502 First St. S. E., increased capital, \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Va., Roanoke—Industrial Electrical Service, Inc., capital \$15,000, incorporated; E. S. Saunders, H. J. Dailey.

Va., Roanoke—J. H. Marsteller Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. H. Marsteller, 16 Church Ave. S. E.; manufacture marble, etc.

W. Va., Ceredo—Ceredo Amusement Park, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; H. C. Records, Sparta, Ky.; P. W. Riggs, Huntington.

W. Va., Ceredo—Interstate Oxygen Co., Edward F. Connell, 4409 Eoff St., Wheeling, let contract to W. J. Connell, 1647 Sixth St., Huntington, for 3 units of new plant to manufacture acetylene gas products.

W. Va., Fairmont—Container Corp. of America has acquired controlling interest in Mid-West Box Co. of Chicago, with branch plants at Fairmont and Charleston; Paul Barcus, local manager, 814 Vermont Ave.

W. Va., Kenova—Jeffrey-DeWitt Insulator Co. let contract to T. B. Greenslart for electrical research laboratory building; cost \$20,000.

W. Va., Mound City—Mound City Theater Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; James Velos, William J. Klappens.

Motor Bus Lines and Terminals

Ala., Phenix City—Columbus Transportation Co., 1151 Broad St., Columbus, Ga., established bus service to Phenix City, Upper Girard and Lower Girard, operate 7 buses with capacity of 21 each, Standard Chassis, Studebaker M-184, Gibraltar Bodies.

Ala., Selma—Western Railway reported will establish bus line to Montgomery.

Fla., Key West—Key West Electric Co. will operate street bus system.

Md., Hyattsville—Public Service Comsn. granted permission to Harry N. Hopkins, Belair, to operate bus line from Hyattsville to Washington.

Tenn., Knoxville—A. D. Galbraith and Floyd Galbraith reported acquired Southern Motor Coach Co. operating bus lines between Knoxville, Lenoir City and Chattanooga.

Va., Norfolk—Norfolk-Carolina Bus Corp., chartered; Luther Moore, Edmond Banks.

Va., Richmond—A. A. Boothe authorized by State Corp. Comsn. to operate passenger bus service between Richlands and state line, with Bluefield, W. Va., as destination.

Motor Cars, Garages, Filling Stations

Ark., Little Rock—Julia G. Levy erect filling station on Wright Ave. and Gaines St.

Fla., Jacksonville—Telfair Stockton Co. will erect automobile building, Forest Ave. and Clark St., 105x100 ft., brick, tile roof; cost \$20,000; H. H. Tuttle, Contr.

Fla., Fulford—Seaboard Oil Co. will erect filling station on Dixie Highway and Ocean Blvd.; to be operated by Thyson Boyd.

Fla., St. Petersburg—P. D. Q. Corp., 606-7 West Coast Title Bldg., A. H. Hopkins, Fiscal Agt., will erect fireproof parking station on Second Ave. S., between Third and Fourth Sts.; service station on first floor.

Md., Baltimore—Car Renting Co., 14 N. Temple St., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Abraham Givner, David Given.

Md., Baltimore—William Hughes, 3405 O'Donnell St., will erect 5 garages, rear Liberty Heights Ave., near Woodbine Ave.

Md., Frederick—Gulf Refining Co. acquired sites at West Patrick and Jefferson Sts. and N. Market and W. Seventh Sts.; will erect stations with drive-in service.

Md., Westminster—Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, will erect filling station at Main and Carroll Sts.

Miss., Hazelhurst—Andrew-Hutchins Chevrolet Co., capital \$13,500, incorporated; W. L. Andrews, Brookhaven; H. W. Hutchins, Hazelhurst.

Mo., Kansas City—Fred. H. Fitch, 3800 Baltimore St., is erecting parking station, S. W. corner Thirteenth and Oak Sts., concrete floors, tile wash rack, accessory store and filling station, capacity 100 cars; W. R. Bovard, Archt., 6209 Brookside St.

Mo., Kansas City—Manhattan Oil Company, 15 W. 10th St., acquired properties of Monark Oil Company, including 70 service stations, fuel and distillate plant, tank farm, lubricating plant and office building.

Mo., Kansas City—Thomas M. Murphy, 409 Sharp Bldg., and George F. Green, 429 Kialto Bldg., leased site on Wyandotte St., near Eleventh St., plan erection of \$200,000 garage, 4 stories, fireproof, staggered floor arrangement.

Mo., St. Louis—Martwal Garage Co., incorporated; Eugene C. Slevin, Kialto Bldg.

N. C., Concord—Siler Motor Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; F. W. Siler, H. W. Calloway.

N. C., Greensboro—Gulf Refining Co., 1 W. Lee St., will erect filling station at Gorrell and Asheboro Sts.

N. C., Lexington—Reynolds & Raper will erect sales and service building on N. Main St.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Spears & Latimore, 521 Connecticut St., will erect addition to filling station and automobile tire plant on Chestnut St.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Byrd Motor Co., 405 Broad St., will lease building to be erected by Chattanooga Trust Co. on Market St., 2 stories, reinforced concrete, 75x200 ft., including shop, showroom and office; cost \$50,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—Gulf Refining Co., Charles J. Guzzo, Mgr., Maryville Park, will erect filling station at McCalla Ave. and Ben Hur St.

Tex., Canyon—Canyon Chevrolet Co., incorporated; Jesse Rogers, C. C. McCullough.

Tex., Dallas—Harry and Ben Kahn, 3017 Holmes St., erecting \$45,000 building at Browder and Canton Sts., 3 story, 80x132 ft., brick, white stone trim, to be used as sales offices and parts warehouse by Studebaker Corp. of America, P. A. Rumpf, Dist. Mgr., 2401 S. Harwood St.; Lang & Witchell, Archts., American Exchange Bank Bldg.; Henger & Chambers, Contrs., Slaughter Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Barber Plumbing Co., 906 San Jacinto St., has contract for plumbing and Alan T. Cooke, West Bldg., for electrical work in \$75,000, 2-story, brick, concrete, steel

and terra cotta maintenance and service station being erected by Capt. James A. Baker, Baldwin and Hadley Sts., and to be occupied by Brazos Valley Buick Co., 1315 McKinney St.; Don Hall, Contr., Cotton Exchange Bldg.

Tex., Houston—R. R. Kropp let contract to L. M. Rieber to construct reinforced concrete and hollow tile garage at Lamar and Jackson Sts., tar and gravel roof; cost \$25,000.

Tex., Houston—J. L. Jones will erect 1 story, brick and hollow tile garage on Dallas Ave.; J. W. Northrop, Jr., Archt., West Bldg.

Tex., Mercedes—N. P. Burton has plans by R. Newell Wanters, Weslaco, for 1 story, brick and stone garage.

W. Va., Charleston—D. L. Shambin will erect garage on Tennessee Ave., 125x40 ft., 2 story 10 rooms, brick, concrete, steel and hollow tile, built-up composition roof; cost \$14,000.

W. Va., Huntington—Huntington-Home Oil Co., A. J. Dalton, Pres., 832 Fifth Ave., formed by merger of Great Eastern Refining Co. and Huntington Motor Service Co.; operates 14 filling and service stations.

Railway Shops and Terminals

Ky., Paducah—Illinois Central R. R. Co., A. F. Blaess, Ch. Engr., Chicago, Ill., reported let second superstructure heating contract to Fischer Heating Co., 367 Adams St., Memphis; first heating contract, including heating equipment for office building, blacksmith shop and locomotive erecting shop, was let to Federal Engineering Co.; second contract includes all other buildings under construction; contract for chimneys on power let to Heine Chimney Co., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Miss., Vicksburg—Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. Co. reported acquired 35 acres; erect shops.

Tex., Palestine—International-Great Northern R. R. Co., C. S. Kirkpatrick, Ch. Engr., Houston, is installing mechanical equipment, including metal planer, flanges and drills.

Roads, Streets and Paving

Large sums are being expended for roads, streets and paving in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Proposed Construction

Ala., Anniston—City plans paving W. Fifteenth St., Gurnee Ave. to railroad. Address City Clerk.

Ala., Birmingham—City Comm. receives bids for street improvements; cost \$200,000; A. J. Hawkins, City Engr.

Ala., Huntsville—City plans additional street paving. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Ala., Scottsboro—State Highway Comm., Montgomery, plans highway from Scottsboro to Fort Payne; W. A. McCalla, State Highway Engr.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—City Commrs., D. B. Robertson, Pres., receives bids July 20 for 5400 sq. yd. 7-in. and 1758 sq. yd. 6-in. concrete street pavement, 614 sq. yd. concrete sidewalks, 1200 cu. yd. grading; 2 drainage inlets; plans from W. H. Nicol, City Engr.

Arkansas—State Highway Dept., Little Rock, receives bids July 16 for 65 mi. roads and several bridges; approximate cost \$525,000.

Fla., Bartow—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans rebuilding, surface-treating and slugging shoulders on State Road No. 8, from Haines City.

Fla., Fernandina—City Comm., E. C. Garvin, plans street paving; cost \$145,000; H. J. Baker, City Atty. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Jacksonville—City, M. W. Bishop, Inc., receives bids July 28 for about 16,654 sq. yd. standard sheet asphalt on concrete base, 2524 sq. yd. asphaltic concrete on concrete base, 22,800 sq. yd. concrete with bituminous mat, 32,268 sq. yd. vitrified brick on lime rock base; plans from City Engr.

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Commrs. receive bids soon to pave 4000 ft. Third St., south from Atlantic Blvd.

Fla., Jacksonville—City Comm., Frank H. Owen, Chmn., receives bids soon to pave interior and approaches to municipal docks;

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approximate cost \$80,000. Address City Engineer Shedd.

Fla., Miami—Dade County Comms. receive bids soon for 12 mi. Tamiami Trail in County.

Fla., Miami Beach—City, Claude A. Renhaw, Mgr., receives bids in August to pave 4 streets, causeway approach, lay sidewalks and install sewers and white ways in various sections of city; Ed Neff, City Engr.

Fla., Tampa—City Comm., Wm. E. Duncan, Clk., receives bids July 13 for 13,544 sq. yd. 2½-in. asphalt block pavement, including sand cushion, 6-in. rock or shell base, including grading; 10,477 lin. ft. 7-in. granite and 4-in. concrete curbing; plans from City Engr.; Chas. N. Tucker, Pur. Agt.

Fla., Titusville—City, P. P. Wilson, Clk., receives bids soon for 7 mi. street paving; approximate cost \$980,515.

Ga., Rome—City plans street paving, cost \$60,000. Address City Clerk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Ga., Jackson—City plans street paving. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Kentucky—State Highway Comm., Frankfort, receives bids July 12 for 4 roads: Daviess County, 4.16 mi. 16-ft. bank gravel unrolled, river gravel, or waterbound macadam, Owensboro-Henderson Road, 3000 cu. yd. excavation and borrow; Marion County, 5.5 mi. 14-ft. waterbound macadam, creek or bank gravel unrolled, Lebanon-Danville road, 13,000 cu. yd. excavation and borrow, 27,900 lbs. reinforcing steel; Spencer County, 10.42 mi. 16-ft. waterbound macadam, creek gravel unrolled or surface-treated macadam, Taylorsville-Louisville Road, 17,620 cu. yd. excavation and borrow, 70,930 lbs. reinforcing steel; Ohio County, 3.13 mi. 24 to 28 ft. grade and drain, Rockport-Beaver Dam Rd., 81,376 cu. yd. excavation and borrow, 55,440 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans on file and from Dist. Engrs.; E. N. Todd, State Highway Engr.

Ky., Carlisle—Nicholas County Comms. plan road building. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Ky., Elkton—Todd County Comms. plan road building; cost \$300,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

La., Alexandria—Comm. Council receives bids July 19 to pave Lee St. with vitrified brick and Tenth St. with concrete.

La., Covington—St. Tammany Parish Police Jury plans about 15 mi. hard-surfaced road in Ward 8; cost \$150,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Leesville—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, receives bids July 27 for .888 mi. streets in Leesville, Vernon Parish, 9000 sq. yds. concrete base and bituminous wearing surface or 2½-in. sheet asphalt, 2-in. Warrentite bitulithic, 2-in. modified Topeka type, bituminous concrete or 2-in. cold mixed limestone rock asphaltum; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

La., Mansfield—Town, E. C. Huson, Clk., receives bids July 20 for 13,625 sq. yd. concrete paving, 9235 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter, 1480 sq. yd. bituminous macadam; J. S. Ament, Engr.

La., Minden—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, receives bids July 20 to build and furnish gravel for 12,036 mi. Minden-Louisville Highway, from Leton through Shongaloo and Old Shongaloo to Louisiana-Arkansas State line, Webster Parish; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards received low bid from P. Flanigan & Sons, Harford Road and B. & O. R. R., at \$31,365, for 7530 sq. yd. sheet asphalt on concrete base on streets in Cont. No. 348; from Arundel Construction Co., Knickerbocker Bldg., at \$13,912, for 5470 sq. yd. cement concrete, Cont. No. 349.*

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards receives bids July 14 to grade, curb and pave with 14,640 sq. yd. sheet asphalt on concrete base, streets in Cont. No. 343; 21,600 sq. yd. cement concrete, Cont. No. 352; grade and pave with cement concrete footways in Footway Cont. No. 95; plans on file; Steuart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Estimates approved plans to pave with concrete sections of 12 streets, including Evergreen, Atlantic, Hermosa Ave.; cost \$58,000; Steuart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.

Md., Baltimore—City, Howard W. Jackson, Mayor, plans opening, widening and grading 5 streets and avenues, including Cold Spring Lane, Altona Ave., Sisson St.; Steuart Pur-

cell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.

Md., Baltimore—State Roads Comm., 601 Garrett Bldg., received low bid from American Paving & Contracting Co., Montebello Ave. and B. & O. R. R., at \$51,553, for .55 mi. along Belair Road, Eutaw Heights to Southern Ave.*

Md., Towson—Baltimore County Comms. plan resurfacing portion Western Run road, Eighth Dist.; laying 1845 ft. sidewalks in Towson; Samuel A. Green, Roads Engr.

Md., Westminster—State Roads Comm., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, receives bids July 14 for .5 mi. concrete road, including bridge over Sam's Creek and approaches, near Union Bridge, Carroll and Frederick Counties, Cont. C1-63; John N. Mackall, Chmn.; L. H. Steuart, Sec.

Miss., Philadelphia—Board of Aldermen, J. V. Welsh, Town Clk., receives bids July 16 to pave Main and Holland St. and lay sidewalks on 20 streets; A. B. McGraw, Mayor.*

Miss., Laurel—Jones County Board of Suprvs. plans improving Jackson Highway, Laurel to Ellisville.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—City plans improving Louisiana Ave., from Luce St. to Broadway and Independence St. to Luce. Address City Clk.

Mo., Joplin—City plans expending \$37,200 to pave Wall St., Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth, with bitulithic material; also Virginia Ave., Seventh to Tenth. Address City Clerk.

Mo., Lamar—City receives bids July 19 to pave square. Address City Clk.

Mo., Springfield—City plans paving Brower St. with concrete. Address City Clk.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Pasquotank Highway Comm. plans expending \$30,000 to build and maintain dirt roads and \$12,000 for bridge across Knobb Creek at Pennsylvania Ave.

N. C., Lenoir—Town Board plans street improvements; cost \$38,000. Address Town Board. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Oriental—Town Comms., Dr. O. C. Daniels, Mayor, receives bids July 8 for 3600 lin. ft. combined concrete curb and gutter, etc.; plans from Town Clk. and Gladding Engineering Co., Wilson Trust Co. Bldg., Wilson, N. C.

Okla., Altus—City plans expending about \$16,000 for 4 mi. paved sidewalks; J. C. Chism, City Engr.

Okla., El Reno—Canadian County Commissioners plan improving 4 roads, totaling 58 mi. paving on Meridian and Postal Highways and 81 mi. graveled roads: East of Union City to County line, 5 mi. north of Union City, leading west to Caddo Jake Crossing; 2 mi. south from Yukon, west of Mustang; north of Yukon, 2 mi. north of Piedmont and west to county line; cost \$1,000,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okla., Newkirk—Kay County Comms. receive bids soon to grade, drain, bridge and pave Blackwell-Kildare Road and 6 mi. Road from Newkirk to Peckham; Joe S. Clark, County Engr.

Okla., Tulsa—City Comm. plans paving driveway, cost \$60,000; Charles Schultz, City Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

South Carolina—State Highway Dept., Columbia, receives bids July 20 for 5 roads and 6 bridges: Williamsburg County, 6.832 mi. State Route No. 411, Federal Aid Project No. a39 to Cooper, 46,372 cu. yd. excavation, 16,372 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing, creosoted timber bridge, six 15-ft. spans; 9,579 mi. State Route No. 411, Cooper to Hemingway, 68,918 cu. yd. excavation, 23,495 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing; two treated timber bridges, six 15-ft. and five 15-ft. spans; Orangeburg County, 4.280 mi. State Route No. 45, end of Project No. S-588-B to point near county line, 17,859 cu. yd. excavation, 11,404 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing; 7,626 mi. State Route No. 6, from end of Project No. S-606-B north, 61,207 cu. yd. excavation, reinforced concrete bridge, five 22-ft. spans, 31,768 lbs. reinforcing steel; Abbeville County, 5.396 mi. State Route No. 71, end of Project 594-B to 2 mi. from Lowndesville, 66,689 cu. yd. excavation, two treated timber bridges, four 15-ft. and three 15-ft. spans; plans on file and Div. Engrs.; Samuel McGowan, Ch. Highway Commr.

Tenn., Columbia—Board of Aldermen plans paving Cemetery Ave., cost \$17,500. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tenn., Nashville—Davidson County Highway Comm. plans expending \$120,625 to im-

prove 5 roads and 1 bridge: Brick Church pike, Elm Hill pike, Hyde's Ferry, Linton, Mill Creek, Valley pike; Old Hickory Bridge.

Tenn., Winchester—City plans paving High St. and main streets leading into square. Address City Clk.

Texas—State Highway Comm., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, received low bids for five roads: Panola County, 4.105 mi. grading and drainage structures, Highway No. 43, Tatum to intersection with Highway No. 43-A, Leath & Arnold, Henderson, \$23,267; Lubbock County, 14.953 mi. grading and drainage structures, State Highway No. 7, Lubbock to Slaton, W. L. Culverhouse, Moran, \$26,018; Jasper County, 12.382 mi. grading and surfacing State Highway No. 62, Buna to Newton County line, J. E. Thomson, San Augustin, \$107,051 for gravel; Martin Bros., Vidor, \$84,187 for shell; Uvalde County, 23.252 mi. 3-in. gravel surfacing, State Highway No. 3, C. M. Kelly, 503 Barrett Place, San Antonio, \$37,704; Young County, 9.797 mi. grading and drainage structures, State Highway No. 24, Graham to Jacks County line, Womack Construction Co., Sherman, \$52,313.*

Tex., Alice—State Highway Dept., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, receives bids July 13 for 15,265 mi. gravel surfacing Highway No. 18; estimated cost \$57,200; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.; J. W. Puckett, County Engr., Stamford.

Tex., Anderson—Grimes County, Ralph W. Barry, County Judge, plans 7.5 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 90, Road Dist. No. 6, from Road Dist. No. 3 line toward Bedias; estimated cost \$70,000; Oscar A. Seaward, Jr., County Engr.

Tex., Barstow—State Highway Comm., Hal Moseley, Chmn., Austin, receives bids soon to grade, bridge and caliche surface Highway No. 1, Barstow to Pecos Point; estimated cost \$145,000; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.

Tex., Batesville—Zavalla County Comms., N. H. Hunt, County Judge, plans improving 3 roads, totaling about 45 mi.; G. M. Jowers, County Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., Corpus Christi—City, James M. Taylor, City Atty., plans permanent street improvement; cost \$225,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Fort Worth—City, O. E. Carr, Mgr., receives bids July 13 to pave 6 streets, including Sixth, Florence; estimated cost \$65,000; D. L. Lewis, Engr.

Tex., Galveston—Galveston County, John N. Murch, County Auditor, receives bids July 12 to spread and grade 1100 cu. yd. mudshell and install three 15 in. by 40 ft. Armo or Toncan metal corrugated iron culverts on Bayshore Road in Anderson Ways; plans on file.

Tex., Greenville—Hunt County, N. E. Peak, County Judge, plans .97 mi. 30-ft. concrete pavement, Highway No. 34, Greenville to Wesley College; estimated cost \$50,000.

Tex., Groveton—Trinity County, Fred J. Berry, County Judge, receives bids July 23 for 2 roads in Trinity County: 5.123 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 94, from point 3 mi. north of Apple Springs to Neches River, estimated cost \$68,700; 7.983 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 74, Groveton to Precinct line, estimated cost \$64,500; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.; Fred J. Berry, County Judge; J. O. Booker, Res. Engr., Lufkin.

Tex., Groveton—Trinity County, Fred J. Berry, Judge, receives bids July 23 for 10-341 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 94; estimated cost \$56,262; J. O. Booker, Res. Engr., Lufkin.

Tex., Harlingen—City Comm. plans expending \$125,000 for street paving and \$5000 for sidewalks. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, received low bid from A. M. Arnold & Co., Summer and Elder Sts., at \$25,246, to pave Clark St., Lorraine to Odin; from Scott Shambaugh Co., 203 Larendon Bldg., at \$6430, to pave Bagby, South Dallas to West Dallas; J. C. McVea, City Engr.

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, plans paving Shepherd Drive, Buffalo Drive to Richmond Drive; also plans asphalt topping White Oak, Buffalo and Waugh Drives; \$465,000 available.

Tex., Houston—Harris County, H. L. Washburn, County Auditor, plans 3.8 mi. Bates section reinforced concrete paving, State Highway No. 6, Houston-Galveston Road; estimated cost \$120,000; Howe & Wise, Engrs., First Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Huntsville—Walker County, A. T.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

McKinney, County Judge, plans 15.3 mi. bituminous macadam surfacing, Highway No. 19, Huntsville to Montgomery County line; estimated cost \$425,000; D. K. Caldwell, County Engr.

Tex., Linden—Cass County, Sam L. Henderson, County Judge, plans 6 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 8, from point west of Atlanta to Linden; estimated cost \$75,000; F. E. Hiss, County Engr.

Tex., Menard—Menard County Commrs. plan building and maintaining highways; cost \$150,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Sanderson—Terrell County, G. J. Henshaw, County Judge, receives bids soon for 5.231 mi. grading and bridges, Highway No. 3; estimated cost \$68,000; John Stovell, County Engr.

Tex., Vernon—City plans street paving; cost \$40,000. Address City Clk.

Va., Alexandria—City plans 17½ squares macadam streets, concrete curbs and gutters; cost \$40,000. Address City Clk.

Va., Fort Myer Heights—Arlington County Board of Suprs. receives bids July 12 for 3900 sq. yd. concrete surfacing and concrete sidewalks on Peyton and Windsor Aves., in town of Potomac.

Va., Jonesville—Lee County Commrs. plan road building in coal field section of Rocky Mountain Dist.; cost \$70,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Va., Richmond—City, R. Keith Compton, Director of Public Works, receives bids July 9 for concrete paving on Fourth Ave., and Semmes Ave. Bridge approach; asphalt paving on various streets; plans on file.

Va., Richmond—R. Keith Compton, Director of Public Works, receives bids July 9 to grade, gravel, curb and gutter in Oakwood and Riverview Cemeteries; plans on file.

Va., Warsaw—State Highway Comm., Richmond, reported received low bid from V. E. Cornett & Co., Appalachia, Va., at \$68,357, for 3.885 mi. grading and draining, Richmond County, from point west of Warsaw to Rappahannock River; from J. J. Battershill & Son, Virgilina, at \$8105 for bridge over Carter's Creek.*

W. Va., Wheeling—Wheeling Public Service Co. plans repairing and relaying paving between tracks on National road, Bloch's Station to Wheeling Park; C. C. Gillette, Gen. Mgr.

Contracts Awarded

Ala., Huntsville—City, Fraser L. Adams, Mayor, let contract to W. J. Runyon Paving Co. at \$85,598 to pave Pratt Ave. and resurface Madison St.

D. C., Washington—Dist. Commrs. let contract to Geo. B. Mullin, Inc., 1296 Upshur St. N. W., at \$87,000 to pave with cement concrete various streets.*

Fla., Palm City—Martin County Commrs., Stuart, let contract to Lindsey & Co., West Palm Beach, to build Murphy Road, Palm City.

Fla., Stuart—Martin County Commrs., H. N. Gaines, Chmn., let contract to Lawrence Construction Co., Stuart, at \$47,350, to widen Dixie Highway through city.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Commissioners, W. A. Dickens, Clk., let contract to McDonald Construction Co., Lakeland, to pave 20 roads and build bridges in Plant City Special Road and Bridge Dist., to Cone Bros., Calsar and Walton Sts., Tampa, at \$796,622 to pave roads in Northeast Tampa Dist.*

Georgia—State Highway Dept., East Point, let contract for 26 roads and 17 bridges and culverts: Banks County, concrete bridge, E. G. Martin, Covington, Ga., \$13,523; Jenkins County, bridge, Mallory & Nash, Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, \$31,280; Henry County, bridge and culverts, J. M. Clark, \$16,882; Randolph County, bridge, Mallory & Nash, \$7366; Murray County, 6.675 mi. surface treatment, Interstate Construction Co., Independent Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., \$42,665; Worth County, 4.34 mi. surface treatment, Sam E. Finley, 212 W. North Ave., Atlanta, \$27,170; Colquitt County, 10.5 mi. surface treatment, Arthur L. Brooke, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, \$68,997; Dougherty County, 3.267 mi. surface treatment, Sam E. Finley, \$14,144; Ware County, 15.13 mi. surface treatment, MacDougald Construction Co., Atlanta, \$122,056; Crisp County, 3.9 mi. penetration macadam, Arthur Brooke, \$41,486; Upson County, 2.62 mi. penetration macadam, Brittain Construction Co., 608 Decatur St., Atlanta, \$34,191.

In Morgan County, 2.5 mi. penetration macadam, Brittain Construction Co., \$26,519; Floyd County, 4.1 mi. asphalt seal coat, Wallace Construction Co., 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, \$17,876; Muscogee County, 0.621

mi. grading and paving, Campbell Construction Co., Georgia Home Bldg., Columbus, \$249,249; Pickens County, 2.874 mi. chert surfacing, M. C. McCoy, LaFayette, Ala., \$25,911; Cobb County, 2.947 mi. grading and surfacing, Wallace Construction Co., \$30,435; Gilmer County, 2.84 mi. grading and surfacing, M. R. Woodall, Atlanta, \$53,369; Dodge County, 3.144 mi. grading and surfacing, Wallace Construction Co., \$23,531; Meriwether County, 2.972 mi. grading, J. W. Trammell, \$18,752; eight culverts and 3 concrete bridges, \$35,812; Madison County, bridge, D. B. Scott & Co., \$4605; Bulloch County, bridge, Darden & Co., Atlanta, \$20,033.

In Clark County, 2.84 mi. asphalt for penetration road, Standard Asphalt Co., 3266 Spring Grove St., Cincinnati, \$10,498; Toombs County, 1.387 mi. grading and surfacing, Wallace Construction Co., \$7011; Crawford County, 2.2 mi. grading and surfacing, Nichols Contracting Co., 1 La France St., Atlanta, \$18,006; Newton County, 2.169 mi. grading and surfacing, E. G. Martin, Covington, Ga., \$31,328; Ellingham County, 5.975 mi. grading, Wallace Construction Co., \$59,255; Fannin County, 4.85 mi. grading, Burgess & Moseley, Toccoa, \$53,035; Wayne County, 8.173 mi. grading, H. F. Atwood, Darien, \$19,678; Habersham County, 5.1 mi. grading, M. R. Woodall, \$37,570; Emanuel County, 16.275 mi. grading, Wallace Construction Co., \$59,255; Clayton County, 6.17 mi. concrete, J. R. & J. B. Miller, Baconton, \$144,390; Camden County, 10.513 mi. grading, Construction No. 2, Globe Dredging Co., 204 W. Bay St., Savannah, \$176,954.*

Ga., Columbus—Muscogee County Commrs. let contract to Campbell Contracting Co., Georgia Home Bldg., Columbus, at \$156,364, to pave 5.8 mi. River Road with reinforced concrete, stone base; to Sims & Clints, Lafayette, at \$32,462 for 2 concrete bridges over Randall and Bull Creeks, Columbus-Buena Vista Road.

Ga., Carrollton—City, L. J. Brock, Mayor, let contract to Whitley Construction Co., La Grange, for vibrolithic street paving in residence section.*

La., Mandeville—St. Tammany Parish Police Jury, Covington, let contract to E. S. Esquinance, Mandeville, at \$7392, for street improvement.

Mo., Clinton—City let contract to Reed & Wheelock to pave North Third extension, W. Franklin and Orchard St. Address City Clk.

Mo., Hannibal—City let contract to Hannibal Contracting Co. at \$33,828 to pave Grand Ave., Third to Pleasant.

Mo., Marshall—City let contract to Carl Brindle, Kansas City, at \$22,000 to resurface public square.*

Mo., Steele—City let contract to Hall Construction Co. at \$19,802 to pave Main St.

Kentucky—State Highway Comm., Frankfort, let contracts for 10 roads, totaling 57 miles: Boyle County, 4.31 mi. waterbound macadam, Danville-Liberty, Carrick & Sabek, Newton, \$67,357; Grant County, 5.48 mi. reinforced concrete, Williamstown-Georgetown, Holmes Construction Co., Wooster, Ohio, \$151,551; Harding County, 7.53 mi. grading and draining, Elizabethtown-Letcherfield, General Construction Co., Elizabethtown, \$50,905; Henry County, 7.791 mi. waterbound macadam, New Castle-La Grange, Muir & Welch, Nicholasville, \$192,244; Hopkins County, 2.982 mi. reinforced concrete, Madisonville-Earlinton, N. E. Stone & Co., Madisonville, \$51,849; 2.545 mi. bank gravel, Earlinton-Mortons Gap, Corum Bros., Madisonville, \$25,626; Knott County, 6.455 mi. grade and drain, Letcher-Hazard-Whitesburg, Eastern Construction Company, Harlan, \$97,444; Larnie County, 4.1 mi. grade and drain Hodgenville-Elizabethtown, Mason Construction Co., Westpoint, \$30,042; Magoffin County, 9.2 mi. grade and drain Salyersville-West Liberty, Dempster Construction Co., 712 Walnut St., Knoxville, Tenn., \$160,945; Morgan County, 6.929 mi. grade and drain, West Liberty-Salyersville, Northfolk Construction Co., Jackson, \$174,644.*

Md., Frederick—State Roads Comm., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, let contract to Poffinberger & Mauser, Myersville, at \$22,117 for 1 mi. concrete highway, between Brunswick and Knoxville.

Mo., Joplin—City let contract to Granite Bituminous Paving Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, at \$1.98 per sq. yd. to pave Joplin St., Twentieth to Thirty-second; Miller Construction Co., Joplin, at \$1.81 per sq. yd. to pave Chestnut Ave., Ninth to Tenth, and Third, from Sergeant to Jackson Ave.; V. E. Koch, at 49½ cents for curbing and 19½ cents for gutter on Fourteenth St. Address City Clerk.

North Carolina—State Highway Comm., Raleigh, let contracts for 13 roads and 1

bridge: Transylvania County, 11.56 mi. grading, Brevard to South Carolina line, Wood & Lipscomb, \$88,016; structures, Belote Construction Co., 48 College St., Asheville, \$65,978; Madison County, 3.92 mi. paving, Buncombe County line to Marshall, Route 20, Pennell & Marley, Inc., \$100,798; Henderson County, 13.06 mi. grading, Hendersonville to Bat Cave, E. S. Blount, \$31,130; structures, Decus Bros., \$90,805; Davie County, 3.84 mi. topsoil, Yadkin River toward Mocksville, J. F. Mulligan, North Wilkesboro, \$33,320; Union County, 6.87 mi. paving, Route 25, Waxhaw toward Monroe, Gregory & Weisiger, Creedmoor, \$192,539; structures, Ross & Ross, St. Pauls, \$11,583; Scotland County, 7.21 mi. paving, Laurinburg to South Carolina line, P. R. Ashby, 421 N. Person St., Raleigh, \$134,523; Richmond County, bridge on Route No. 50, near Rockingham, T. A. Lovings, \$35,594.

In Randolph County, 15.61 mi. grading, Route 75, Ashboro to Davidson County line, J. F. Mulligan, \$141,367; structures, J. S. Bowers, \$69,164; Guilford County, 10.24 mi. paving, Greensboro to High Point, Hagedorn Construction Co., \$392,201; Davidson County, 3.11 mi. grading, Yadkin River towards Lexington, Route 75, C. B. Hester, 1633 Spring Garden St., Greensboro, \$24,544; Wake County, 11.75 mi. grading, Harnett County line towards Raleigh, J. F. Mulligan Construction Co., \$59,295; structures, T. A. Lovings, \$32,783; Sampson County, 9.6 mi. grading, Route 24, J. F. Mulligan Construction Co., \$50,913; structures, T. J. Newell, \$35,792; Halifax County, 5.99 mi. grading, Route 40, C. E. Hill & Son, Oakboro, and Beale Bros., \$40,786; structures, M. S. Hudkins Co., \$5847; Chowan County, 4.14 mi. paving, Route 342, Nello L. Teer, Geer Bldg., Durham, \$113,910; structures, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, \$53,916.

Oklahoma—State Highway Comm., Oklahoma City, let tentative contracts for 21 roads and 13 bridges: Rogers County, 4.547 mi. concrete, south of Claremore, Maxwell & Mead Construction Co., \$96,054; Kingfisher County, 6.153 mi. grading and structures, Diver south, Dan Sweeney, \$19,064; Kay County, 2.773 mi. concrete, south of Tonkawa, Hyde Construction Co., \$67,169; Love County, 6.015 mi. grading and structures, Marietta south, Julian Fields, \$23,288; bridge, Marietta south, W. L. Davis, \$4731; three bridges, Marietta north, Woodward Construction Co., \$30,871; Grant County, 2.461 mi. concrete, Pond Creek, Hyde Construction Co., \$54,515; Osage County, 3.776 mi. grading and structures, west of Pawhuska, Tibbets & Pleasant, \$24,851; Kay County, 4 bridges, Blackwell north, Pioneer Construction Co., \$52,793; Hughes County, 4.793 mi. pavement, Holdenville west, H. T. Canady Construction Co., \$142,369; 2.65 mi. grading and structure, Calvin to Stuart, D. T. Allen; 5.405 mi. grading and structures, Calvin to Stuart, D. T. Allen, \$25,100; 5.275 mi. grading and structures, \$33,630; Rogers County, 3.868 mi. concrete, south of Claremore, Maxwell & Mead Construction Co., \$83,933; Hughes County, 3.258 mi. concrete, north of Wetumka, Gibson & Mitchell, \$74,022; bridge, Calvin-Allen, Southwestern Construction Co., \$24,041; Washita County, bridge, Cordell north, Nims & Frost, \$12,103; Okmulgee County, 3.50 mi. concrete, Okmulgee west, Park Moran, \$85,037; Alfalfa-Grant Counties, 4.925 mi. grading and structures, Nashville west, Hyde Construction Co., \$15,545; Mayes County, 2 bridges north of Pryor, Gooldy & Epperson, \$6667; Kay County, 1.172 mi. concrete, Tonkawa south, Hyde Construction Co., \$29,299; Woods County, 1 mi. concrete, Alva, Shultz Construction Co., \$28,311; Bryan County, 2 bridges at Durant, Woodward Construction Co., \$22,661; McCurtain County, bridge at Valliant, George B. Brown; Okmulgee County, 3.50 mi. concrete, Lorriss east, Park Moran, \$80,572; Payne County, 1.586 mi. grading and structures, Oilton, Tom Collins, \$11,348; Rogers County, .60 mi. macadam, Catoosa, Standard Paving Co.; Oklahoma County, .340 mi. concrete at city dam, Ben Flynn, \$12,209; Grady County, .250 mi. asphalt, Chickasha, Ward-Beekman-Brooks, \$31,103.*

Okl., Ada—Hill Construction Co., Ada, awarded contract for 1 mi. concrete highway from Townsend Ave. at 18th St. to point near Cement Co. plant.

South Carolina—State Highway Dept., Samuel McGowan, Ch. Highway Comm., Columbia, let contract to Newell Contracting Co., Greenville, for 9.526 mi. State Route No. 6, Orangeburg County; to J. M. Whisonant, Rock Hill, for .511 mi. approaches to Catawba River Bridge, between Chester and Lancaster Counties.*

Tex., Childress—City let contract to Jordan Construction Co., Plainview, at \$2.90 per yd. for 20,000 to 60,000 yds. paving; Frank F. DuBose, Engr.

Tex., Clarksville—Red River County, Geo.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Morrison, County Judge, and Franklin County, B. R. Shurtler, Judge, let contract to C. W. Burgess, Dallas, at \$16,435, for .402 mi. grading, bridges and concrete paving, Highway No. 66, Sulphur Springs Crossing.

Tex., Mt. Pleasant—Titus County Commrs. let contract to J. D. George Construction Co., Beaumont, at \$62,158, for .776 mi. grading and structures, Highway No. 65.*

Tex., Pittsburgh—Camp County, Joe B. Hooton, County Judge, let contract to Reynolds & Sutton, Tyler, at \$57,252, for 5.019 mi. grading and structures, State Highway No. 65.

Tex., San Antonio—City, John W. Tobin, Mayor, let contract to Alamo Contracting Co., 321 Dawson St., to pave Lullwood and East Mistletoe Ave.

Tex., Texarkana—City, W. H. James, Sec., let contract to Otto Yengling, Texarkana, at \$31,089, to pave County Ave. Ninth to Twenty-fourth St., with Topeka Mix on concrete base; C. S. Christian, City Engr.

Sewer Construction

Large sums are being expended for sewage facilities in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Birmingham—Donahue & Mayer, First Natl. Bank Bldg., have contract at \$129,245 for Woodlawn sewer.*

D. C., Washington—District Commrs. let following sewer contracts: To G. B. Mullin Co., 1296 Upshur St. N. W., at \$85,000; M. Cain Co., Inc., Thirteenth St. N. E., at \$34,877; to L. M. Johnston, at \$88,377 for sewer in K St.; A. McCandlish Co., Inc., 1215 Harvard St. N. W., for Third St. sewer; Warren P. Brenizer Co., 101 New York Ave. N. E., for Dix St. N. E.

Fla., De Land—City Comsn. will acquire tract in Printery Park as drainage basin for storm water; will excavate basin and construct 20-ft. road.

Fla., Haines City—City plans voting on bonds for sewage disposal plant, ball park, tennis courts, improvements to Haines City Cemetery. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Jacksonville—City Comsn. authorized Thomas C. Ineson, Highway Comsn., to call for bids for sewers in Northeast Springfield, Fairfield and LaVilla; cost \$80,000; W. E. Shedd, City Engr.

Fla., Miami Beach—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Fla., Sarasota—A. H. Gulon, Gastonia, N. C., reported has contract for water and sewer system.*

Ga., Savannah—City voted bonds for sewers. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Tampa—Fred Beasley, 1514 Virginia Ave., has contract for sewer on various streets.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards receives bids July 14 for vitrified terra cotta sewer pipe. [See Machinery Wanted—Pipe (Vitrified Terra Cotta).]

Miss., Meridian—City, W. Owen, Mayor, is receiving estimates for sewerage plant; cost \$125,000.

Miss., Piquette—See Water Works.

Mo., Cameron—City Council considering enlarging septic tank, cost \$19,000.

Mo., Smithville—City plans constructing sewage disposal plant and sanitary sewers; W. B. Rollins & Co., Engrs., 521 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., St. Joseph—City votes July 14 on \$1,036,000 bonds for sewers; W. M. Spann, Engr.

Mo., St. Louis—Riley Contracting Co., 110 N. Seventh St., low bidder at \$240,086 for East Rock Creek Sewer; W. E. Callahan, Railway Exchange Bldg., at \$13,500 for Section J of River des Peres drainage work; Riley Contracting Co., at \$44,337, for Glaise Creek Sewer District No. 25.*

N. C., Charlotte—W. M. Platt, Const. Engr., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Durham, making preliminary survey for sewer in west side.

N. C., Lenoir—City plans sewer and lighting improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Lexington—See Water Works.

N. C., Winston-Salem—See Water Works.

Okla., Coweta—City voted \$71,000 bonds for sewers; W. E. Davis, Tulsa, Engr.*

Okla., Medford—City defeated \$30,000 sewer bonds; E. T. Archer & Co., Engrs., 609 New England Bldg., Kansas City.*

Okla., Red Fork—City voted \$35,000 bonds; W. E. Davis, Engr., Cole Bldg., Tulsa.

Okla., Tulsa—City will expend \$1,155,000 for sewers. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

S. C., Greenville—Town of West Greenville voted \$65,000 bonds for water works system. Address The Mayor.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Sheets & Canfield, Marion, O., low bidder for main sewer system for Thirteenth Ward.*

Tenn., Tiptonville—City, A. E. Markham, Mayor, receives bids July 14 for sewers. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Tex., Corpus Christi—City votes July 30 on \$65,000 bonds for sanitary sewers, \$60,000 for water works. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Harlingen—City voted \$25,000 sewer extension bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Haskell—City Council granted franchise to Donald O'Neil, Praetorian Bldg., Dallas, for installing and operating sewer system, erect disposal plant; cost \$75,000.

Tex., Houston—City has plans and is receiving bids for sanitary sewer on Dowling St. from Elgin to Blodgett Sts.; O. F. Holcombe, Mayor.

Tex., Houston—City let contract to Davis Bros. and Pfeiffer Construction Co. for sewer.

Tex., Houston—City will probably construct sanitary sewer on McKinley Ave. to replace present one; O. F. Holcombe, Mayor.

Tex., McAllen—City plans expending \$35,000 for sewer improvements. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., San Antonio—City, Paul E. Steffler, Street Commr., will probably extend storm sewer system.

Va., Accomac—Board of Supervisors, Accomac County, receive bids July 22 for constructing sewage disposal plant for jail and courthouse. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Va., Richmond—City, R. Keith Compton, Director of Public Works, receives bids July 9 for constructing sewer in Oakwood Cemetery. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

W. Va., Huntington—Henry McNichols has contract for constructing sewer in Nine-and-One-Half Alley.*

Telephone Systems

D. C., Washington—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Charles T. Clagett, Div. Mgr., will expend \$750,000 for new facilities, including new central office to serve Brightwood, office unit in North Potomac area and switchboard relief in Atlantic and Lincoln offices.

Ga., Brunswick—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, C. H. Beck, State Mgr., will expend \$27,318 for improvements, including rebuilding of lines from Brunswick to St. Simons Island, additions to lines between Brunswick and Darien and additional copper circuit.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported to construct underground subways for wires and cables.

Tex., Greenville—Greenville Telephone Co., Homer Taylor, Mgr., installing new equipment.

Va., Richmond—Chesapeake and Potomac plans expending \$41,570 for improvements in Virginia, including placing underground 1055 ft. of conduit, 2100 ft. cable, 1700 ft. aerial cable.

Textile Mills

Ala., Eufaula—C. A. and C. L. O'Neil Enterprise reported acquired Marcella Cotton Mills; will overhaul machinery and improve.

Ark., Fordyce—Ellis T. Gurry, representing Groveville, N. J., interests, reported interested in establishing textile mill.

S. C., Gaffney—Vogue Mills, capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. C. Hamrick, Jr., Lyman A. Hamrick; manufacture cotton yarns, silks, etc.

Tex., Harlingen—Valley Cotton Mill Co., Inc., Robt. H. Matthews, advises that textile mill will be established here, of 5000-spindle capacity; plans not fully materialized.*

Water Works

Large sums are being expended for water works in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Fla., Avon Park—Public Service Co. will extend water mains for 2 miles.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—City, B. J. Horne, Mgr., receives bids Aug. 5 for furnishing materials and constructing water-treatment plant and pumping station. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Treatment Plant, etc.)

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—City, B. J. Horne, Mgr., receives bids Aug. 3 for water works distribution system. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works.)

Fla., Sarasota—See Sewer Construction.

Ga., Macon—Board of Water Commrs. received low bid from Rust Engineering Co. for chimney and foundation for water works pumping station.*

Ga., Marietta—City, W. C. Carriker, Chr. Board of Water and Lights, will increase water supply, drilling 4 wells approximately 600 ft. deep. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works.)

Ga., Rome—City voted \$70,000 bonds for water works. Address The Mayor.*

Ga., Savannah—City voted bonds for water works. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Eunice—Gulf Public Service Co. is installing 200,000-gal. reservoir, 1500 gals. per minute pump; lay 4000 additional 6-in. water mains and extend lines to outskirts of city; Dan Jeffries & Son, Jeanerette, have contract for reservoir; Fairbanks-Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., for engines.

Miss., Biloxi—City votes July 12 on \$230,000 bonds for water works extensions, \$24,000 for fire department improvements and \$10,000 for docks at Coast Guard base. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Miss., Piquette—City votes about latter part of July on \$225,000 bonds for water and sewers. Address The Mayor.*

Mo., Branson—City will soon let contract for water works; \$40,000 available. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Kirkwood—City votes July 11 on \$150,000 bonds for reconstructing water works system. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Smithville—City plans water works improvements; W. B. Rollins & Co., Engrs., 521 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City.

N. C., Lenoir—City plans water extension. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

N. C., Lexington—City let following contracts connection water and sewer extensions; V. B. Higgins & Co., Park Rd., Charlotte, at \$17,877, for general contract for laying water and sewer lines, building and equipping manholes, furnishing lead and other materials necessary for placing piping; for furnishing cast-iron pipe to Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Co., Upper Basin, Lynchburg, Va., at \$19,000; for hydrants, valves, valve boxes and specialties to Grinnell Co., North Charlotte, at \$12,000; for terra cotta pipe to Pomona Terra Cotta Co., Pomona, at \$2500.*

N. C., Winston-Salem—City plans additional water and sewer improvements. Address Board of Aldermen.

Okla., Cherokee—City Commrs. let contract to Busch-Sulzer Bros. Diesel Engine Co., 3300 S. Second St., St. Louis, Mo., at \$30,794 for Diesel engine and pump; Peckham, Sutton & Jones, 225½ N. Grand St., Oklahoma City.*

Okla., Clinton—City defeated \$500,000 bond issue; Benham Engineering Co., Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.*

Okla., Okeene—Brown Construction Co., Guthrie, has contract for water works extensions.

Okla., Spiro—Highway Construction Co., Muskogee, has contract at \$37,500 for water works.*

Tenn., Tiptonville—City, A. E. Markham, Mayor, receives bids July 14 for filtration building, equipment, reservoir, sewer extension and white way (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works; Sewers; White Way.)

Tex., Alamo Heights—Alamo Heights Water Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Edward Raymond, Clifton George, Jr.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Amarillo—City let contract to R. Nicoll & Co., 294 Madison Ave., New York, for water-works improvements.*

Tex., Amarillo—City votes Aug. 3 on \$45,000 bonds for water works system, including wells, elevated tank, cast iron pipe; Devlin Engineering Co., Engrs., 100 Central Bldg.

Tex., Corpus Christi—See Sewer Construction.

Tex., Dallas—W. G. Cullum & Co., Central Bank Bldg., has contract for water works in Broadmore and Highland additions; Dalton & Parker, Engrs., 319 Wilson Bldg.

Tex., Harlingen—City voted \$10,000 water works extension bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Houston—C. W. Ennis, low bidder at \$95,500 for water plant; Modern Plumbing and Electric Co., 919 Fannin St., for wiring, and Barber Plumbing Co., 906 San Jacinto St., for plumbing.*

Tex., Muleshoe—City, A. V. McCarty, Mayor, will soon call for bids for construction of \$40,000 water works system; construct pumping station, 250 gal. per minute centrifugal pump, 50,000 gal. elevated tank; 4330 ft. of 8-in., 10,932 ft. of 6-in., 4245 ft. of 2-in. cast iron pipe; Montgomery & Ward, Const. Civil Engrs., 545 Harvey-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls.*

Tex., Vernon—City plans installing water works. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

W. Va., Hollidays Cove—City, C. S. Cat-trell, Mayor, receives bids July 12 for water distribution system. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works.)

Woodworking Plants

Ga., Columbus—Columbus Fender and Body Works, 1318 Broad St., is building new plant, 1-story, 60x148 ft., brick and steel truss construction; cost of building \$36,000; install additional machinery.

Ky., Louisville—Louisville Chair and Furniture Co., 625 E. Market St., purchased 5-story factory building at Eleventh St. and St. Louis Ave.; expend \$25,000 for improvements.

La., Shreveport—Houston Furniture Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; F. G. Ellis, Schumpert Sanitarium.

Md., Baltimore—Coat Hangers—Baltimore Hanger Manufacturing Co., 600 President St., incorporated; Wilson L. Hoofman; will establish stock and shipping room, enameling and printing plant at 4 and 8 W. Conway St.; has plant at South Montrose, Pa.

Miss., Natchez—See Church Hill.

Miss., Church Hill—Bratton Stave Mill will rebuild burned plant; later plan plant at Natchez.

Mo., St. Louis—Kregel Casket Co., 1401 N. 18th St., will erect 1 story, 60x133-ft. factory, at 1407 N. 18th St.; composition roof; cost \$10,000; owner builds.

N. C., Asheville—Central Furniture Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; W. E. Britt, 48 Starnes Ave.

N. C., Warrenton—Warrenton Box & Lumber Co., J. A. Dowlin, will rebuild plant burned at loss of \$30,000.

Tex., Dallas—Lonestar Flooring Co., capital \$75,000, incorporated; W. R. Grogan, R. D. MacDonald.

FIRE DAMAGE

Ark., El Dorado—Magnolia Petroleum Co.'s 55,000 bbl. oil tank, loss \$250,000.

Ark., Newport—Plant of Arkansas Light & Power Co., loss \$20,000.

Ark., Winslow—Mountain Lodge Club-house, owned by Winslow Park Club, Fred C. Williams, Resident Mgr.; loss \$30,000.

Fla., Winter Garden—George Swan's saw and planing mill on E. Third St.

Ga., Cartersville—John W. Jones residence, The Pines; loss \$50,000.

La., Arcadia—Huie Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$50,000.

La., Roseland—Roseland Veneer & Pack-age Co.'s plant; loss \$500,000.

La., Shreveport—Warehouse and office of Robinson-Slagle Lumber Co.; loss \$22,000.

Md., Baltimore—R. C. Heller & Co.'s mat-tress and bedding plant, 36 S. Frederick St.; loss \$50,000.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Md., Baltimore—Machine room of J. S. Young Company, 2701-33 Boston St., licorice manufacturers; loss \$40,000.

Mo., Charleston—Missionary Baptist Church, Gravel Hill.

Mo., Morehead—Mill No. 1 of Himmelber-Harrison Lumber Co.

Mo., St. Louis—Joseph P. Funk Co.'s tal-low factory at 1624 N. First St.; loss \$15,000.

N. C., Rutherfordton—Store of Lee R. Rob-bins; loss \$75,000.

N. C., Warrenton—Warrenton Box & Lum-ber Co.'s plant; loss \$30,000.

Tenn., Portland—Tobacco-prizing house, owned by E. S. Roby, Franklin, Ky.; loss \$25,000.

Tex., Bowie—Yates Dry Goods Co. store building; loss \$20,000.

Tex., Edinburg—Popular Dry Goods store; loss \$20,000.

Association and Fraternal

La., Alexandria—Masonic Benevolent Assn., S. R. Pickett, Sec., receives bids Aug. 3 at office Sam Stone, Jr., & Co., 714 Union St., New Orleans, for fireproof temple; reinforced concrete and steel, face brick, stone or terra-cotta trim, 3 stories, 106x193 ft., composition roof, 2 electric passenger elevators; cost \$200,000; Herman J. Duncan, Asso. Archt., 120 Murray St.*

Md., Baltimore—Salvation Army receives bids July 15 for building, Fremont Ave. and Briscoe St.; brick, 3 stories and basement, 60x115 ft.; recreation rooms, dormitories, auditorium, store, offices, etc.; Wm. W. Em-mart, Archt., Union Trust Bldg.

Miss., Lumberton—Ancient Free and Ac-cepted Masons, J. W. Williams, Sec., P. O. Box 36, receives bids July 16 for lock and key job, or for labor only, on temple; cost about \$14,000, 2 stories, brick; P. J. Krouse, Archt., Meridian.

Miss., Vicksburg—Peria Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of Enchanted Realm, plans \$150,000 mothers' memorial hall; W. A. Stanton, Sr., Archt.

N. C., New Bern—American Legion and Young Men's Christian Assn. raising funds for \$100,000 memorial building; \$75,000 available.

Tex., San Angelo—Ancient Free and Ac-cepted Masons, W. R. Johnson, Sec., plans \$75,000 building; brick, stone and reinforced concrete, 2 or 3 stories.

Va., Alexandria—City, Paul Morton, City Mgr., install lockers in former Y. M. C. A. building for swimming pool building; city construct \$7000 pool and complete children's wading pool.

Bank and Office

Ga., Albany—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported soon let contract for \$300,000 central office building.

Ga., Atlanta—Seeger Refining Co. erect 2-story office building, Spring and Mills Sts.; Raymond C. Smith, Archt., 812 Bona Allen Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Pan-American Petrol-eum Corp., 944 St. Charles St., receives bids July 12 for 6-story office and store building, St. Charles Ave. and St. Andrew St.; cost \$750,000, reinforced concrete, struct. steel, brick and limestone, fireproof, 100x125 ft., pile foundation to carry 9 additional floors, hollow tile partitions, waterproofing, tile and terrazzo floors, cabinet work, ornamental iron and bronze work, misc. iron, glazing, composition roof, tile coping, metal windows, skylights, hollow metal doors, tiling, rubber tiling, smoke stacks, mail chutes; separate contracts for elevators, electric work, plum-bing and heating; plans and specifications from Huszagh & Hill, Archts., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; following New Orleans contractors estimating: O. M. Gwin Con-struction Co., Union Indemnity Bldg.; J. Fromherz, Inc., Title-Guarantee Bldg.; J. A. Petty & Sons, Inc., Godchaux Bldg.*

Miss., Jackson—Paul Chambers and asso-ciates erect 10-story office building, Pearl and Southwest Sts.; fireproof, 10 stores on

Tex., Mineral Wells—W. G. Chapman's residence; loss \$21,000.

Tex., Venus—Wilson & Mahaney barber shop, E. H. Franks furniture and harness store, post office, Address The Postmaster; loss \$8000.

Va., Clover—Clover Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$50,000.

Va., Danville—South Boston Wagon Co.'s plant; loss \$40,000.

W. Va., Mount Clare—Hutchinson Coal Co.'s mine tippie; loss \$35,000.

W. Va., Salem—Salem Garage, owned by H. H. Shanhan and F. A. Marcy; loss, in-cluding contents, \$35,000.

W. Va., Weirton—Geo. Kain's residence; loss \$10,000.

Damaged by Explosion

Fla., Miami—Washington Negro School building, Address Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

BUILDING NEWS BUILDINGS PROPOSED

ground floor; Claude H. Lindsley, Archt., Lamar Life Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte—V. P. Loftis, Sec., Asso-ciated General Contractors, North Carolina Chapter, interested in 7- or 10-story office building for contractors and builders; fire-proof, steel and concrete, about 150 offices.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., J. F. Owens, Gen. Mgr., plans 6 or 7-story office building, with foundation for 14-story structure.

Okla., Tulsa—Tulsa Trust Co. selected E. W. Saunders, 325 Ritz Bldg., as architect for brick, stone, terra cotta and reinforced con-crete bank and office building, Boulder Ave.; 8 stories and basement, 40x140 ft.

Tex., Abilene—Citizens National Bank, Geo. L. Paxon, Pres., selected David S. Castle Co., 701-04 Alexander Bldg., as architect for \$40,000 bank and office building; brick, stone and reinforced concrete, fireproof, 4 stories.

Tex., La Feria—First National Bank erect \$25,000 brick and stone building; 2 stories, 25x90 ft.; Wm. Redding & Sons, Archts., Denver, Colo.; ready for bids about Aug. 1.

Tex., San Antonio—Franz Groos and asso-ciates, care Groos National Bank, reported planning \$500,000 office building, Navarro and W. Commerce Sts.; brick, concrete and stone, 12 stories, about 140 offices; Henry T. Phelps, Archt., Hicks Bldg.

Va., Norton—First National Bank consid-ering bids for building; C. B. Kearfott., Archt., Bristol.

Churches

Ala., Albany-Decatur—Central Methodist Church, L. R. Nash, Chmn., Investigating Comm., receives bids July 20 for Gothic type building, Sixth Ave. and Jackson St.; cost \$210,000, 100x140 ft.; Miller & Martin, Archts., Title Bldg., Birmingham.*

Ala., Enslay—First Methodist Church has low bid for brick and stone Sunday school from Earl Cline, 1011 N. 16th St.; Geo. P. Turner, Archt., 1203 American Trust Bldg., both Birmingham.

Ark., Fort Smith—Central Presbyterian Church erect \$100,000 to \$150,000 building, Rogers Ave. and S. 12th St.; Gothic type, 3 stories and basement. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Miami—Biscayne Park Baptist Church, Potts Bldg., Miami Shores, organ-ized and plans building.

Fla., Miami—Congregational Church erect \$100,000 building, Miami Shores; Robertson & Patterson, Archts., 310 Calumet Bldg., drawing plans.

Ga., Fitzgerald—Central Methodist Church, Rev. S. C. Olliff, Pastor, receives bids July 14 (latest noted June 29) for brick and tile building; 75x56 ft., oak floors, slate roof, cost \$30,000. Address The Pastor or T. Fifth Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg., Columbus. See Machinery Wanted.*

Ga., Macon—Rev. Benj. F. Foster, Pastor, First Christian Church, advises church does not contemplate building for several years; no plans at present.*

Ga., Savannah—First Presbyterian Church decided to erect building, Chatham Crescent. Address The Pastor.*

La., New Orleans—St. Mary of the Angels

R. C. Church, Rev. Father Linus, Pastor, receives bids July 14 for \$25,000 frame, slate roof, plastered interior, wood floors; A. S. Montz, Archt., Strand Bldg.

La., Shreveport—Church of the Nazarene, Jordan St. and Seventh Ave., Rev. C. M. Akin, Pastor, erect \$40,000 Spanish type building; brick and stucco.

Md., Towson (Mail Baltimore)—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. W. M. Depp, Pastor, 400 W. Joppa Rd., erect building, first unit for Sunday School, will be used for church services until main auditorium has been completed; cost of each unit \$100,000; architect not selected.

Miss., Baldwin—Christian Church started work on brick building. Address The Pastor.

Miss., Jackson—Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. H. M. King, Pastor, having plans drawn by R. H. Hunt Co., James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn., for \$200,000 building; auditorium and Sunday school seat 2000 each.

Miss., Jackson—Capitol Street Methodist Church, E. G. Flowers, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., plans \$500,000 building.

Miss., Yazoo City—Methodist Episcopal Church, S. L. North, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., selected T. C. Harvey, Greenville, as architect for brick Sunday school; 3 stories, 64x81 ft., composition roof, steam heat, plastered interior; cost \$40,000.*

Okl., Tulsa—Boston Ave. M. E. Church, South, C. C. Cole, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., accepted plans by Rush, Endacott & Rush, Wright Bldg., for \$500,000 building, 13th St. and S. Boston Ave.; circular shape, 250-ft. tower; auditorium seat over 2000.*

S. C., Greenville—St. Andrews Memorial Church erect parish house. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Franklin—Church of Christ receives bids July 5 for brick and stone building to replace structure damaged by storm. Address The Pastor.*

Tenn., East Lake—East Lake M. E. Church South, J. D. Clarkson, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., having plans drawn by R. H. Hunt & Co., James Bldg., Chattanooga, for building.*

Tenn., North Chattanooga, Chattanooga—Baptist Church, J. W. Massey, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., plans temporary building, Mississippi Ave., near Tremont St.; 2 stories, seat 500, classrooms.

Tenn., Harriman—Methodist Episcopal Church, South, erect \$30,000 building, Trenton and Queen Sts.; R. F. Graf & Sons, Archts., Journal Bldg., Knoxville.

Tenn., Harriman—Trenton Street Baptist Church plans to complete \$70,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Knoxville—McCalla Avenue Baptist Church, W. L. Farfers, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., plans \$40,000 to \$50,000 building, Oakland St. and McCalla Ave.; M. E. Parmelee, Archt., 606 S. Gay St.

Tex., Brownsville—Baptist Church plans building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Lubbock—First Methodist Church, Rev. E. B. White, Pastor, erect \$70,000 Sunday school and remodel basement of church; Peters & Haynes, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio—St. Marks P. E. Church has low bid at about \$196,000 from W. C. Perry, Bedell Bldg., for 3-story parish house and stone and concrete addition to church; Giles & Beckmann, Archts.; Alfred Giles, Engr., both Moore Bldg.

Tex. Sherman—Harmony Baptist Church, Rev. Jos. Wilson, Jr., Pastor, plans \$50,000 building; kitchen, gymnasium, swimming pool, showers, classrooms, auditorium seat 1150, etc.

City and County

Fla., Avon Park — City, J. W. Turner, City Engr., votes July 20 (late noted July 13) on \$265,000 bonds, including bonds for city hall.*

Fla., Miami—City, F. H. Wharton, City Mgr., plans erecting several fire stations, Seminole Ave. and Oak St., Coconut Grove and N. W. Seventh Ave. and 36th St., Miami; E. A. Ehman, Archt., Miami Realty Board Bldg.; N. W. Seventh Ave. and 17th St., Miami, and Webb and Peters Sts., Little River, A. Ten Eyck, Brown, Archt., Hippodrome Bldg.; addition to station, N. Miami Ave. and 14th St., Aug. Geiger, Archt., Calumet Bldg.; fire chief's residence, W. Flagler St. and Tenth Ave., H. H. Mundy, Archt., 218 N. E. Fifth St.; bids opened.*

Ga., Augusta—City, Wm. P. White, Mayor, votes Aug. 22 on \$115,000 hospital bonds.

Ga., Rome—City voted \$15,000 fire station bonds. Address City Commission.*

La., Hahnville—City, B. E. Bauncum, Mayor, ready for bids about 2 weeks for brick municipal bldg.; cost about \$50,000, 2 stories; city offices and fire station on first floor, auditorium and dining-room above; Edw. F. Neild, Archt., Merchants Bldg., Shreveport.*

Miss., Biloxi—City votes July 12 on \$230,000 bonds, including \$24,000 for fire dept. improvement. Address City Commission.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service, E. R. Kinsey, Pres., has low bid at \$115,000 from Kremer & Volro Construction Co., Century Bldg., for Lindell Pavilion and locker room in Forest Park; Harold E. George, Archt., 330 Municipal Courts Bldg.*

N. C., Raleigh—City Commission plans to install mechanical refrigeration plant and ice boxes in city market; cost \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Okl., Enfield—McIntosh County Board of Commrs. selected Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, as architects for \$100,000 courthouse; brick, stone and concrete, 2 stories and basement.

Tex., Haskell—City votes July 27 on \$17,000 city hall-fire station improvement bonds. Address City Council.

Tex., Sweetwater—City, Mattie L. Trammell, City Sec., voted \$100,000 city hall, auditorium and fire station bonds; fireproof, brick, stone and concrete; Page Bros., Archts., Austin Natl. Bank Bldg., Austin.

Tex., Texas City—City, E. L. Noble, Mayor, having plans drawn by Jas. Ruskin Bailey, 1606 Main St., Houston, for \$75,000 jail and court building, city hall, fire station, jail, rest room and auditorium seat 1000; probably call bond election within 30 to 60 days.*

Dwellings

Ala., Talladega—Mrs. J. W. Heacock erect frame and stucco residence; 1 story and basement, wood shingle roof, steam heat; Sigmund Nesselroth, Archt., 318 Alabama Power Bldg., Birmingham.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Victor Friedman erect brick veneer residence; 1 story, composition roof, hot air heat; Miller & Martin, Archts., 911 Title Guarantee Bldg., Birmingham; plans ready about July 10.

Ark., Helena—O. C. Brewer erect English type cottage; field stone and white-washed brick; Polk W. Agee, Archt., Bank of Commerce Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Ark., Pine Bluff—H. Bringman, 1620 W. Fifth St., erect \$14,000 to \$16,000 residence, W. Sixth Ave. near Laurel St.; 2 stories, 10 rooms, 2 baths, brick veneer; Dunward Kyle, Archt.

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—S. A. Ryan, 160 W. Flagler St., erect \$125,000 residence.

Fla., Clearwater—B. Kilgore erect \$18,000 residence, Harbor Oaks.

Fla., DeLand—J. C. Sewell Realty & Development Co., J. C. Sewell, Pres., erect number dwellings.

Fla., Jacksonville—Haldamus Corp. erect 3 dwellings, Barrs St. near Myra St.; total cost \$10,200.

Fla., Jacksonville—Albert Laney, 21 Barrs St., erect \$12,500 residence; brick, 2 stories, composition shingle roof, hot-water heat; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—H. D. Lutz, 1704 Market St., erect \$16,500 residence; tile and stucco, tile roof, hot water heat, oil burner, tile baths; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—E. W. Scherer, 2408 St. Johns St., erect \$14,000 residence; brick and stone, 2 stories, composition shingle roof, hot water heat; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—R. F. Snyder erect \$25,000 residence, Edgewood Circle near Old Orange Park Rd.; 2 stories, tile and stucco.

Fla., Miami Beach—J. W. Fitzgerald erect \$15,000 residence, Alton Rd., near 21st St.; Spanish type, tile and stucco; C. W. Bell, Archt., 1635 S. W. 13th St.

Fla., Tampa—J. L. Martin, 116 Paver St., erect brick residence, 1403-05 Seventh Ave.; cost about \$10,000.

Ga., Atlanta—A. H. Bailey erect residence; R. C. Snow & Co., Archts., 812 Bona Allen Bldg.

Ga., Atlanta—L. B. Sanders, 188 S. Ponce de Leon Ave., erect brick residence; steam heat; Raymond C. Snow & Co., Archts., 812 Bona Allen Bldg.

Ga., Atlanta—B. A. Greer, 829 Gaston St. S. W., erect 5 brick veneer dwellings, 1150-54-58-1166-74 Donnelly St.; 1 story.

La., New Orleans—W. L. Donnels, 4960 Franklin Ave., erect 2 single and 1 double dwelling, Caton St. near Touro St.; composition roof, cost about \$10,000.

La., New Orleans—A. Kaufman receives bids July 9 for alterations and additions to residence, 1617 Fourth St.; Wogan & Bernard, Archts., Title-Guarantee Bldg.; following contractors estimating: J. A. Haase, Jr., 916 Union St.; Denegre & Woodward, Louisiana Bldg.; P. C. Danove, 3225 Chartres St.; J. A. Toups, 4118 Elba St.; John Lugenhuhl, 1018 Elmira St., all New Orleans; J. A. Duhe, Hahnville.

La., New Orleans—L. Mounican erect frame and stucco duplex, Fontainebleau Drive; tile roof and baths, hardwood and tile floors, steam heat; Theo. L. Perrier, Archt., 310 Carondelet St.; about ready for bids.

La., New Orleans—Daniel Dees, 4026 Erato St., erect double cottage, Gayoso St., near Clio St.; composition roof, 2 stories.

La., New Orleans—Col. H. Harvey erect tile raised residence, Webster St. and St. Charles Ave.; tile roof and baths, oak finished floors, oil burners, copper screens; Andry & Feitel, Archts., Carondelet Bldg.; ready for bids about 3 weeks.

La., Shreveport—Dr. H. A. Durham, 7527 Wilkinson St., erect 2-story brick veneer residence, Atkins Ave.; Henry E. Schwartz, Archt., Slattery Bldg.; H. C. Hodges, low bidder at \$14,400.

Md., Baltimore—E. B. Finney, Somerset Rd. and Roland Ave., erect \$30,000 residence, St. George Rd. near Roland Ave.; 2½ stories, stone.

Md., Baltimore—Henry C. Straus, Industrial Bldg., erect residence, Bancroft Rd., Bancroft Park.

Md., Baltimore—Roland Park-Homeland Co., Roland Park, erect 5 dwellings, Witherspoon and Upnor Rds. near Charles Street Ave.; cost about \$115,000 each.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—A. Herz, Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, erect \$30,000 brick residence.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—John H. Jones, 3829 Avondale St., erect 3 brick dwellings, Arbor Terrace; 24x30 ft.; total cost \$12,000.

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—F. S. Coddling, 62 Aberdeen St., erect \$10,500 brick residence, Faquier Drive, Ellenwood; 38x39 ft.

Mo., Kansas City—H. M. Brush, Div. Engr., Highway Comm., purchased 5-acre tract N. of 66th St., between Campbell and Holmes Sts.; plans to develop with dwellings..

Mo., Kansas City—A. A. Adler erect \$15,000 residence.

Mo., Kansas City—N. M. Freeling, 4509 E. Seventh St., erect 3 dwellings, 701-05 Cypress St.; total cost \$12,000.

Mo., Kansas City—Chas. A. Lyon, 2400 E. 14th St., erect 5 dwellings, 6205-07-11-15 Scope Pkwy. and 3809 E. 62nd St.; total cost \$15,000.

Mo., St. Louis — H. McAlpine, 5025 S. Kingshighway, erect 2 brick dwellings, 5415-19 Finkman St.; 1 story, 29x32 ft., composition shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost about \$10,000; J. McAlpine, Archt.-Contr.

N. C., Asheville — Eugene Kaplan, care Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., reported plans 11 dwellings, Park Ave. and Mountain Rd.

Tenn., Elizabethton—Bird Nave erect residence.

Tenn., Kingston—W. T. Jackson plans rebuilding burned residence.

Tenn., Kingston—Rev. Z. T. Manis plans building.

Tenn., Kingston—Jas. Newhouse erect residence.

Tenn., Knoxville—Walter Self, Island Home Park, erect 2-story residence, Island Home; brick, steel sash; Albert E. Gredig, Archt.

Te., Fort Worth—Mobley & Delaney, Texas Natl. Bank Bldg., erect \$18,000 dwelling, 2215 Huntington St., and two \$9000 dwellings, 2332-36 Glenco Terrace; brick.

Tex., Georgetown—E. G. Gillett has low bid at \$10,420 from W. W. Thielepape for frame residence; 2 stories and part basement, 9 rooms; Roy L. Thomas, Archt., 406 Littlefield Bldg., both Austin; plumbing bld. F. Kutschbach, Georgetown, \$1088; wiring, John L. Martin, 410 Congress Ave., Austin, \$325.

Tex., Houston—Conrad Landram, care Humble Oil & Refining Co., purchased homesite, Del Monte Drive, River Oaks.

Tex., Houston—J. J. Dannenbaum, 505

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Dennis St., erect brick veneer residence, Riverside Terrace; 2 stories; Jos. Einger, Archt.

Tex., Houston—A. F. Engel, 1304 W. Alabama St., erect English type residence, Riverside Terrace; 2 stories, brick veneer; J. W. Dehnert, Archt., Kress Bldg.; ready for bids about 10 days.

Tex., Lockhart—F. R. Smith and Mrs. Leo Jones erect filling station, tearoom and residence, Blanco and Live Oak Sts.

Tenn., Martin—Baptist Young Peoples Union, Memphis, plans dwelling for W. H. Preston, Pres., Hall-Moody College.

Tex., San Antonio—Alamo Development Co. erect 4 dwellings, Highland Blvd., and 1 on East Ashby Place; 5 rooms; total cost \$10,500.

Tex., Wichita Falls—J. A. Fisher, 2400 Tenth St., erect \$60,000 residence; face brick, hardwood floors, tile baths; Sorey & Vahlberg, Archts., 514 Perkins-Snyder Bldg.

Tex., Wichita Falls—E. E. Scannell, 1905 Elizabeth St., erect \$12,000 residence; brick veneer, 1 story, 5840 ft.; Sorey & Vahlberg, Archts., 514 Perkins-Snyder Bldg.

Va., Richmond—W. H. Cardwell, Travelers Bldg., erect \$11,500 residence, 3604 Noble Ave.

Va., Richmond—T. A. and J. C. Smyth, 2336 Monument St., erect 3 dwellings, 3306-10 Rosewood Ave.; total cost \$12,000.

Government and State

Fla., Orlando—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., has low bid at \$19,900 from G. E. Tillman, Centralia, Ill., for extension to post office.*

Fla., Palmetto—Judah P. Benjamin Chapter, U. D. C., restore old Gamble mansion; State Legislature appropriated \$10,000; J. H. Johnson, Archt., Bradenton.*

Tex., Mercedes—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C., reported considering \$15,000 post office; 2 stories, brick and concrete.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Gainesville—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions receives bids July 20 at Executive Offices, Tallahassee, for two 1-story brick ward buildings for epileptics and 1-story frame tubercular ward at Florida Farm Colony for Epileptic and Feeble-Minded; plumbing in gen. bid; no heating; drawings and specifications from Mellen C. Greeley and Roy A. Benjamin, Asso. Archts., 32 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville.*

Fla., Orlando—Orange County Hospital Assn., L. W. Tilden, Pres., erect \$125,000 addition.

Tex., Austin—City, W. D. Yett, Mayor, voted \$100,000 bonds for Breckenridge Hospital addition, 15th and Sabine Sts.

Tex., Sanatorium—State Board of Control, Dr. H. H. Harrington, Chmn., Austin, receiving bids, date of closing not set, for power house and infirmary buildings; former \$35,000, latter \$80,000, brick and reinforced concrete, 1 and 2 stories; Phelps & DeWees, Archts., 718 Gunter Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Tyler—Smith County, W. D. Pace, County Judge, votes Nov 2 on \$125,000 hospital bonds; brick and concrete, 2 stories.*

Hotels and Apartments

Ark., Little Rock—William N. Young Hotel Co., Inc., Tom E. Burrow, Pres., 2407 Broadway; Rogers Young, Vice-Pres.-Sec., plans immediate construction of \$880,000, 15-story, reinforced concrete trimmed with brick and terra cotta, fireproof William N. Young Hotel, N. W. cor. Markham and Main Sts.; 300 rooms, each with combination tub and shower bath, circulating ice water and ceiling fan; high speed elevators, closed-in convention hall on roof, with capacity of 600; coffee room in basement, lobby and shops on ground floor; Wittenberg, Deloney & Watts, Archts., Southern Trust Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Philip Buccell erect \$22,000, stone, marble and terra cotta apartment house; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Louis Moscovitz, 135 W. Bay St., erect \$16,500, brick veneer double apartment building; composition shingle roof, hot water heat; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—Al Richardson, 1425 Talbot St., erect \$30,000, brick, stone and marble apartment house; Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg.

Fla., Lakeland—C. D. Judson, Chmn., and Miss Gertrude Overstreet, Sec.-Treas. of board promoting erection of \$800,000, 14-story co-operative apartment building on shores of Lake Morton and be known as Seven Lake Morton Drive; 79 apartments, Mediterranean style; work to start in about 60 days; Talley, Buckley & Talley, Archts.*

Fla., Miami—S. J. Cohn erect \$35,000, 3-story, 36-unit apartment house at 2150 S. W. 17th St.; R. A. Preas, Archt., 206 Metropolitan Bldg.

Fla., Miami—B. Kessler erect \$15,000, 3-story hotel addition at 267 N. W. First St.; A. Robert Chananle, Archt., 203 Metropolitan Bldg.

Fla., Miami—John Metcalf, 1224 S. W. First St., erect \$47,500, 2-story, 8-family apartment house at S. W. Second St. and 12th Ave.

Fla., Palm Beach—E. B. Walton erect \$50,000 tile apartment house on Park Place.

Fla., Sarasota—J. A. King, 152 W. 42d St., New York, Pres. of Commonwealth Trust Co. of Sarasota, announced completion of plans for erection of \$500,000, 8-story hotel building.

Ga., Atlanta—Wade H. Davis Co., Wade H. Davis, Pres., Candler Bldg., has plans in progress by G. Lloyd Preacher & Co., Wynne-Claughton Bldg., for 3-story, 50-room addition to Hampton Hotel, Houston St.; also plans to erect second addition of 40 rooms; \$150,000.

Ga., Macon—Miss Caroline Patterson, 1132 High St., probably erect apartment building at 147 High St.

La., Ponceatoula—O. P. Mohr, Archt., 202 Carondelet Bldg., New Orleans, preparing plans for \$150,000, 3-story, brick hotel building; 56 rooms and shower baths, roof garden with tile floor, covered with pergola, electric passenger elevator, oil-burning heating system.

Md., Hagerstown—The Alexander Hotel Corp., Box 265, Paul Heine, owner of Brunswick Hotel at Lancaster, Pa., Pres., planning to erect \$1,000,000, reinforced concrete and steel, fireproof, 10-story and basement Alexander Hotel on S. E. cor. Washington and Potomac Sts., Public Square; 170 guest rooms, 147 of which will have either shower and bath, Italian design with red face brick and limestone exterior, 10 stores, barber shop, billiard hall and storage facilities will face Washington St. level; entrance to hotel, 2 stores, lobby, ladies' lounge, main dining room, coffee shop, kitchen, check-room, news and cigar stand, etc., on Potomac St. level; on mezzanine floor will be ballroom, private dining rooms, service rooms, writing room and 9 guest rooms; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., Lexington Bldg., Baltimore.

Miss., Tupelo—Union Realty and Thomas P. Florida Hotels Companies, care T. P. Florida, Gilmer Hotel, Columbus, reported to erect \$200,000, 100-guest room hotel at S. Spring St., adjacent to Union Station; banquet hall on ground floor to seat 200 persons; also coffee shop, private dining room and cafe in connection; P. J. Krouse, Meridian.

Mo., Kansas City—B. H. Masters, 3231 Harrison St., erect \$10,000 apartment house at 3313-15 Virginia St.

N. C., New Bern—Gaston Hotel, care the Propr., overhauling present building; plans to erect 2-story 50-room addition.

Tenn., Bristol—Officials of Union Trust Bank reported negotiating for remodeling of bank building for hotel.

Tenn., Knoxville—R. R. Templeton, owner of Dupont Springs, will rebuild and improve.

Tex., Amarillo—George Stuck, Oklahoma City, Okla., purchased lease on 120x140 ft. site on Polk St.; announced plans for proposed hotel building.

Tex., Corpus Christi—J. M. Harvey erect \$75,000, 2-story, U-shaped, frame and stucco, 28-apartment building; Scallan & Co., Archts., 210 City Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—Adams & Hofues, Mercantile Bank Bldg., erect two 48-room, brick veneer, 12-apartment houses, 4034-8 McKinney St.; \$50,000.

Tex., Dallas—J. J. Holt, 1525½ Corinth St., erect \$18,500, 26-room, brick veneer apartment house, 1818 Lear St.

Tex., Dallas—W. F. Strickland erect \$20,000, 40-room, brick veneer, 8-room apartment house at 610 N. Ewing St.

Tex., Houston—L. H. Spivey, 3320 McKinney Ave., erect \$14,522, frame and brick veneer apartment house, 320 Robin St.

Tex., Houston—F. S. Glover, Archt., Binz Bldg., prepared plans for remodeling and renovation of 6-story Milby Hotel, 902-4-6

Texas Ave.; cost from \$60,000 to \$75,000; Charles F. Parker, Mgr.

Tex., Houston—T. R. Jackson has plans by Charles P. Jones Co., Binz Bldg., for \$50,000, 3-story, brick, fireproof apartment building, Eastwood and McKinney Sts.; contain 12 four-room efficiency apartments; work start about July 15.

Tex., Mineral Wells—Crazy Well Hotel Co., care Carr P. Collins, Pres., Fidelity Union Bldg., Dallas, receive bids until July 11 for erection of \$1,000,000, 6-story, 100x200 ft. hotel and 2-story pavilion; sub-bids at same time as general contract opening; Lang & Wittich, Archts., 300 American Exchange Bank Bldg., Dallas; Withers & Merrill, Assos., 104½ Oak St., Mineral Wells; Gardner & Howe, Struc. Engrs., 1112 Kirby Bldg., Dallas.*

Tex., Sherman—John Keiffer, owner of Binkley Hotel, has plans in progress for \$250,000, 4-story, brick and steel hotel building on site of present building; 90 rooms each with bath, auditorium in connection to seat 900, ballroom on second floor, roof garden.

Miscellaneous

Ark., Winslow—Leigh Kelley, Fort Smith, Sec. of Winslow Park Club, plans to rebuild Mountain Lodge Clubhouse recently burned at \$30,000 loss.

Fla., Boynton—Thomas M. Walker, Archt., completed plans for 3-story, hollow tile casino, to be built on Boynton Beach; 50x120 ft.

Fla., Miami Beach—Carl G. Fisher, Lincoln Rd., will proceed immediately with erection of \$250,000 2-story La Gorce golf clubhouse at 56th St., near Alton Road.

Fla., Punta Gorda—Barron G. Collier, 220 W. 42d St., New York, will purchase stock in Punta Gorda Country Club; plans to improve and expand golf club course and erect clubhouse to contain lockers and recreation room.

Fla., St. Petersburg—C. Perry Snell, 12 Fourth St. N., has offered property to Civic Clubs, including Rotary, Kiwanis and Advertising, if the clubs agree to erect clubhouse.

Fla., Sulphur Springs—Josiah Richardson, owner of Sulphur Springs Amusement Park, announced plans for \$500,000, 2-story, 150x240-ft. pavilion on present site; include dance floor to accommodate 1000 and theater seating 2500.

Fla., Tampa—S. M. Decker and Jay B. MacGregor, both Mason City, Iowa, leased Grable Building at 112 E. Lafayette St.; will convert into cafeteria, with banquet room above.

Md., Annapolis—Harry Karr, Fidelity Bldg.; Thomas R. Bond, 14 E. Lexington St., both Baltimore; Roe Fulkerson, 1407 F St. N. W., and Charles P. Neill, Woodward Bldg., both Washington, D. C., interested in formation of Bay Ridge Yacht and Country Club at Bay Ridge Estates on Chesapeake Bay; clubhouse to contain locker rooms, lounges, dining room, guest chambers, etc.

Mo., St. Louis—William Schneider will erect fireproof stucco with terra cotta trim cafeteria building, to be leased by Young Women's Christian Assn., at 3538 Washington Blvd.

N. C., Durham—Hope Valley Country Club, Gilbert C. White, Pres.; C. M. Carr, Chmn. Building Comm., selected Milburn, Heister & Co., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Durham, and Union Savings Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C., as Archts., and Aymar Embury, 150 E. 61st St., New York City, as Asso. Archt. to prepare plans and specifications for clubhouse on Hope Valley and Chapel Hill Roads; cost \$100,000 complete.*

N. C., Thomasville—E. F. Aydtlett, Elizabeth City, Pres., Board of Trustees of Kennedy Home, announced that J. P. Green, Mocksville, will erect dormitory.

S. C., Gaffney—Cherokee County Fair Association, J. B. Johnston, Sec., soon call for bids for erection of 3 frame buildings; two 50x100 ft., other 35x70 ft.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Firemen's and Policemen's Outing Club, care Chief of Detectives W. H. Hackett, 657 E. Fifth St., planning to erect clubhouse at Pan Gap.

Tex., Tyler—East Texas Fair Assn., soon let contract for construction of 60x140 ft., 1-story, frame auditorium building; composition roof, steel roof trusses; Thomas & Gentry, Archts., Tyler and Dallas.

Tex., Waco—Waco Baseball Club, C. R. Turner, Pres., 527 N. 15th St., plans to rebuild grandstand recently burned.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Florida—Seaboard Air Line R. R. Co. receives bids July 17 for series of passenger stations, freight depots and combination stations extending from West Palm Beach to Homestead; cost \$1,000,000; Harvey & Clarke, Architects, West Palm Beach.*

Fla., Tampa—American Railway Express Co., 466 Zack St., reported planning to erect new express depot and platforms.

N. C., Asheville—Southern Railway System, Henry W. Miller, Vice-Pres., Washington, D. C., considering sites for proposed new depot.

Tex., Wills Point—Texas & Pacific Railway Co., E. F. Mitchell, Ch. Egr., 1003 T. & P. Bldg., Dallas, reported planning to erect brick and stone passenger station.

Schools

Ark., Paris—School Board, Dr. R. R. Sadler, Pres., let contract to J. C. Modlin & Son, at \$43,000 and \$5000 for erection and plumbing of 3-room and auditorium, brick grammar school building; H. Ray Burkes, Archt., 307 Home Life Bldg., Little Rock.*

Fla., Fernandina—Nassau County Board of Public Instruction call election Aug. 3 in Special District No. 1 on \$150,000 school improvement bonds.

Fla., Miami—Dade County Board of Public Instruction, Charles M. Fisher, Supt., receives bids until July 13 for construction of auditorium and cafeteria at Ada Merritt Junior High School, S. W. Fourth St. and Seventh Ave., and to Robert E. Lee Junior High School, 3100 N. W. Fifth Ave.; plans and specifications for former may be obtained from H. H. Mundy, Archt., 218 N. E. First St., and other from August Geiger, Archt., Calumet Bldg.

Fla., Palmetto—Manatee County Board of Public Instruction, Bradenton, will erect \$80,000, 3 story, hollow tile and stucco school building this summer; C. C. Wooten, local trustee; J. H. Johnson, Archt.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction call election July 27 in School District No. 1 on \$800,000 bonds for erection of 10 school buildings.*

Ky., Greendale—Dr. E. C. Hardin, Supt. of Kentucky Reform School, plans to remodel several cottages.

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, W. H. Perkins, Pres., Courthouse Bldg., receives bids this week for erection of 1 story, frame auditorium on site of Tenth Ward Central High School; Lewis A. Gross, Archt., 206 New Raymond Bldg.

La., Franklin—Wm. R. Burk, Archt., Balter Bldg., New Orleans, preparing plans for addition and extensions to auditorium of Hanson Memorial parochial school, Rev. J. J. Rosseau, Pastor.

Miss., Louisville—Winston County Board of Education receives bids until July 17 for construction of McLeod Consolidated School building.

Miss., Magnolia—Board of School Trustees plan to erect \$20,000 primary school; Howard Ryan, Archt.

Mo., Carthage—Bonsack & Pierce, Architects, 411 Olive St., St. Louis, prepared plans for \$75,000 girls' dormitory for Ozark Wesleyan College, W. W. King, Pres.

Mo., Otterville—Town voted \$35,000 bonds for new high school building. Address Board of Education.

N. C., Abbottsburg—Bladen County Board of Education, Elizabethtown, has plans by Frank B. Simpson, 110 E. Lane St., Raleigh, for \$25,000, 1-story, brick on tile school building; wood floors, concrete foundation, composition roofing equipment and furnishing; cost \$2500. Address proposals to W. W. Woodhouse, Elizabethtown.*

N. C., Raleigh—School Committee of Raleigh Township, H. F. Strygley, Supt., 204 Professional Bldg., call for bids after July 15 for 16-room and auditorium grade building in Hayes-Barton, addition of 10 rooms and auditorium to Murphy School, and 12-room building with auditorium for West Raleigh grammar school; H. P. S. Keller, 129 Hillcrest St., Archt. for Hayes-Barton; J. M. Kennedy, Merchants Bank Bldg., Archt. for Murphy, and James A. Salter, 102 W. Hargett St., for West Raleigh.*

N. C., Whiteville—Columbus County Board of Education opens bids July 19 for school buildings at Cerro Gordo and Aene-Delco consolidated schools, cost \$40,000; also plans buildings at Hallsboro, Tabor and Whiteville.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Forsyth County Board of Education receives bids until July 15 for erection of Colonial type, brick with

stone trimmings, South Fork School, on Waughtown-Clemmons Road; include 18 classrooms, 2 offices, library and auditorium; Northrup & O'Brien, Architects., Starbuck Bldg.*

N. C., Winston-Salem—Board of Education opened bids for erection of 6-room addition to Central Graded School; W. H. Fetter Co., Tise Bldg., low bidders at \$21,650; Northrup & O'Brien, Architects., Starbuck Bldg.*

Okla., Kaw City—Board of Education, John E. Hoefler, Pres., receives bids until July 10 for erection of gymnasium and manual training building.

S. C., Columbia—Board of Education selected J. B. Urquhart, Archt., Palmetto Bldg., prepare plans for Senior High School building; Wilson, Berryman & Kennedy, Architects., for Logan School addition; Lafaye & Lafaye, Architects., for addition to Shandon School.*

S. C., Fountain Inn—V. M. Babb, Chmn. of Board of Trustees, will add 3 new rooms to school building.

S. C., Greenville—Board of Trustees Paris School District, W. F. Roberts, Chmn., has plans by F. H. & J. G. Cunningham, 201-A E. Coffee St., for \$20,000, 2 story, brick school building.

S. C., Spartanburg—Textile Industrial Institute, Dr. J. W. Perry, 2109 Dixie Place, Nashville, Tenn., Chmn. of Board of Governors, contemplates erection of administration building and new dormitory.

Tex., Austin—City voted \$150,000 school improvement bonds; A. N. McCallum, 101 E. Ninth St., Supt. of Schools; Giesecke & Harris, 207 W. Seventh St., and H. F. Kuenhe, 824 Littlefield Bldg., Architects.*

Tex., Brownsville—Dick Morris is Chmn. of Villa Maria \$50,000 bonus drive for money for construction of \$300,000 junior college for Catholic order of nuns; Address Rev. Father Jean B. Frigon.

Tex., Fort Worth—Board of Education, Ft. Worth Independent School District, has permit for \$44,000, brick and concrete school building, 3400 block Shaw St.

Tex., Hillsboro—Hillsboro School District voted \$80,000 bonds; \$20,000 for extensions to Junior High and Travis Elementary; \$15,000 repair work on Harris, Franklin and Peabody Schools; W. F. Doughty, Supt. of Schools.*

Tex., Lytton Springs—Lytton School District votes soon on \$40,000 bonds. Address Board of Trustees.*

Tex., Nacogdoches—Board of Education, R. H. Davis, Supt. of Schools, call election July 28 on \$60,000 bonds for new auditorium and addition to negro school.*

Tex., Norton—Board of Trustees Norton Independent School Districts call election July 10 on \$27,000 school bonds.

Tex., Orangefield—Board of Education accepted plans and specifications for auditorium at Prairie View School.

Tex., San Antonio—Board of Education, Frank S. Haines, Pres., considering asking bond issue for repairs to Roberts-Beacon Hill School, W. Ashby and San Jacinto Sts., and for additional rooms at other schools; also planning to erect \$800,000 senior high school on Electric Park site, south of San Pedro Park.

Va., Charlottesville—University of Virginia, R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Building Committee, University P. O., let contracts in Spring of 1927 for erection of 5-story, steel and concrete Medical School building; 3 sections 130x50 ft. each, cost \$1,000,000 including plumbing, heating and lighting; equipment and furnishings cost \$400,000; Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects., 122 Ames Bldg., Boston, Mass. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Inclinerators; Electric Refrigerators; Rolling Partitions; Flooring; Macerator; School Furnishings and Equipment.)*

Va., Jonesville—Rocky Station District voted \$65,000 bonds for school improvements at St. Charles, Elk Knob, Stickleyville and Pennington Gap. Address Lee County Board of Education.

W. Va., Wheeling—Board of Education of Wheeling Independent School District plans improvements to Lincoln School.

W. Va., Wolf Summit—Board of Education of Ten-Mile District, Harrison County, J. W. Johnson, Sec., Bristol, receives bids until July 19 for 3-room addition to frame school building; plans and specifications may be secured from Edward J. Wood & Son, Architects., Lowndes Bldg., Clarksburg.

Stores

Fla., Miami—Krames, Corlett Co., 207 N. E. Second Ave., has plans by A. L. Kilgobell, 318 Meyer-Kiser Bank Bldg., for 2-story

building at N. E. cor. Federal Aid Highway and Everglades Ave.; banking room and 6 stores on ground floor, 16 offices and 4 apartments above.

Fla., Miami—R. G. Fields & Co., 303 N. E. Sixth St., erect \$16,000, 2-story commercial and apartment building, 613 N. W. 27th St.

Ga., Atlanta—Massell Realty Co., 43½ Peachtree St., has permit for \$15,000 3-story brick building at 133 Spring St.

Ga., Atlanta—Estate of C. T. Ladson, 1411-1421 Peachtree St., has plans in progress by Hentz, Reid & Adler, Candler Bldg., for 1-story, brick, 100x60 ft. stores; \$20,000, tar and gravel roofing, wood floors, concrete foundation.*

La., Monroe—T. E. Flournoy, Pres. of Ouachita National Bank, plans immediate construction of 60x135-ft. 3-story, brick department store building on DeSard St., to be leased by Strauss, Inc., M. W. Strauss, Pres.; mezzanine floor, 3 elevators; J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Natl. Bank Bldg.

La., New Orleans—F. D. Ross, 2431 Robert St., receive sub-contract bids in 30 days for remodeling building, S. Rampart and Tulane Ave., for Saxton Hardware Co., Inc., 1031 Canal St.

La., New Orleans—C. Milo Williams, Archt., 1035 S. Carrollton Ave., soon call for sub-contract bids for remodeling 2-story brick building and putting in new front at 511 Carondelet St. for Mutual Building & Loan Assn.

Mo., Kansas City—Duplex Building Co., 209 E. Tenth St., will alter building at Tenth St. and Euclid Ave.; provide 28 kitchenette apartments and 4 storerooms.

Mo., Kansas City—Tillhof & Christ, Inc., 203 Bryant Bldg., purchased S. E. Cor. 67th St. and Cleveland Ave.; erect 4 shops.

Mo., Warrensburg—L. W. Hout will erect fireproof building at Minard and S. Market Sts.

Tenn., Chattanooga—D. B. Loveman Co., Eighth and Market Sts., has \$15,000 permit for lowering main floor and general repairs.

Tenn., Kingston—C. A. Matheny plans to replace burned building, Race and Spring Sts.

Tenn., Winchester—S. A. Shore completed plans for erection of 2-story department store building.

Tex., Austin—Henry Maerki, 606 W. Sixth St., plans to erect three 2-story, brick business buildings in 600 block W. Sixth St.

Tex., Brownsville—Joseph K. and Robert C. Wells plan to erect \$40,000, 2-story, brick business building between Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Tex., Dallas—W. B. Luna, Federal Bldg., and J. H. Luna, 2203 Elm St., erect \$10,000 1-story brick building at 2610-12 Commerce St.

Tex., Houston—D. Palachino erect \$17,000, frame, brick veneer store building with garage, 1503 Heiner St.

Tex., Houston—Wm. Ward Watkins, Archt., Scanlan Bldg., announced plans for \$200,000, 6-story, fireproof, reinforced concrete and brick business building, in 400 block Main St., for Scanlan estate.

W. Va., Wheeling—Peter Lash erect \$13,000 brick store room and dwelling at Warwood Ave. and 17th St.

W. Va., Wheeling—Morris Graff, 132 Edgewood St., erect \$30,000 store, office and apartment building on National Road at Lenox.

Theaters

Fla., St. Petersburg—N. J. Burnside, Walton and Burnside Aves., New York, reported planning to erect \$1,000,000, semi-open-air theater, seating 3000 persons, with Spanish sunken garden in connection, at First St. and First Ave. North; steel and stucco construction; garden surrounded by 12-ft. wall and promenade to include Venetian pool.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Fred L. Smith reported purchased N. W. cor. Fourth St. and Fourth Ave. North, as site for proposed theater building.

Mo., Kansas City—Kansas City Little Theater announced plans for erection of \$135,000 theater building.

Mo., Webb City—W. F. Hammonds plans to expend \$20,000 for improvements to Blake Theater.

N. C., Durham—Piedmont Theaters, Inc., care H. F. Kenney, Greensboro, contemplates erecting theater building.

Tex., Dallas—Marcus Lowe's Theatrical Enterprises, 1540 Broadway, New York, represented by Howard W. McCoy, Grand Bldg.,

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Atlanta, Ga., plans to start work before November 1st on \$1,500,000 theater building.

Tex., Dallas—Melba Theater, owned by Publix Theaters, Inc., and operated by Loew's Theatrical Enterprises, 1540 Broadway, New York, plans to expend \$10,000 to \$12,000 on improvements.

Tex., Dallas—Ray Stinnett and Simon Charninsky, 2416 S. Boulevard, reported planning erection of theater building.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Association and Fraternal

Okl., Okmulgee—Salvation Army let contract to Dickman & Hall, 910 W. Sixth St., for \$30,000 brick, terra cotta and stone citadel, gift of W. A. Stuart; 2 stories; Smith & Senter, Archts., Commerce Investment Bldg.*

Bank and Office

Ala., Birmingham—Phoenix Realty Co. let contract to Davis Co. for 5-story office and store building, Second Ave. and 17th St.; reinforced concrete, steel and brick, 100x190 ft.

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—Fanning Realty Corp. erect \$150,000 store and office building, Avenue Alcazar and Ponce de Leon Blvd.; Zink & Coote, Archts., 121 N. E. Fifth St.; foundation in.

Fla., Winter Haven—American National Bank erecting 1-story and mezzanine structure as first unit of 5-story building; cost \$35,000; 35x60 ft.; J. W. Mann, Contr.

Ga., Rossville—Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank let contract to T. S. Moudy, W. 33rd St., both Chattahoochee, Tenn., for \$38,000 branch bank; 1 story, with provision for additional story.*

Mo., St. Louis—Beaumont Medical Building Co., 3625 Washington Blvd., let contract for \$650,000 Beaumont Medical Bldg., 3729 Washington Blvd., to Jas. Black Masonry & Contracting Co., Arcade Bldg.; 10 stories, first 2 of stone, rough face brick above, 140x67 ft., concrete roof, boiler heat; 40-bed hospital on second floor, remainder for offices; Le Beaume & Klein, Archts., Compton Bldg.*

Churches

Ala., Birmingham—Bethel Baptist Church, 3833 N. 29th Ave., has permit for \$12,000 building; 1 story 66x77 ft., frame, composition roof; work by day labor. Address The Pastor.

Miss., Lumberton—First Baptist Church, J. B. Salmon, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., let contract for \$16,000 brick building to Welch & McLain, Shreveport, La., and Lumberton; 42x71 ft., basement, balcony, 26 rooms; G. T. Reid, Archt., Gulfport. (Contr. lately incorrectly reported.)*

N. C., Mt. Glead—Presbyterian Church, J. W. McAuley, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., started work on brick, steel and frame building; 1 story and basement, 86x66 ft. with 8x38-ft. porch, oak floors, concrete foundation, slate roof over steel trusses, Norwood face and common brick; Geo. H. Webb, Consult. Engr., Rockingham; Price-Smith Co. Gen. contract at \$25,044; slate roof, F. B. McLester & Son, both Rockingham; millwork, Hamlet Manufacturing Co., Hamlet; steel trusses, etc., Southern Engineering Co., Dowd Rd., Charlotte; heating not decided; plumbing not let; electric work through Bldg. Comm., contract not let.*

Okl., Hobart—First M. E. Church, South, Second and Washington Sts., let contract at \$53,857 to Stone & Johnson, Tulsa and Stillwater, for brick and stone building; 2 stories, 58x114 ft., concrete foundation, zinc roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$10,000; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Okl., Wewoka—Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. Mr. Waldrep, Pastor, let contract to A. J. Simpson, Muskogee, present address Wewoka, for \$30,000 building; brick, concrete and wood, 2 stories and basement, 55x91.6 ft., concrete and wood floors, concrete foundation, composition roof. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tenn., Bradford—Baptist Church erect \$15,000 building; Creswell Bros., Contrs.

Tex., Orange—Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Colored, Rev. J. W. Clark, Pastor, let contract to McKissack & McKissack, 331½ Cedar St., Nashville, Tenn., for \$30,000 building; brick and interlocking tile, 1 story, basement and

Warehouses

Ark., Garland City—John Newton, Lewisville, is president of company to erect cotton warehouse.

Mo., Mexico—Coatsworth Lumber Co. will not erect warehouse and storeroom as reported.*

Texas—Montgomery, Ward & Co., George B. Everitt, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Chicago, Ill., advises Manufacturers Record: "We are going to build a large mail order plant some place in Texas; considering problem of location."

balcony, 44x73 ft., 14 classrooms, seat 800; plans by Contrs.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—First Methodist Church, J. J. Perkins, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., has low bid at \$247,000 from Bellows-MacLay Construction Co., Kirby Bldg., Dallas, for fireproof building, Tenth and Lamar Sts.; Wyatt C. Hedrick, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth; Wm. Ward Watkin, Scanlan Bldg., Houston, and Chas. J. Pate, City Natl. Bank Bldg., Wichita Falls, Asso. Archts.

City and County

Ala., Sheffield—City Comm., Allen J. Roullas, Pres., let contract to R. L. Proctor Co., Independent Bldg., Nashville, Tenn., for \$75,000 city hall; Frahn Co., Inc., Archt.*

Okl., Okemah—American Sash & Door Co., 16th and Bellefontaine Sts., Kansas City, Mo., has millwork contract for \$200,000 Okfuskee County courthouse; Layton, Hicks & Forsyth, Archts., Braniff Bldg.; Geo. F. Brown, Engr., 1744 W. 37th St.; Dan Tankersley Construction Co., 506 Clayton Bldg., Sapulpa.*

Tenn., Jackson—City erect brick and concrete fire station; R. A. Heavner and W. F. Parish, Archts.; W. A. Osborne, contract at about \$13,500; heating and plumbing, Sanitary Plumbing and Heating Co.*

Tex., Amarillo—Potter County, H. G. Hamrick, Auditor, let contract to Southern Steel Co., 4500 block S. Presa St., San Antonio, for jail repairs; plans by Contr.

Dwellings

Ala., Bessemer—Norman Lefkowitz, 1804 Sixth Ave., erect brick veneer and stucco residence; stone trim, 2 stories, 35x35 ft., composition roof; furnace heat; Geo. P. Turner, Archt., 1203 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham; Boyd Brothers & Gunning, Contrs.

Ala., Birmingham—H. D. Breeding, 2006 N. Third Ave., erect 3 dwellings, Glenwood Ave. and Baldwin St.; 2 stories, brick veneer, tile roofs; cost \$6000 each; C. W. Brown & Sons, Contrs., 411 S. 57th St.

Ala., Birmingham—R. E. Lowrey, 5929 N. First Ave., erect brick veneer residence; cost about \$10,000; 2 stories, 9 rooms, slate roof; day labor.

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—Miss Mildred Honeywell, 904 Ferdinand St., erect \$16,000 residence and garage, 910 Ferdinand St.; M. R. Earle, Archt.; Geo. E. Swartz & Son, Contrs.

Fla., Coral Gables, Miami—H. Merle Anderson, 105 N. E. Second Ave., erect \$32,200 residence and garage, 736 Alhambra Circle; H. H. Stovell, Archt.; C. B. Keenleyside, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville—Robt. W. Keely erect \$25,000 building, St. Johns and Edgewood Aves.; Gude & Co., Contrs., both Buckman Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—W. S. Paulk, 110 W. 12th St., erect 14,000 building, Laura St.; concrete and tile, 1 story; C. F. Senyard, Contr., 1915 Boulevard.

Fla., New Smyrna—Mrs. F. R. Dennis let contract to D. F. Douglas Co. for \$18,000 brick veneer residence, S. Hillsboro St.*

Fla., Tampa—G. A. Miller, 312½ Twiggs St., started work on \$450,000 residence, Beach Park; Italian type, 3 stories, 107x96 ft., roof garden, sun parlor, electric elevator, music room seat about 100, 13 rooms, 4-car garage and servants' quarters, gymnasium, steam heat, \$30,000 Aeolian pipe organ, etc.; Roy A. Benjamin, Archt., 709 Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville; owner builds.*

Ga., Brunswick—C. M. Peddicord, Pres., Georgia Hdwe. Co., started work on stucco residence, Prince and Albany Sts.; brick foundation, 2 stories; Henrik Wallin, Archt., Savannah; R. L. White, Contr., Mobile, Ala.

Ga., Macon—Alec Block, Prop., National

Milling Co., remodel residence, 810 Mulberry St.; cost \$10,000; J. B. Wilder, Contr.

Ga., Thomaston—Martha Mills plan about 400 dwellings, connection with plant development; Batson-Cook Co., Contr., West Point.

Ga., Thomaston—Thomaston Cotton Mills, W. H. Hightower, Pres., advises will not erect 200 cottages as lately reported.*

La., New Orleans—N. E. Roemer, 8118 Fig St., erect frame stucco residence, Broad St. near Columbus St.; composition roof; Henry G. DeFraithe, Contr., 5710 Laurel St.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. Albert T. Carey, 3036 Palmyra St., erect \$10,000 residence, Tulane and D'Hemecourt Sts.; Saputo & Governale, Contrs.

La., New Orleans—Eureka Homestead Society, 45-1 Camp St., erect \$11,000 building, Pritchard St. and Carrollton Ave.; T. L. Powell, Contr.; also \$3000 building, Pine and Spruce Sts.; V. L. Colomb, Contr., 2003 Pine St.

La., New Orleans—Phoenix Building & Homestead Assn., Maison Blanche Bldg., erect \$25,000 dwelling, Second and Prytanis Sts.; A. W. Thacher, Contr., 2726 Prytanis St.

La., New Orleans—Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., erect model dwelling, Palladin Place and Metairie Ridge; B. A. Russ, Contr., 3900 Louisiana Avenue Pkwy.

Md., Baltimore—M. E. Mixon, 2030 St. Paul St., erect frame residence and garage, Purlington Way near St. Dunstan's Rd.; 2 stories, 34x26 ft. and 20x20 ft., slate roofs, hot water heat; J. W. Walcott, Archt.; J. A. Marriott, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—Geo. W. Schoenhals & Co., Munsey Bldg., erect 14 brick dwellings, 3700 block Cedar Ave.; 2 stories, 15x45 ft., slag roofs, hot water heat; total cost \$36,000; Jos. F. Hirt, Archt., 829 N. Luzerne Ave.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Square Deal Construction Co., 43 Gunther Bldg., erect 16 brick dwellings, Green Spring Ave. near Druid Park Drive; 2 stories, 20x40 ft., Carey roofs, steam heat; total cost \$50,000; Wm. J. Jean, Archt.; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—C. Edgar Wood, Hamilton Arcade Bldg., erect 5 frame dwellings and garages, S. W. Cor. Greendale and Shadowlawn Aves.; 1 story, 26x30 ft., shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$15,000; G. F. Green, Archt.; P. L. Klein, Contr., 10 S. Highland Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Geo. Deckelman, 7 Cook Ave., started work on 4 dwellings, N. W. Nuth and Cook Aves.; shingles, 1½ stories, 24x26 ft. and 18x28 ft., pine floors, concrete foundations, asphalt shingle roofs; R. C. Brockmeyer, Archt., 1665 N. Miltong Ave.; receiving sub-bids.*

Md., Baltimore—C. M. Stowe, 1120 N. Guilford Ave., erect \$18,000 frame residence, 308 Northway; 2½ stories, 56x32 ft., slate roof, furnace heat; E. A. Gledhill, Jr., Archt.; Smith & O'Brien, Contr., Highfield and St. Paul Sts.

Mo., Richmond Heights, St. Louis—Semon X. Weidner, 7069 Mitchell St., erecting residence, 1335 Highland Terrace; concrete block, cinder block and stucco, 2 stories, 36x46 ft., asphalt built-up roof, oak and yellow pine floors, hot air and water heat; J. L. Sutterfield, Archt., Jennings, St. Louis; electric work, John Anghuis, 7415 Dale Ave.; plumbing, R. C. Davis, 4407 Manchester St., St. Louis; tile mansard roof, Roofing Tile Manufacturing Co., Hunt Ave., St. Louis; plaster work and roofing not let.*

Mo., Springfield—Dr. C. E. Feller, 200½ E. Commercial St., erect \$10,000 residence; 1435 N. Jefferson St.; O. L. Allen, Contr., 560 W. Webster St.

Mo., St. Louis—S. Epstein, 819 Chestnut St., erect 6 brick dwellings, 4042-46-50-52-54-58 E. Iowa St.; 1 story, 24x34 ft., slate shingle roofs, hot-air heat; total cost \$18,000; J. M. Clark, Contr., 4637 Washington Blvd.

N. C., Charlotte—R. W. Stokes, 507 N. Tyron St., erecting \$60,000 residence, Queens Rd., Myers Park; Colonial type, brick; M. E. Boyer, Archt.; Clement-Dunavant Contracting Co., Contr.

S. C., Greenville—Mrs. Ella Alford erect \$20,000 brick veneer residence, 1310 Augusta St.; 2 stories; G. A. Neal, Contr., Paris Mountain Rd.

Okl., Oklahoma City—G. A. Nichols, 115 N. Harvey St., erect 2 dwellings, 841-45 W. 33d St.; cost about \$10,000; owner builds.

Tenn., Knoxville—W. C. Ruffin, care Sequoyah Hills Co., 631 S. Gay St., started work on Colonial residence, Sequoyah Hills; frame, asbestos roof, concrete swimming pool; B. L. Chambers, Contr., 703 Market St.

Tenn., Knoxville—W. C. Ruffin, care Se-

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quoyah Hills Co., 631 S. Gay St., started work on \$18,000 Colonial residence, Sequoyah Hills; frame, asbestos roof, concrete swimming pool; A. E. Gredig, Archt., 1 Mercantile Bldg.; B. L. Chambers, Contr., 703 Market St.

Tenn., Manchester—Forest Womack erecting residence.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Saxet Co., care W. L. Pearson, 1505 Post-Dispatch Bldg., erect 7 dwellings; cost \$6000 and \$10,000 each, brick veneer and frame, 1 and 2 stories, 5 and 8 rooms, English type; Pitkin Co., Contrs., 1506 Post-Dispatch Bldg., all Houston.

Tex., Houston—Geo. T. Broun, 4203 Yoakum Blvd., erect 3 dwellings, 3011 Blodgett St., Riverside Terrace, and River Oaks; English and Colonial types; total cost \$38,000.

Tex., Houston—Southampton Construction Co., E. H. Fleming, Pres., Humble Bldg., ground floor, organized to erect dwellings in Southampton and other sub-divisions; W. Addison McElroy, Archt., 4407 Greely St.; owner build.

Tex., Houston—W. E. Humpreville, Jr., 410 W. Main St., has plastering contract for \$150,000 residence, Broadacres, for Frank P. Sterling, 4407 Rossmoyne Blvd.; Alfred C. Finn, Archt., Bankers Mortgage Bldg.; W. A. Lang, Constr. Supervisor, Rossonian Apartments.*

Tex., Liberty—E. W. Pickett remodel residence; cost \$24,000, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 5 fireplaces, hot-water heat, brick veneer, green tile roof, 2 tile porches; J. M. Glover, Archt., Bankers Mortgage Bldg.; R. C. Paul, Contr., Larendon Bldg., both Houston; F. V. McDaniel, Constr. Supervisor, Bankers Mortgage Bldg.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Country Club Estates, care L. E. McConnell, 1104 Monroe St., erect \$16,000 dwelling; brick veneer, 2 stories, 8 rooms, composition roof, metal weatherstripping, tile baths; Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., 4 Kahn Bldg.; W. H. Allen, Contr., 1305 Fifth St.

Va., Norfolk—Charlotte S. Brittingham erect \$12,000 residence, Glenshella; 2 stories, brick; J. W. Hoffer, Contr., 508 Fifth St.

Va., Richmond—Chas. H. Phillips, 807 E. Main St., erect 3 dwellings, 424-28 Roseneath Rd.; total cost \$15,000.

Va., Richmond—Max Ruehrmund, Richmond Trust Bldg., erect 9 dwellings, 3212-29 Idlewood Ave.; total cost \$20,000.

Government and State

Fla., Canal Point—United States Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., let contract to S. J. Thibodeaux for \$16,000 stucco and hollow tile laboratory and supt.'s residence at cane testing station.*

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

D. C., Washington—American Red Cross and War Dept. let contract at \$157,700 to Geo. E. Wyne, 2525 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., for Red Cross building at Walter Reed General Hospital, Army Medical Center.*

La., Minden—Minden Sanitarium, Inc., Dr. S. F. Martin, Pres., let contract to F. C. McClanahan, Homer, for \$38,000 sanitarium; brick, concrete and steel, concrete floors, concrete and asbestos roof, 3 stories, 78x34 ft., furnishings, equipment, etc., \$10,000.*

La., New Orleans—Wm. Geary & Son, 2125 Calhoun St., has millwork contract for \$250,000 first unit of Leonce M. Soniat Memorial of Mercy Hospital; plastering, Monahan Plastering Co., Audubon Bldg.; reinforcing steel, Truscon Steel Co., New Orleans Bldg.; slate roof, Albert Brandin Slate & Roofing Co., Inc., 428 N. Rampart St.; Andy & Feltel, Archts., Carondelet Bldg.; Geary-Oakes Co., Inc., Contr., Title-Guarantee Bldg.*

Miss., Jackson—State Hospital Removal, Improvement and Land Sale Commission, L. Brown, Sec., Box 40, let contract at \$29,000 to Layne Central Co., Chelsea St., Memphis, Tenn., for drilling 2 artesian wells on site of \$2,500,000 Mississippi State Insane Hospital near Jackson; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Overstreet Bldg.; Harry C. Musko, Landscape Archt.-Engr.*

Mo., St. Louis—Lutheran Hospital, Ohio Ave. and Potomac St., erect \$235,000 addition; fireproof, reinforced concrete, 4 stories; equipment \$50,000, heating and refrigerating, \$30,000; remodeling present structure to provide maternity dept., \$30,000; 75 beds on 3 floors, X-ray and surgical depts. on fourth; Theo. Steinmeyer, Archt., International Life Bldg.; Koerner Engineering Co., Struct. Engrs., Syndicate Trust Bldg.; A. H. Vogel, Mech. Engr., 6134 Tennessee St.; Kellerman Contracting Co., Contrs., Victoria Bldg.

Okla., Supply—State Board of Public Af-

fairs, Carl L. Rice, Chmn., Oklahoma City, let contract at \$81,490 to Mann Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg., for auditorium at Western Oklahoma Hospital; 40x160 ft., 2 stories; Jewell Hicks, Archt., Braniff Bldg., both Oklahoma City.*

Hotels and Apartments

Fla., Homestead—W. H. Cutter, Pres. Cutter Holding Co., let contract to Carl Rodberg Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Miami, for \$200,000, 5-story Avocado Hotel Flagler, between Third and Fourth Sts.; 96 guest rooms, dining room, ball room, convention hall, roof garden and 8 stores.*

Fla., Pass-a-Grille—Parker-Rice Co., St. Petersburg, received contract for all plastering and stucco work on \$1,000,000, reinforced concrete, 8-story, Persian architecture, Don Ce-Sar Hotel, under construction for Thomas J. Rowe, 1445 Central Ave.; 210 guest rooms, 100 employees' rooms, 100 additional bathrooms for golf and pool bathers; Henry H. DuPont, Archt., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Carlton W. Beard, Builder, 2737 Sixth Ave. N., all St. Petersburg.*

La., Baton Rouge—W. Horace Williams Co., Inc., Contrs., 516 Howard Ave., New Orleans, reported to erect \$1,000,000, 12-story hotel, near Third and Main Sts.; will be leased to Dixon and Himmelman interests, now operating Alvis Hotel.

Miss., Pass Christian—Martin Machinery Co., 401 Tennessee St., Pine Bluff, Ark., has contract for stack and boiler work on Pine Hills Hotel, for which Geo. J. Glover Co., Inc., Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans, La., has general contract.*

Mo., Laurel—A. M. Tisdale has contract for erection of annex to Edwin Hotel.

Mo., St. Louis—W. Kruel, 2218 College St., erect three 2-story, brick, 33x48-ft. tenements, 2103-11 Linton St.; \$27,000, composition roof, hot air heat; owner builds.

Mo., St. Louis—N. Rabbitt, 4013 N. Newstead St., let contract to E. F. Stoekel, 4647 Moraine St., for \$10,000, 2 story, 35x56-ft. brick tenement, 4200-2 W. Sacramento St.; gravel roof, furnace heat.

Mo., St. Louis—F. B. Richardson, 5200 Nottingham St., erect four 2-story, brick tenements, 5050-4 and 5042-6 Winona St.; \$24,000, slate roofs, hot air heat; owner builds.

N. C., Edenton—L. B. Perry, Elizabeth City, has contract for remodeling of Bay View Hotel; 3 stories, 62 rooms.

N. C., Raleigh—State Hotel Co., 1106 Citizens Natl. Bank, erecting \$405,000, fireproof, 8-story Argonne Hotel, fronting 98 ft. on Hargett St., facing Nash Square Park and 104 ft. on Dawson St.; exterior of limestone, including base, cornice belt and trimmings, brick laid in white mortar, 140 rooms each with private bath, 2 high-speed passenger and 1 freight elevator; C. V. York Construction Co., Contrs., Citizens Bank Bldg.; H. A. Underwood Co., Archts. and Engrs., 916 Commercial Natl. Bank Bldg.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Baumann & Baumann, Archts., 813½ Market St., let contract to Worsham Brothers, Empire Bldg., for erection of \$1,000,000, 17-story, 150x300-ft., 300-room Tennessee Terrace Hotel, E. Hill Ave. and S. Gay St.; Dooley-Gillespie Co., Headrick Bldg., are the promoters; Pringle & Smith, Const. Archts., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta.*

Tenn., Memphis—I. Albert Baum, Archt., Columbian Mutual Trust Bldg., erecting 3 4-apartment buildings at S. E. cor. S. Cooper St. and Poplar Ave. in Overton Park, to be known as Binton Manor; English architecture with stucco and half timber; Castleman & Fulghum, Contrs.; W. A. Kincaid & Son, 1240 Forrest St., plumbing work; design by owner.

Tex., Dallas—W. T. Butcher, 4225 Herschel Ave., started work on \$16,000, 2 story, brick veneer, 50x37-ft. apartment house, 4219-21 Herschel Ave.; composition roof, hardwood floors, concrete foundation; equipment and furnishings cost \$2000; plans and construction by owner. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Refrigerators; Roofing (Composition).)*

Tex., Houston—C. T. Herring let contract to W. H. Underhill Construction Co., 207 Amarillo Bldg., for \$1,000,000, 14-story, 120x140-ft. brick, stone, steel and reinforced concrete, fireproof hotel building, Third and Pierce Ave.; Ernest O. Thompson, lessee; Shepard & Wiser, Archts., 1208 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and Amarillo Bldg.*

Tex., San Antonio—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., started work on \$25,000, 2-story, 50x51-ft., 4-apartment building; slate roof, hardwood floors, cement foundation; Carval Co., Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg.; Fred E.

Webster, builder, 1620 W. Kings Highway. (See Machinery Wanted—Incinerators; Electric Refrigerators; Roofing (Composition and Tile); Mail Chutes; Ventilators; Cast Stone; Limestone; Terra Cotta Trim.)*

Tex., San Antonio—H. N. Jones Construction Co., 804 Avenue A, received contract at \$1,310,000 for construction of fireproof, 8 story, roof garden and basement, Spanish design, tourist hotel building on Wilcox St. between Donaldson Ave. and Fredericksburg Rd.; hotel equipment contract let to Builders' Supply Co. at about \$400,000; 200-car garage, tile walls, stucco exterior, reinforced concrete frame; 453 guest rooms, including 90 suites, all with private baths, coffee room, dining room, golf club, swimming pool, locker rooms; W. Symons will develop 60-acre park on which hotel will be located; George Willis, Archt., Builders Exchange Bldg.*

Tex., Weslaco—Ciel Solether and T. F. Rives let contract to Valley Planing Mill for remodeling building into hotel; Harry L. Stebbins, Archt., completed plans and contract will soon be let for 20-room addition.*

Va., Virginia Beach—Virginia Beach Hotel Corp., care Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, 25 W. 45th St., New York, let following contracts for furnishing \$1,400,000 Hotel Cavalier: Norfolk Mattress Co., 22nd St., mattresses, springs, pillows; Willis-Smith-Crall, Duke and Tazewell Sts., furniture for bedrooms, products of White Co., Mebane, N. C., to be used; Gale-Ford Co., 229 Granby St., silverware, Gorham products to be used; Max Schwann, Inc., 420 Granby St., glass and chinaware; Smith & Welton, 300 Granby St., table linen; Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, 418 Main St., carpets and floor coverings; Ames & Brownley, Granby St., bedroom linen; Simcoe & Cofer, 119 Tazewell St., window shades and draperies for upper floors, all Norfolk; J. G. Valliant Co., 224 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., interior decorations, first floor furniture; French Range Co., 188 Chambers St., New York, kitchen utensils.*

Tex., Wichita Falls—J. Caruthers, Perkins-Snyder Bldg., will construct \$25,000, 3-story, brick veneer, 36x72-ft. apartment building with day labor; composition roof, wood floors; private plans.

Miscellaneous

Ark., Fort Smith—Hardscrabble Country Club, W. J. Echols, Pres., Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg., reported let contract to Rambo-Miller Construction Co., 301 Kennedy Bldg., at \$37,879, for erection of clubhouse on Sunnyside Drive; Haralson & Smith, Archts., Merchants Bank Bldg.; Standard Plumbing Co., heating.*

Fla., Pensacola—Innerarity Boat & Fish Club let contract to Clifford Fulghum, Thiesen Bldg., for \$10,000, 2-story boat clubhouse at Innerarity Point.

Fla., Pensacola—Perdido Boating & Fishing Club, 16 W. Gregory St., will erect \$10,000, 2-story, frame on piling, 40x50-ft. boating and fishing club on Perdido Bay, near Pensacola; pine floors, composition shingle roof; Warren, Knight & Davis and Chandler C. Yonge, Asso. Archts., 500 American Natl. Bank Bldg.; construction probably by C. A. Fulghum, Thiesen Bldg.*

Mo., St. Louis—Women's Christian Home, Mrs. C. E. M. Champ, Pres., acquired property at N. W. cor. Beaumont St. and Locust Ave., has plans by La Beaume & Klein, Compton Bldg., for 3-story and basement, fireproof home for working women; Colonial architecture, Bedford stone and brick exterior, upper 2 stories for bedrooms; H. M. Edmunds, 4365 Forest Park Blvd., has contract at \$175,000.

Schools

Ala., Marion—American Missionary Associates recently let contract to J. A. Wood at \$15,000 for 3-story, brick, 36x72-ft. dormitory for Lincoln Normal School for Colored Children; rift pine floors, concrete foundation, composition roof; J. W. McKiel, Archt., Selma.*

Ala., Mobile—St. Joseph Society, care Rev. J. J. Albert, recently let contract to Owen Construction Co., Inc., 104 S. Lawrence St., at \$30,800 for 2-story, 64.11x86.8 ft. parochial school for negroes, Sengstak St. and Davis Ave.; brick walls, wooden floors, Barrett roof, reinforced concrete foundation; Leahy & Landry, 75 St. Michael St., gas heating and plumbing; John O'Donnell, 57 Conti St., electric work; all material has been purchased; Joseph C. Black, Archt., San Jacinto Annex, Beaumont, Texas.*

Ark., Salem—Directors of Hickory Grove School District, Fulton County, let contract to

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Caldwell & Cunningham for 22x40-ft. cobblestone building.

Fla., Coral Gables—J. E. Hines, Miami Beach, started work on \$100,000, 44x128-ft., 3-story dormitory building at S. W. cor. Avenue Fontana and Pavia St. to house students of University of Miami; Smith & Downing, Archts.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction, R. S. Blanton, Supt., Clearwater, let following sub-contract for equipment for \$1,000,000 High School, for which Franklin J. Mason, Central Bank Bldg., has general contract: American Seating Co., classroom equipment and chairs; Fred Medard Co., 3535 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo., locker accommodations; Art Metal Co., Jamestown, Pa., office furniture; Sheldon Co., Muskegon, Mich., all laboratory equipment for science studies.*

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, A. S. Boyer, Supvr. of School Buildings, let contract to McGucken & McGucken, 204 Nebraska St., at \$128,000, for 71x221 ft., brick with stone trim, 16-room elementary school on Hamilton St., for Special Tax School District No. 4; Main & Parziale, Archts., 210 Allied Bldg.; also let contract to Holmes Construction Co., 908 Grand Central St., at \$99,800, for erection of school building at Sulphur Springs, for Special Tax School District No. 50; Frank A. Winn, Jr., Archt., Citizens Bank Bldg.*

Ga., College Park—School Board let contract to Gates Brothers for erection of 2 grammar school buildings; Wm. J. J. Chase, Archt., 140 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.*

Ga., Jesup—Board of Trustees of Jesup School District, S. E. Cohen, Chmn., let contract to Cooper Co., Augusta, for 1-story, brick, 12-classroom and auditorium school building; Greer & Biggers, Archts., 121 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.*

Ga., Waynesboro—Waynesboro School District Board of Trustees let contract to Howell Construction Co., Marion Bldg., Augusta, for \$75,000, brick veneer, 12-classroom and auditorium grammar school building; Crane & Co., 10 W. Broad St., Savannah, plumbing; Wm. J. J. Chase, Archt., 140 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.*

Miss., Olive Branch—Board of School Trustees recently let contract to M. O. Gann for \$30,000 school building.

N. C., Asheville—Buncombe County Board of Education, A. C. Reynolds, Supt. of Schools, let contract to Palmer-Spivy Construction Co., 404 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, for erection of \$55,000 consolidated school at Sandy Mush.

N. C., Statesville—Iredell County Board of Education, W. C. Wooten, Chmn., let contract to Moore & Moore, Stone Point, for erection of \$22,000 High School building in Troutman High School District; recently awarded to J. C. Gordon, Waxhaw, but was relet.*

Okla., Durant—Board of Education let contract to S. O. Maxey & Co., at \$10,073, for erection of Veach Grove school building.

Okla., Tulsa—Board of Education, C. D. Little, Pres., let contract to Hughes, Mitchell & Quinn, Robinson Bldg., at \$48,500 for construction of 3 new rooms at Dunbar Grade School, 2 at Booker T. Washington and 2 rooms at Pershing School; Knoles & Green Plumbing Co., 419 E. Fifth St., plumbing at \$29,995; Davison Electric Co., 316 E. Third St., electric work at \$780; Jasper Sikes Co., Oklahoma City, furnish lockers and shades for Woodrow Wilson School at \$3921 and \$693; Lee I. Shumway, Archt., 725-6 Wright Bldg.*

Tenn., Kingsport—Board of Education, F. J. Brownell, Pres., let following contracts for furnishing equipment for \$250,000 High School nearing completion: Kingsport Office Supply Co., book cases, filing cabinet and shelving for vault, correspondence and record file, steel cabinet, \$364; Volland Scenic Studios, Inc., 3737 Cass St., St. Louis, Mo., stage equipment and scenery, \$2495; Cunningham Springless Shade Co., N. Spring St., Greensboro, N. C., windows and circle heads, \$920; Mathews Gas Machine Co., 6 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., electrically operated gas machine, \$584; Sterchi Bros., Bristol, Tenn., 28 stools, 150 kindergarten chairs, 3 cots, 3 mattresses, \$229; Oliver Machinery Co., 549 W. Washington St., St. Louis, Mo., ball bearing band saw, \$510; Office Supply Co., Johnson City, Tenn., 287 straight chairs, 138 tablet armchairs, filing case, 7 dictionaries and holders, swivel chair, \$1792; E. H. Sheldon & Co., Muskegon, Mich., 2 lecture desks, aquarium, 2 chemistry tables, 1 fume hood, \$1192.*

Tenn., Knoxville—M. E. Mismar Plumbing

Co., 212 W. Clinch St., received contract at about \$32,500 to install steam heating system in new Home Economics building and at Chamberlain Hall.*

Tex., Brookston—Board of Education let contract to T. D. Masters, Sulphur Springs, at \$13,200, for 2 story, brick and concrete, 50x70-ft. school building; Smith & Praeger, Archts., Paris.

Tex., College Station—Agricultural and Mechanical College, B. D. Marburger, Supt. of Department of Buildings and College Facilities, repairing and renovating 12 dormitories at cost of \$25,000; broke ground for erection of \$12,000 test barn for dairy husbandry department; will install \$22,000 fuel conveyor on spur track.

Tex., Floresville—Board of Education let contract to G. W. Mitchell, Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, at \$30,750 for 2-story, brick and frame, 5-room, study hall and auditorium school building; Adams & Adams, Archts., Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio.*

Tex., Gatesville—State Board of Control, Dr. H. H. Harrington, Chmn., Austin, let contract to John Q. Adams, at \$9400, for erection of residence for F. C. King, Supt. Gatesville State Training School; old residence to be converted into dormitory.

Tex., Houston—Board of Education let contract to Fred B. Chambers, 1206 Cortland St., at \$94,404, for 11-room Travis School in Woodland Heights; John C. Nolan, 4405 Greeley St., plumbing, \$6751; Barden Electric Co., 111 Main St., electrical supplies, \$3985; Warren & Shivers, 305 Hagerman St., heating and ventilating, \$8071; Joseph Finger, Archt., Keystone Bldg.*

Tex., Timpson—Board of Education, B. J. Hawthorne, Sec., let contract to Leaverton & Walling, Grapeville, at \$10,044 for 1-story, brick, 55x111-ft. colored school building; asphalt roof, concrete and wood floors; C. H. Leinbach, Archt., 605 Central Bank Bldg., Dallas.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Board of Education, W. L. Hodges, res., let contract to Charles M. Bialkowski, 1605 Van Buren St., at \$28,600, for 1 story, brick, concrete and steel, 88x127-ft. school building at Valley View Independent School District, near Wichita Falls; J. C. Korloth Plumbing Co., heating and plumbing, \$3500; Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., 4 Kahn Bldg.*

Va., Harrisonburg—Eastern Mennonite School, Inc., H. D. Weaver, Bus. Mgr., R. F. D. No. 4, erecting \$32,000, 3-story and basement, face brick, 72.2x52.2 ft. addition to main building for chapel, dining room and dormitories; composition and wood flooring, Barrett shingle roof, cement foundation, equipment and furnishings cost \$8000; plans and construction by J. E. Kurtz, R. F. D. No. 4.*

Stores

Ala., Sheffield—John J. Nyhoff, Jackson Highway and Plant St., let contract to Walker Bros. & Co., Main St., Tusculum, for \$90,000, 3-story, brick and wood, 76x100-ft. furniture store building, Jackson Highway and 31st St.; hardwood floors, concrete foundation, built-up roofing; Harry J. Frahn Co., Inc., Archts.

Fla., Lakeland—John H. Hill let contract to Felton & Rogers for \$400,000, 8-story, reinforced concrete, 80x133-ft. department store building, Orange and Florida Aves.; first 4 stories to be erected at once.

Fla., Miami—Stubb & Co. have contract for erection of 2-story store and apartment building, N. W. Seventh Ave. and 20th St.; D. Leonard Halper, Archt.; Lee Perry, Asso., Realty Board Bldg.

Fla., Sarasota—Gus Petrousta let contract to Greater Sarasota Builders, Inc., Bahia Vista St., for 2 stores and filling station at intersection Tamiami Trail and Indian Beach Road; \$15,000; stores 35x40 ft., 1-story, concrete block.

Ga., Augusta—Sibert & Robison, Contrs., 126 Elighth St., will make improvements to building at 824 Broad St., to be occupied by J. C. Penny Co. department store; include remodeling of front, new freight elevator.

Md., Baltimore—Croner, Inc., Calvert Bldg., erect \$15,000, 1 story, brick, 100x150-ft. building, Harford Road near Gibbons Ave.; Charles T. McCluse, Archt.; B. Pugatch, builder, 2217 E. Lombard St.

Miss., Moss Point—J. C. Howell and T. J. Dixon erecting brick store building.

Mo., St. Louis—West End Realty & Con-

struction Co., 6511 Delmar Blvd., erect \$16,000, 2-story, brick, 44x80-ft. stores and tenement, 3902-8 Hereford St.; tar and gravel roof, steam heat; C. J. Thurston, Archt., Webster Groves, Mo.; owner builds.

N. C., Shelby—Carl Thompson let contract to C. A. Morrison & Son for erection of \$25,000, 90x120-ft., 2-story and basement, brick store building on W. Warren St.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Clarence T. Leinbach 426 S. Main St., let contract to W. H. Fetter for 2-story, brick, stucco and timber store building on Burke St.; Northrup & O'Brien, Archts., Starbuck Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston—Diamond Shoe & Garment Co., W. B. Geary, Pres., 209 Capitol St., let contract to C. W. Hancock & Sons, Krise Bldg., Lynchburg, Va., for 5-story and basement, 90x122 ft., fireproof, Gothic design department store building on Capitol St.

W. Va., Clarksburg—J. G. McCrory Co., 1107 Broadway, New York, let contract to Ira F. Lawman, Stealey Heights, Clarksburg, at \$62,000 for 1 and 2 story with basement store building, 318-20 Main St.*

Theaters

Ala., Birmingham—M. C. Banks & Co., Contrs., 2501 First Ave. N., announced work started on \$20,000 to \$25,000, motion-picture theater on Gary Ave., Fairfield, for Hill Ferguson, 4243 Altamont Rd., to be operated by Joe Steed; also \$30,000 theater on 27th St. in North Birmingham.*

Ga., Atlanta—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, erecting \$1,000,000 motion-picture theater for Asa G. Candler, Inc.; steel, fireproof, brick, etc.; 2500 seats, concrete foundation; to be leased by Universal Pictures Corp., 730 Fifth Ave., New York; Nichols Contracting Co., 1 La France St., has contract for foundation work; Austin Bros. Bridge Co., 1195 Mickleberry St., steel; H. P. Carr Co., concrete; Starrett & Van Vleck, Archts., 393 Seventh Ave., New York. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Steel Sash and Trim; Wire Glass; Flooring; Ventilators; Marble).*

Ga., Valdosta—C. C. Taylor and William S. West let contract to R. N. McEachren for erection of \$135,000, 4-story, steel, concrete and brick, fire-resisting theater building at Patterson and Jackson Sts.; cost \$250,000 complete, auditorium seating capacity of 1200, contain number of offices; leased to Valdosta Enterprises, Inc., care E. J. Sparks, 317 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Md., Baltimore—Frank H. Durkee Interests, Gay and Wolfe Sts., recently let contract to Henry L. Maas & Son, Munsey Bldg., for 2-story, fireproof, 126x123-ft. State Theater building, S. E. cor. Monument and Castle Sts.; seating capacity of 2500, include 25 bowling alleys and 6 stores, brick and concrete foundation, slag, asphalt and tile roofing; George Schmidt and C. C. Fulton Leiser, Archts., 9 E. Pleasant St. (See Machinery Wanted—Tile; Metal Doors; Steel Sash and Trim; Wire Glass; Flooring; Roofing (Tile); Marble; Limestone; Terra Cotta Trim).*

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—John P. Murphy, 3426 Geyer Ave., and others let contract to Phoenix Construction Co., 6625 Delmar Blvd., for \$10,000, 40x70-ft. motion picture theater, Fletcher Park.

W. Va., Philippi—W. E. Nixon erecting 40x100-ft. temporary building for use until moving picture theater now under construction on Main St. is completed.

Warehouses

Fla., Jacksonville—Sterchi Brothers, Inc., M. C. Jenkins, Local Mgr., E. 16th St., let contract to J. B. Cox, 3102 Liberty St., for \$73,000 warehouse, Evergreen Ave.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Dann-Gerow Co., 100 Sixth St. S., let contract to Charles DuBois for \$20,000 warehouse building, S. W. cor. 13th Ave. and 20th St. North.

Fla., Tampa—Pierce Holding Co., 206 S. Franklin St., started work on \$70,000, 3-story, 71x175-ft. warehouse and office building at 710 Bell St.; reinforced concrete floors and foundation, concrete roof; N. W. Green, Engr., Petteway Bldg.; address equipment proposals to Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St. (See Machinery Wanted).*

Mo., St. Louis—Evertz & Etx, 1542 S. Seventh St., let contract to Frantz & Frantz, 3116 Morganford St., for altering 2-story warehouse; \$10,000.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Air Compressors.—L. J. Breed Equipment Co. (Mchy. Dealers), 824 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants second-hand, 1500 to 2000 ft. steam-driven air compressor, also second-hand 100-ft gasoline-driven air compressor, Chicago Pneumatic preferred must be in good condition.

Automobiles.—Galveston County, John M. Murch, Auditor, Galveston, Tex.—Receives bids July 12 for 2 touring cars; cost not to exceed \$1200 and \$800, respectively.

Bins and Counters.—Taylor Chevrolet Co., R. C. Faulkner, Taylor, Tex.—Wants steel part bins and counters.

Boilers.—American Forest Products Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York—Wants prices on boilers for creosoting plant.

Boring Machine.—Tom Huston Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.—Wants one used 48 or 50 in., two-head verticle boring machine.

Breakwater Repairs.—U. S. Engineer Office, Providence, R. I.—Receives bids July 23 for repairing breakwaters at Point Judith Harbor, R. I.

Bridge.—Huntsville, Tex. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—Port Allen, La. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—Austin, Tex. See Construction News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—Westminster, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Bridge.—State of South Carolina will build 6 bridges. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Brine Freezer.—J. L. Brooks, Tifton, Ga.—Wants prices on brine freezer for ice cream plant.

Cast Stone.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Cast Stone.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$30,000 brick, concrete and wood church.

Clay Puddling Machine.—Floridin Co., Inc., Warren, Pa.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of machine for puddling clay as in brick making, that will withstand using 10% sulphuric acid with the mixture without injuring the metal.

Coal.—Purchase and Supply Division, U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corp., 2805 Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids July 7 for bunker coal; information from offices at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York or Washington.

Cord Wood.—Board of Awards, office of F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids July 14 for cord wood for Dept. of Education; John H. Roche, Sec. Board of School Comms.

Cotton Gin Equipment.—Farmers Co., Cornelius, N. C.—Wants four 80 saw gin, condenser and other equipment for plant at Huntsville.

Creosoting Plant Equipment.—American Forest Products Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.—Wants prices on creosoting cylinder, pumps, tanks, pipes, valves, fittings, trams, boilers and yard equipment.

Culverts.—Galveston County will install 3 culverts. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Dredging.—Board of Commissioners, Lake Worth Inlet District, Wilson-Wagg Bldg., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Receives bids July 16 for dredging approximately 180,000 cu. yds. from slip and basin at Lake Worth Inlet Terminal.

Dredging.—U. S. Engineer Office, 725 Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.—Receives bids July 29 for dredging in Los Angeles in Los Angeles Harbor.

Dumb Waiters.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on dumb waiters for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Dyes (Leather).—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids July 9 for leather dyes.

Electric Refrigerators.—Semon X. Weidner, 7069 Mitchell St., Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for residence.

Electric Refrigerators.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Bldg. Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Electric Refrigerators.—W. T. Butcher, 1225 Herschel Ave., Dallas, Tex.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$16,000 apartment house.

Electric Refrigerators.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Engine.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Mchy. Dealer) 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants 18x36 slow-speed Corliss engine, preferable with fly wheel have face 35 to 36 in.

Engine.—See Hoist.

Envelope Machinery.—Albert A. Son, 5335 St. Charles St. Ave., New Orleans, La.—Wants information and catalogs from manufacturers of envelope-making machinery.

Feed Water Heater.—The Panters Cotton Oil Co., J. O. Ashworth, Lessee, Yazoo City, Miss.—Wants one 500-800 h. p. open hot water heater, Cochran preferred; can use second-hand if in good condition.

Fire Hose.—Walter H. Blair, Commr. of Public Safety, Wilmington, N. C.—Receives bids July 7 for furnishing and delivering 2000 ft. standard fire hose, guaranteed to test 500 lbs. pressure, fitted with Wilmington standard thread couplings; separate bids to be received for old couplings.

Flooring.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Bldg. Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on terrazzo, linoleum, rubber tile and composition flooring for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Flooring.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on tile, terrazzo and rubber tile flooring for 2-story theater building.

Flooring.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Wants prices on tile, terrazzo and concrete flooring for \$1,000,000 theater at Atlanta, Ga.

Flooring.—Semon X. Weidner, 7069 Mitchell St., Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood, linoleum, rubber tile and composition flooring for residence.

Flooring (Oak).—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on oak flooring for \$30,000 church.

Footways.—Baltimore, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Gravel.—Minden, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Hoist.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Mchy. Dealer) 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants 2-drum belted friction hoist with 15 H. P. gas or oil engine.

Incinerators.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Bldg. Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Incinerators.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Incinerators.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$25,000 4-apartment building.

Limestone.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on limestone for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Limestone.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on limestone for 2-story theater building.

Limestone.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on limestone for \$30,000 brick, concrete and wood church.

Logging Machines.—See Tractors.

Macerators.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Bldg. Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on macerator for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Mail Chutes.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on mail chutes for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Mail Chutes.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Floris St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on mail chutes for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Marble.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Wants prices on marble for \$1,000,000 theater in Atlanta, Ga.

Marble.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on marble for 2-story theater building.

Metal Ceilings.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for \$30,000 church.

Metal Doors.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on metal doors for 2-story theater building.

Metal Doors, Sash and Trim.—Pierce Elec-

tric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on metal doors and steel sash and trim for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Miscellaneous Supplies.—State Board of Control, Purchasing Division, Austin, Tex.—Receives bids July 16 for aluminum ware, brushes, disinfectants, dishes, drugs, etc., for State Eleemosynary and Educational Institutions.

Mop Wringers and Tanks.—U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids July 8 for 24 mop wringers and tanks combined, 24-qt. capacity; Standard Supply Co.'s Cape Cod No. 2 or equal.

Paper Box Making Machinery.—Albert A. Son, 5335 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.—Wants information and catalogs from manufacturers of machinery for making paper boxes (not folding).

Paving.—Mansfield, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving.—Jacksonville, Fla. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving.—Richmond, Va. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving.—Fort Worth, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving, etc.—Richmond, Va. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving.—Lamar, Mo. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Paving.—Leesville, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pipe (Cast Iron).—See Water Works.

Pipe.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Machinery Dealer) 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants 2000 ft. 6-in. pipe, mill lengths, with good threads and couplings.

Pipe (Vitrified Terra Cotta).—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md., Milton J. Ruark, Sewerage Engr.—Receives bids July 14 for furnishing and delivering vitrified terra cotta sewer pipe to Bureau of Sewers, City Hall Annex, 311 Courtland St.; Material Contract No. 59; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.

Plaster Board.—Rev. S. C. Olliff, Pastor, Central Methodist Church, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Wants prices on plaster board for \$30,000 church.

Plaster Board.—Semon X. Weidner, 7069 Mitchell St., Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.—Wants prices on plaster board for residence.

Powdered Coal Firing Equipment.—City of Kingfisher, Okla., J. L. Williams, Supt. Water and Light—Wants powdered coal-firing equipment.

Printing.—East Baton Rouge Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Secy., Baton Rouge, La.—Receives bids July 13 for public printing.

Printing, Ruling, Binding.—Printing Commission, office of Secretary of State, Atlanta, Ga.—Receives bids July 12 for public printing, ruling and binding.

Pumps.—See Water Works.

Pumps.—American Forest Products Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York—Wants prices on pumps for creosoting plant.

Pump (Boiler Feed).—The Planters Cotton Oil Co., J. O. Ashworth, Lessee, Yazoo City, Miss.—Wants one 600-800 hot water boiler feed pump, outside plunger packed preferred; can use second-hand if in good condition.

Road.—State of Kentucky will build four roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Westminster, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Alice, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Galveston, Tex. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Minden, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of South Carolina will build 5 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Rolling Partitions.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Building Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on rolling partitions for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Rolling Partitions.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on rolling partitions for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Rolling Partitions.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on rolling partitions for \$30,000 church.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Roofing (Composition).—W. T. Butcher, 4225 Herschel Ave., Dallas, Tex.—Wants prices on composition roofing for \$16,000 apartment house.

Roofing (Composition and Tile).—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Flores St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on composition and roofing tile for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Roofing (Tile).—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on roofing tile for 2-story theater building.

School Furnishings and Equipment.—R. Bennett Beach, Chmn. Building Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on concrete tables, athletic lockers, laboratory tables, library and laboratory furnishings for \$1,000,000 medical school.

School Supplies.—Board of Awards, F. A. Dolfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids July 14 for stationery, art, kindergarten and classroom supplies for Dept. of Education; John H. Roche, Secy., Board of School Commrs.

Scraper.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Mchy. Dealer), 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants $\frac{1}{4}$ -yd. bottomless scraper.

Screen.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Mchy. Dealer), 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants one 15-ft. screen, 36 in. diam., with two 5-ft. sections, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. mesh.

Sewers.—City of Tiptonville, Tenn., A. E. Markham, Mayor—Receives bids July 14 for sewer extensions; H. A. Allen, Consit. Engrs., 804 Bank of Commerce & Trust Bldg., Memphis.

Sewers.—City of Richmond, Va., R. Keith Compton, Director of Public Works—Receives bids July 9 for sewers in Oakwood Cemetery.

Sewers.—Board of Supervisors, Accomack, Va., John D. Grant, Jr., Clk.—Receives bids July 22 for sewage disposal system for jail and courthouse, including 2 septic tanks and drain tile.

Sprinklers.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on sprinklers for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Steel Cages.—Board of Martin County Commrs., Stuart, Fla.—Receives bids July 27 for steel cages for temporary county jail; E. H. Gibson, County Engr.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Want prices on steel sash and trim for \$1,000,000 theater in Atlanta, Ga.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Want prices on steel sash and trim for 2-story theater building.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Rev. S. C. Olliff, Pastor, Central Methodist Church, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$30,000 church.

Stone.—U. S. Engineer Office, Wilmington, Del.—Receives bids July 30 to furnish and deliver stone for jetty repairs, Cold Spring Inlet, N. J. Information on application.

Street.—Philadelphia, Miss. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Tuscaloosa, Ala. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Baltimore, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Oriental, N. C. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Tampa, Fla. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Subway.—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, Houston, Tex.—Receives bids July 12 to construct Sixty-ninth St. subways underneath the Texas & New Orleans and the Port Terminal Railroad Assn. tracks at Galena Junction.

Tanks.—American Forest Products Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York—Wants prices on tanks for creosoting plant.

Tar Refining Plant.—H. E. Winters, Palms Hotel, New Smyrna, Fla.—Wants information relative to by-products obtainable from pine tar, equipment necessary and approximate cost of same installed here; plans installing plant.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Flores St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for 2-story theater building.

Terra Cotta Trim.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim

for \$30,000 brick, concrete and wood church.

Tile.—R. Bennett Bean, Chmn. Building Committee, University of Virginia, University P. O., Va.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$1,000,000 medical school.

Tile.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on hollow, interior, flooring and roofing tile for 2-story theater building.

Tile.—Rev. S. C. Olliff, Pastor, Central Methodist Church, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Wants prices on hollow tile for \$30,000 church.

Tile.—A. J. Simpson, Wewoka, Okla.—Wants prices on hollow tile for \$30,000 church.

Tile.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Want prices on hollow, interior and flooring tile for \$1,000,000 theater at Atlanta, Ga.

Tractors.—William Savacool, Lowell, Mass.—Wants second-hand tractors and logging machines for moving poles.

Trams.—See Creosoting Plant Equipment.

Turbine.—City of Kingfisher, Okla., J. L. Williams, Supt., Water and Light—Wants 750 kw. steam-driven turbine.

Valves and Fittings.—See Creosoting Plant Equipment.

Ventilators.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Want prices on ventilators for \$1,000,000 theater at Atlanta, Ga.

Ventilators.—Abe T. Ditch, 2512 N. Flores St., San Antonio, Tex.—Wants prices on ventilators for \$25,000, 4-apartment house.

Water-Treatment Plant, etc.—City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., B. J. Horne, Mgr.—Receives bids Aug. 5 for furnishing materials and constructing water-treatment plant and pumping station; work includes 4,000,000-gal. capacity softening and purification plant, including reinforced concrete mixing and subsidence basins, filters, chemical house and equipment, pumping equipment, 3,000,000-gal. capacity clear well and low-service pumping stations; Solomon, Norcross & Kels, Consit. Engrs., Fort Lauderdale, and Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Water Works.—City of Hollidays Cove, W. Va., C. S. Cattrell, Mayor—Receives bids July 12 for furnishing material and constructing water distribution system, 25,000 ft. of 4, 6 and 8 in. pipe, 79 gate valves, 25 fire hydrants; Hudson & Myron, Engrs., 802 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Water Works.—City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., B. J. Horne, Mgr.—Receives bids Aug. 3 for furnishing material and constructing water-works distribution system and supply mains; approximately 50 miles of 6-in., 10-in., 12-in., 16-in. and 24-in. cast iron pipe, with specials, valves, hydrants, including flexible point submerged pipe; Solomon, Norcross & Kels, Engrs., Fort Lauderdale, and Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Water Works.—City of Marietta, Ga., W. C. Carrilser, Chmn. Board Water and Lights, will increase water supply by drilling 4 wells, approximately 600 ft. deep; wants to correspond with contractor.

Water Works.—City of Tiptonville, Tenn., A. E. Markham, Mayor—Receives bids July 14 for filtration building, filtration equipment, two centrifugal pumps, concrete reservoir; Thos. H. Allen, Consit. Engr., 804 Bank of Commerce & Trust Bldg., Memphis.

White Way.—City of Tiptonville, Tenn., A. E. Markham, Mayor—Receives bids July 14 for white way; Thos. H. Allen, Consit. Engrs., 804 Bank of Commerce & Trust Bldg., Memphis.

Wire Glass.—Pierce Electric Co., 206 S. Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.—Wants prices on wire glass for \$70,000 3-story warehouse and office building.

Wire Glass.—Henry L. Maas & Son, Contrs., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Wants prices on wire glass for 2-story theater building.

Wire Glass.—Starrett Brothers, Contrs., 292 Madison Ave., New York—Want prices on wire glass for \$1,000,000 theater at Atlanta, Ga.

Wood Distillation Plant.—See Tar Refining Plant.

Good Roads Machinery Bulletin.

The Good Roads Machinery Company, Inc., Kennett Square, Pa., have published their Bulletin KTY, in which the Good Roads grader and also their back sloper are described and illustrated. Full particulars concerning each of these machines are given in the bulletin, with fine pictures that show just how they look when at work.

Trade Literature

"Furnaseal" for Boiler-Room Repairs.

"Furnaseal," a product which is described as "fire brick in plastic form for boiler setting repairs," is manufactured by Laclede-Christy of St. Louis, and a fine illustrated folder published by them says that it "belongs in every boiler room for furnace patching." The folder contains several pictures which show how a patch in a wall is made with this product, which was evolved by the ceramists of the manufacturer, and it is made of especially high-grade refractory materials. It is stated that the composition is such that expansion and contraction are so neutralized that cracking in the finished structure is reduced to a minimum. By the use of it an engineer is able to patch side walls or bridge walls or to replace firing-door jams so as to "get the boiler back on the line" in less time than it would take to build the work with fire brick. The material is not difficult to install, and wooden mallets and a trowel are the only tools necessary for its application in a workmanlike job, which can be done by men around a plant. Full particulars are given concerning the use of the material.

Sheet Steel and California Stucco.

Volume 2, Number 2, of "Making Markets," published by the Sheet Steel Trade Extension Committee, 715 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., says that sheet steel keeps pace with progress and that there was a time when it required an hour to electrically weld three 3-foot seams of sheet metal, but that now an automatic machine turns out 120 seams in the same time. Advances have been equally rapid in other processes. The contents of the booklet include several very instructive as well as entertaining contributions about sheet steel and California stucco.

A Fine Book and a Fine Record.

The Braddock & Bascom Rope Company, St. Louis, Mo., one of the leading manufacturers of wire rope in this country, has just completed 50 years of existence, and to appropriately commemorate the anniversary the May number of the company's house organ was made a special issue. This publication is called *The Yellow Strand*, the name referring to the company's distinctive mark which appears in its products. It contains many interesting facts about the company's history and of the years when it was young.

Value of Engineering Service.

Ophuls & Hill, Inc., consulting engineers, 112 West 42d street, New York, have published a booklet entitled "A Visit to An Ice Plant" that tells about how this plant, which was far from being up to date, was improved under the direction of the firm, so that instead of continuing to be a money-losing proposition it became a money-maker. In spite of the fact that at the beginning it was difficult to convince the owner and his engineer that a change would be of advantage.

Curtis Dry Kiln Book.

A large and fine catalogue concerning the Curtis Thermo-Myst lumber dry kilns has been published by the Curtis-Hosey Dryer Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y. There are 52 large pages, with an abundance of pictures and tabulated data. A most complete line of dry kiln devices is listed, these being results of more than 25 years of dry kiln engineering experience. Both printing and illustrations in the book are of the highest types.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers, or subscribers, or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Unique Hotel Plan at Tucson, Ariz.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the unique new tourist hotel El Conquistador, now under construction near Tucson, Ariz., is the artesian well, which is to provide water for the hostelry and its guests. Immediately following the financing of the community hotel, sponsored by the Tucson Chamber of Commerce and directed by the Hockenbury System, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., Frank Craycroft, chairman of the hotel building committee and a mining engineer, studied the surrounding mountain ranges as to watershed areas, etc., and his resultant opinion was substantiated by drilling. The well is 16 inches in diameter, 502 feet deep and cased to the bottom, and perforated at the water strata only from 475 to 500 feet. The water is very pure and soft, analyzing 98.8 per cent pure and only 2.2 per cent hardness. It rises to within 126 feet of the surface, and the well is equipped with an 8-inch direct-connected, electric-driven Layne & Bowler vertical turbine pump, which delivers 1000 gallons of water per minute into a tank 70 feet above the ground. The hotel is a mile and a half outside the city on a tract of 120 acres. It has 40 guest rooms and there is a group of bungalows, with 35 additional rooms. Edwin H. Lee will be manager.

New Novo Pumps.

A new pumping outfit, developed early this year by the Novo Engine Company of Lansing, Mich., is a force diaphragm pump (double), one of these pumps being owned by the B. & P. Construction Company of Sarasota, Fla., and, according to the Tampa Machinery Company, distributors of Novo products, the owners of the pump say that they "have never seen the equal of this pump and in the future would not consider anything but this particular design with this engine and enclosed gears." It handles a large volume of water, and the Novo rating, which, it is noted, is conservative, is from 16,000 to 20,000 gallons of water an hour. Total head is 20 feet. The closed top force diaphragm pump, similar to this double open top diaphragm pump, has the same capacity, but the total head at which it will operate is 50 feet. This makes it possible to lift the water to a distance of 30 feet above the pump, allowing 20 feet for suction lift. While the pumps themselves are similar to those built by the same company for several years, it is the power unit, speed-reducing unit and live rubber diaphragm which make the outfit unusual. It is said to be the only one of its kind.

Judelson Patent Rights Acquired.

The Chemical & Vacuum Machinery Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., have acquired from the Judelson Evapo-Dryer Corporation of New York city all rights to build and market exclusively the apparatus known as the Judelson Evapo-Dryer under process patent 1527193; dryer patent 1527192, and insulator patent 1513595.

Automobile Tire Plant.

Plasman & Heuber of Baltimore have leased at Alexandria, Va., the building at the corner of King and Lee streets, and are installing an up-to-date plant for the rebuilding of automobile tires.

Arizona Agents Appointed.

The T. L. Smith Company of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of concrete mixers and pavers, have appointed the Arizona Tractor and Equipment Company of Phoenix, Ariz., as their distributors in that state, and they will carry a full line of the Smith products, including repair parts.

Change of Name.

Architectural Metal Products, Inc., is the new name adopted by the Pro Bert Sheet Metal Company of Covington, Ky. The personnel of the company remains unchanged, and their products, including kalamein doors, marquees, etc., continue as previously, with good business reported.

Trade Name Adopted.

The name selected by Dyer & Bowman for their recently completed plant at Alexandria, Va., is "The Sleep E-Z Mattress Co." The name for the mattress was chosen from a long list submitted in response to advertisements calling for suggestions. The winner received as a prize the first mattress manufactured in the new factory.

Mogul Locomotive to Be Sold.

Elsewhere in this issue formal announcement is made that a Baldwin Mogul type locomotive will be sold at auction on Wednesday, July 14, at the Norton Stone & Lime Company's plant at Cobleskill, N. Y. Wm. Van Buren of that place is the auctioneer. Further information will be found in the advertisement.

Now With Reading Iron Co.

H. C. Vickerman, formerly with the Oil Well Supply Company for a number of years, has joined the sales force of Reading Iron Company, Reading, Pa., big manufacturers of genuine wrought iron pipe. Mr. Vickerman will represent the company, for the time being, in California, making his headquarters at 826 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

Valve Tabulation Sheet.

The Scott Valve Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., has recently issued a tabulation sheet showing a comparison of figure numbers of valves as made by leading manufacturers of bronze and iron body valves. This tabulation is a new departure, as it not only lists the figure numbers but gives sufficient detail specification to identify the valves without reference to the manufacturer's catalog. This handy reference will be appreciated by architects, purchasing agents, engineers and plant managers. Copies may be procured by writing to the company.

Change of Name.

Wood & Anderson Company is the name that has been adopted for the Wood & Lane Company of St. Louis, Mo. The Wood & Lane Company, composed of A. M. Wood, L. M. Wood and G. E. Anderson, each holding a one-third interest, has been active for over ten years, and the business has now been incorporated, with the new name as stated, the respective shares of the three partners continuing as before. The incorporation goes into effect July 1. There will not be any change in the personnel of the organization, which has been incorporated for 50 years.

Howe Trucks for Industrial Plants.

"Put Your Plant on Wheels." This is the very telling phrase which rather aptly describes the practicality of the truck system made possible by the Howe Chain Company of Muskegon, Mich. These trucks find their greatest usefulness as material conveyors, handling loose, bulk, package or heavy piece equipment up to 6000 pounds in weight, thus saving much time and labor in industrial establishments. There are 17 different sizes in all, included under the Styles A, B and C. In the A and B styles the platforms—either of steel or hardwood—are 11 inches high, and in the C styles 15 inches. The platform sizes vary from 20 inches wide by 30 inches long, to 30 inches by 60 inches, all models having a capacity of 6000 pounds. The Howe truck consists of a hardwood platform equipped with two malleable iron wheels permanently attached at the rear and a malleable iron drawbar in front. A jack tongue, which contains the third wheel, when held in a vertical position hooks into the drawbar from either the front or the side, rendering the truck instantly and easily movable. For trailer purposes the jack tongue is superseded by a trailer hitch. The trucks can be coupled together and drawn by a tractor.

Joseph Harrington With Grindle Co.

Joseph Harrington has been retained by the Grindle Fuel Equipment Company, Harvey, Ill., to act as an advisory engineer in connection with the application of Grindle pulverized coal equipment to steam boilers. Mr. Harrington has had very extensive experience with combustion problems and has invented various types of mechanical stokers. He is president of the Joseph Harrington Company, newly organized to market the "King Coal Stoker" for small boilers. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degrees of S. B. and M. E., and was with the Green Engineering Company as chief engineer from 1900 to 1912, where he designed the Green chain grate. Then until 1917 he practiced his profession as a consulting combustion engineer. During the World War he was member for Illinois in the United States Fuel Administration. The Harrington stoker is one of his inventions, as is the one now about to be marketed. Other officers of the new company are T. S. Hammond and R. M. Bourne, vice-presidents; R. A. Pascoe, secretary-treasurer.

A Reduced Freight Rate Route.

The T. R. Rogers Forwarding Company, Houston, Texas, have published the Reduced Freight Rate Journal, which relates to the "Newtex" Line service, which began in June, with weekly sailings from Boston, New York and Norfolk to Texas City, Texas. It is stated that this line is designed primarily for the service of Southwestern shippers buying in less than carload lots, the plan being to consolidate these shipments at the three Eastern points named and forward them to Texas City under cheaper rates. Quotations of the rates are published.

Change of Location.

John M. Rittelmeyer, steam and power equipment agents, are now located in the Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga., having lately moved there from their old location in the Glenn Building. The firms represented include the Heine Boiler Company, the Griscom-Russell Company, the Terry Steam Turbine Company, Clavage Fan Company, the York Heating and Ventilating Corporation, the Lo-Hed Holst Company and the American District Steam Company.

Electric Refrigerator on Ice Cream Truck Run By Exide Battery.

The Reid Ice Cream Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., is experimenting with an electric refrigerator equipped truck and the results of this test will determine the practicability of such a combination, and the possibilities offered by this combination promise a great saving in the delivery of ice cream. Approximately 50 per cent of the live load carried by the ordinary ice-cream delivery truck is ice and salt, but with an electric refrigerator equipped unit practically the entire live load will be ice cream. Other advantages are cleanliness and saving of time consumed in chopping and packing ice. The Exide "Iron-clad" battery which furnishes the power to operate the truck supplies the current for the electric refrigerator. The Reid Corporation has in operation 23 electric trucks, all of which are equipped with this type battery, which is manufactured by the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

Western Representative.

G. G. Hanson, 2642 North Mozart street, Chicago, has been appointed Western representative for the Golding Sons Company of Trenton, N. J., and the Erwin Feldspar Company, Inc., and he will represent them in the sale of feldspar, kaolin, ball clays, sagger clays and Cornwall stone in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Toncan Perforated Corrugated Railway Drain Pipe.

The Erie Railroad Company, from its New York office, was a recent purchaser of several thousand feet of Toncan perforated corrugated railway drain pipe for use under its tracks near Burbank, Ohio. The order was placed with the Canton Culvert & Silo Company at Canton, Ohio, which company originated this type of drainage in 1910 and has been manufacturing and supplying perforated drain pipe principally to railroads for 16 years. Another large order of this

pipe of the same manufacture was sold recently by the Berger Manufacturing Company of Roanoke, Va., to a large land development company in Asheville, N. C. Printed matter concerning this pipe can be obtained from the company at Canton.

Chain Belt Company Changes.

Charles E. Stone, for several years assistant to the president of the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Interstate Drop Forge Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of commercial drop forgings. C. C. Bremer, who has been comptroller for the Interstate Drop Forge for a number of years, was elected secretary. C. R. Messinger is president. George M. Dyke has been elected assistant secretary of the Chain Belt Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stone, who, as stated here, is now with the Interstate Drop Forge Company. The two companies are affiliated. F. M. Lowum was elected assistant treasurer.

Norfolk and Western Gives Big Rail Order.

Orders for 55,000 tons of new steel rails, costing about \$2,365,000, have been placed by the Norfolk and Western Railway, the order being divided between the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company, the former taking 37,500 tons and the latter 17,500 tons. A total of 40,000 tons of this order will be of 130 pounds section and the rest 100 pounds. Most of the rails will be of the new 39-foot length.

According to a press report the Norfolk and Western will build 250 flat cars with steel underframes at its Roanoke shops, their capacity to be 57½ tons.

1900-Acre Development on St. Simon's Island.

Discussing plans of the Sea Island Investment Company, which was recently incorporated by Howard E. Coffin of Detroit and associates for the purpose of developing approximately 1900 acres of land on St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick, Ga., Charles Wright, Jr., advises that the Realty Investments, Inc., of Detroit, of which he is vice-president, is arranging to handle the proposition. The property is located in the southwestern part of the island and will be developed as a restricted residential district. Details have not been formulated, it is stated, but it is planned to make the locality a center of social activities for the city of Brunswick and residents of the island.

Lighting for Three Carolina Towns.

The Southern Public Utilities Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that it plans to locate a substation at King, N. C., to serve the towns of Rural Hall, King and Pinnacle. The company will probably use a 3-phase, 4-wire, 4000-volt system. New transmission lines of the Southern Power Company, which have been built to serve Mt. Airy and Elkin, N. C., pass near these communities.

Harlingen Votes \$175,000 of Bonds.

Harlingen, Texas.—Bonds in the amount of \$175,000 have been voted here for city improvements, including additional street paving to cost \$125,000, extension of water and sewer systems, sidewalk construction, complete city hall and improve city parks. It is stated that a meeting of the city commission will be held in a few days to sell the bonds and to award contracts for the proposed improvements.

Preliminary arrangements are being made by the City Commissioner of Lakeland, Fla., for the sale July 20 of \$1,069,000 of municipal improvement bonds.

Begins 125-Mile Transmission Line.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 3—[Special.]—The Arkansas Light and Power Company has started work on a 110,000-volt line to extend from a point near North Little Rock to Newport and Hoxie, a distance of 125 miles. The line is to be of H-frame type, with 0000 aluminum-steel core conductor. Creosoted-pine poles will be used for the towers. It is estimated that the line will cost \$600,000.

The company has about 50 per cent completed another line from its substation at Crossett, Ark., to Lake Village, Ark., and Greenville, Miss., to tie in with the system of the Mississippi Power and Light Company. This line will cost about \$500,000, including 350-foot steel towers for an overhead crossing at the Mississippi River at Greenville.

The lines are being built by the electrical engineering and construction departments of the company, while the towers for the river crossing are being built by the Phoenix Utility Company, New York. These towers will hold a span 3700 feet long, and will tie the Arkansas Light and Power and Louisiana Power and Light systems with the Mississippi Power and Light system at two points. There is also an overhead crossing at Vicksburg.

These lines interconnect the Arkansas Light and Power hydro and steam plants in Arkansas, using natural gas, oil and coal, with the Louisiana Power Company's plant at Sterlington, in the north Louisiana natural gas field, which is to be extended to 200,000 horsepower capacity, and with the Mississippi Power and Light stations at Vicksburg, Jackson, Greenville and Grenada.

The systems will be connected with Muscle Shoals when that power is made available, as the three companies are among the associated Southern power companies submitting an offer for lease of Muscle Shoals and the manufacture of fertilizer.

Two Georgia Electric Plants to Be Improved.

Regarding its acquisition and plans for improvement of electric plants at McDonough, Ga., and Fayetteville, Ga., the Georgia Railway and Power Company, Atlanta, advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the distribution system at McDonough will be reconstructed as is necessary, and that a transmission line will possibly be built from a point about six miles distant to McDonough. In addition, a sales and district office may be operated there. At Fayetteville material acquired from the city will be supplemented by other material to completely install a standard distributing system, while a transmission line will be built from Senola to Fayetteville, a distance of approximately 11.5 miles. All work will be handled by the construction department of the company.

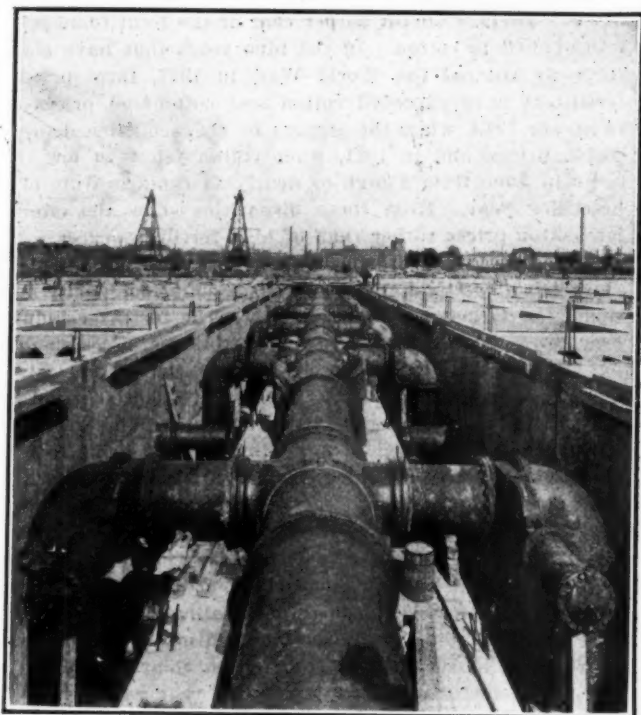
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They wanted other water works men thruout the country to see what they have accomplished.

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NO CAULKING

The South and the Tariff.

[From Lexington (Ky.) Leader.]

While the Democrats in Congress have concluded that the tariff must be made an issue in the coming political campaign, says Robert T. Small in a recent article on the situation in the South, nine states in that great region, solidly Democratic heretofore, are petitioning a Republican President to save them from tariff reductions which they feel would seriously and adversely affect their prosperity, now at high tide.

Mr. Small says:

"The writer had pointed out after several trips in the South that the Democratic politicians on duty in Washington appeared to be completely out of touch with the business men and business conditions in their own states and were clinging to political doctrines of two generations ago—doctrines which no longer fitted into the South's scheme of things.

"Now the voice of the South has been lifted. It is not the voice of the business men this time, but the cotton farmers. They have not appealed to their representatives in Congress, but directly to the Republican President.

"The petition, signed by the Governors of nine cotton-growing states, was presented to Mr. Coolidge the day he left for Plymouth by L. B. Jackson, director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets. It protests against a proposed cut by the tariff commission in the tariff on vegetable oil. It is figured the cut would fall upon the farmers by reducing the price they get for cottonseed.

"If the duty on vegetable oil is reduced," says the petition, "it will mean millions of dollars taken from the farmers."

Mr. Edmonds, editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, who has done more for the South than any other publicist for the past quarter of a century, and whose work is of national importance and influence, declared recently that "industrial development in this great region cannot possibly come under free trade. * * * The time has come, it seems to me, when men of affairs in the South, realizing the supreme necessity of a protective tariff and of an independent vote, can stand out as other business people are doing and seek to develop diversity of thought and mental freedom for the expression of own opinions based on the great economic question of the hour."

An eminent business man of Greenville, Miss., Mr. Charles U. Gordon, put the argument for protection thus, in an article published not long ago:

"The things we cannot make for ourselves, or produce for ourselves, we must buy elsewhere. Therefore, we want no tax upon them. But it is economy for our people to buy from each other the things we can produce among ourselves and for ourselves, and if the foreign producer wants to enjoy any part of this market, he must to be subject to the terms we shall fix in the interest of our own countrymen. That is the principle of protection. That is the principle of our country first and our countrymen first. That is the principle of home and family. That is the doctrine of true Americanism."

The fact is as the South becomes industrialized, as its products come more and more into the great American market and foreign-made goods come into competition with goods created in the fields, mills and mines of the South, the business interests, the planters and the farmers will realize more than they do today that protection is essential if production is to proceed and prosperity is to reign.

Away back more than 40 years ago, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, speaking in the House of Representatives, declared that "in levying duties on imports we can at the same time make foreign producers pay for the use of our markets, and in that way, incidentally and properly, give aid and protection to American industry. It is not true, as a general proposition, that the consumer pays all the duty imposed upon commodities brought from other countries."

The South has been gradually coming to this point of

view. Its traditional attitude is changing. Its economic demands are different. It is more and more realizing that it is not a theory but a condition which its interests are facing, and that protection is as much needed in the Solid South as in any other section of the United States.

The Fertilizer Industry States Its Case.

"Countless experiences have proved that the American farmer can make money by using more fertilizer," states the Fertilizer Review, the official organ of the fertilizer industry, and continues: "Even in regions where the practice of applying chemical and organic plant food is common, it is clear that heavier applications will leave a margin of profit due to higher yields. Fertilizer prices have generally been lower than farm prices. This means that unit costs of farm production may be reduced to the advantage of the farmer. Widespread but mistaken opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the fertilizer industry has not profiteered on the farmer.

"Cotton is the great fertilizer-using crop in the United States. In 1925 almost 35 per cent of the total tonnage sold was applied to cotton. In the nine years that have elapsed since we entered the World War, in 1917, farm prices of fertilizers have exceeded cotton and cottonseed prices only twice—in 1919, when the signing of the armistice depressed cotton prices, and in 1921, when cotton fell to a low of 11 cents in June from a high of nearly 44 cents in July of the preceding year. Even these disparities show the effect of low cotton prices rather than of high fertilizer prices.

"No essential American industry has been the victim of more misunderstanding and misrepresentation, partly intentional but largely unintentional, than the fertilizer industry. Few know that during a five-year period the losses sustained by the industry have caused a shrinkage in capital and surplus estimated at \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, and that only recently has it begun to recover the ground it had lost. These losses mean that during a long period plant food was sold to American farmers at less than the cost of its manufacture and distribution.

"Many uninformed persons view the fertilizer business as they do the patent-medicine business. They do not realize that the production and distribution of commercial plant food is indispensable to the future feeding of the populations of our cities; that already the older nations of Europe would be helpless in their efforts to nourish their people without the use of fertilizers; that year after year we are depleting our soils of their plant food without adequately restoring what we remove; that many other industries, such as meat packing, coking of coal and copper smelting, would not thrive so well if they did not have this industry as an outlet for some of their by-products, and that, in fact, the preservation of soil fertility should be almost the greatest concern of mankind.

"The livestock producer may never fully realize that high-priced livestock inevitably means higher prices for the tankage, blood and bone that go into mixed goods. Even in the fertilizer industry itself there are men who do not sense the fact that it is a great chemical industry whose problems are industrial on the production side and agricultural on the distribution side; that efficiency in keeping down costs of production and distribution in their own industry is second only in importance to adequate purchasing power on the part of the farmer that will enable him to restore soil fertility with commercial plant food, without which the future of agriculture is indeed black."

The city of Knoxville, Tenn., has sold an issue of \$1,150,000 of school bonds to the Third National Bank of Knoxville, representing the Guaranty Company of New York, at a premium of \$10,809.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Bond Issues Proposed

Ala., Huntsville—Paving—City plans \$224,000 6% bond issue. Address City Clk.

Fla., Avon Park—Municipal Improvement—City, Louise Browne, Clk., will call election July 20 on \$265,000 bonds for park, sanitary sewers and City Hall; Wm. King, Mayor.*

Fla., Bradenton—City, George B. Wallace, Mayor, plans expending about \$250,000 to pave 26 streets and avenues, including Mango and Avocado St., Leonard and Florida Aves.; R. K. Van Camp, City Engr.

Fla., Bunnell—Courthouse—Flagler County Commrs., J. C. Geiger, Clk., receive bids July 15 for \$75,000 6% \$1000 denom. bonds.

Fla., Fernandina—School—City Comm. will call election Aug. 3 on \$150,000 Special Dist. No. 1 bonds.

Fla., Fernandina—Paving—City, Comm. E. C. Garvin, voted \$145,000 6% bonds; H. J. Baker, City Atty.*

Fla., Fort Meade—Municipal Improvement—City, E. L. Wade, Clk., receives bids July 19 for \$180,000 6%, \$1000 denom. bonds; \$35,000, water; \$65,000, sewer; \$40,000, electric light and power; \$40,000, city hall.

Fla., Fort Myers—Channel—Lee County Commr. may issue \$500,000 bonds.

Fla., Haines City—Municipal Improvement—City Comm. will call election on \$178,000 bonds: \$125,000, sewer system and sewage disposal plant; \$30,000, recreational facilities; \$5000 improve cemetery; \$6000, improve and widen Dixie Highway; \$12,000, subway.

Fla., Kissimmee—Road—Osceola County Commrs., J. L. Overstreet, Clk., receives bids in about 30 days for \$2,000,000 6%, \$500 denom. bonds.*

Fla., Miami—School—Dade County Board of Public Instruction receives bids until Aug. 2 for \$240,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 4, and \$837,000 6% Special Tax School Dist. No. 3 bonds.

Fla., Perry—Road—Taylor County Commrs., James R. Jackson, Clk., receive bids July 10 for \$100,000 5% bonds.

Fla., Pensacola—Improvement—City, J. E. Frenkel, Clk., received high bid from Wm. R. Compton Co., 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., at par at accrued interest for \$360,000 bonds.*

Fla., Sarasota—Hospital—City plans selling \$75,000 bonds; J. R. Brumby, Jr., Commr., of Public Works.*

Fla., Tampa—Road—Hillsborough County Commrs. received high bid from McDonald Mortgage & Realty Co., at \$1,073,000 for \$1,100,000 Plant City Special Road and Bridge Dist. bonds; A. B. Pimm, County Engr.*

Fla., Wewahatchka—Courthouse, Jail—Gulf County Commrs., J. J. McDaniel, Chmn., receive bids for \$100,000 bonds.*

Fla., West Palm Beach—School—Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction, Capt. A. S. Anderson, Chmn., will call election July 27 on \$800,000 5 1/4% School Dist. No. 1 bonds.*

Ga., Jackson—Paving—City voted bonds. Address City Clk.

Ga., Monroe—Municipal—City, E. P. Nowell, Jr., City Clk., receives bids July 8 for \$80,000 5%, \$1000 denom. bonds; H. C. Cox, Mayor.

Ga., Rome—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$325,000 bonds: \$100,000, school; \$20,000, playgrounds and parks; \$15,000, fire stations; \$70,000, water works; \$60,000, street paving. Address City Clk.*

Ga., Savannah—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$2,000,000 bonds: \$600,000, indebtedness; \$80,000, drainage and storm sewerage; \$250,000, water mains extension; \$250,000, viaduct. Address City Clk.*

Ky., Carlisle—Road—Nicholas County Commrs. will call election July 17 on \$75,000 bonds.*

Ky., Elkton—Road—Todd County Commrs. will call election July 20 on \$300,000 bonds. Lately noted election June 20.

La., Abbeville—Vermillion Parish School Board, J. H. Williams, Sec., receives bids July 22 for \$15,000 6% \$500 denom. Maurice School Dist. bonds.

La., Alexandria—Road—Rapides Parish Police Jury, L. P. Whittington, Jr., Sec., receives bids July 21 for \$160,000 5% \$1000 denom. Consolidated Road Dist. A bonds.

La., Baton Rouge—School—East Baton Rouge Parish Board of Education, W. H. Perkins, Pres., receives bids July 22 for \$500,000, 5% School Dist. No. 1 bonds; W. H. Hatcher, Supt.

La., Baton Rouge—Road—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., receives bids July 13 for \$67,000 6% \$1000 denom. Series W of Sub-Road Dist. No. 2, of Road Dist. No. 2 bonds.

La., Covington—Road—St. Tammany Parish, Ward 8 voted \$150,000 bonds. Address Parish Police Jury.

La., Lake Charles—Drainage—Calcasieu and Jeff Davis Parishes, Gravity Drainage Dist. No. 1 voted \$125,000 bonds; Gravity Dist. No. 2 voted \$300,000 bonds; T. H. Mandell, Engr.*

La., Shreveport—School—Caddo Parish School Board, E. W. Jones, Supt., receives bids July 21 for \$30,000 5% \$1000 denom. School Dist. No. 9 bonds.

Md., Rockville—Road—Montgomery County Commrs., Berry E. Clark, Clk., receive bids July 13 for \$48,000 4 1/2%, \$1000 denom. bonds.*

Miss., Biloxi—Municipal Improvement—City Comm. will call election July 12 on \$230,000 bonds: \$196,000, water works extension; \$24,000, fire department improvement; \$10,000, docks.

Miss., Meridian—Sewer—City Comm. plans calling election on \$125,000 bonds.

Mo., Otterville—School—City voted \$35,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

N. C., Carolina Beach—Municipal Improvement—Town, E. D. Turner, Clk., plans \$60,000 bond issue: \$25,000, water works; \$12,500, electric light; \$22,500, street improvement.

Miss., Columbus—Public Improvement—City receives bids July 15 for \$80,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Miss., Natchez—Water Works—City, L. S. Whittington, Mayor, will call election July 15 on \$40,000 bonds.*

Mo., Kirkwood—Water Works—City votes July 11 on \$150,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

N. C., Lenoir—Municipal Improvement—Town Board plans \$75,000 bond issue: \$38,000, street improvement; \$18,000, sewer improvement and extension; \$2000, lighting purposes; \$17,000, water works. Address Town Clk.

N. C., Waynesville—School—Haywood County Commrs., C. F. Kirkpatrick, Clk., receive bids July 9 for \$30,000 6% \$1000 denom. Fines Creek Special School Taxing Dist. bonds.

Okla., Coweta—Sewer—City voted \$71,000 bonds. John Gill, Clk.*

Okla., El Reno—Road—Canadian County Commrs. plans \$1,000,000 bond election.

Okla., Red Fork—Sewerage System—City voted \$35,000 bonds; W. E. Davis, Engr., Cole Bldg., Tulsa.

Okla., Tulsa—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$1,490,000 bonds: \$1,155,000 sewer; \$75,000, incinerator; \$60,000, driveway; \$25,000, overpass; \$75,000, underpass; \$100,000, park improvement; Charles Schultz, City Engr.*

S. C., Greenville—Water Works—City, W. H. Cassell, Mayor, voted \$65,000 bonds.*

Tenn., Columbia—Paving—Board of Aldermen plans calling \$17,500 bond election.

Tenn., Knoxville—Refund—City, Louis Brownlow, Mgr., authorized \$1,000,000 bond issue.

Tenn., Newport—Highway—Cocke County Court, J. J. Bryant, Chmn., and Revenue Committee of Cocke County, H. W. Huff, Chmn., receive bids July 13 for \$36,000 5% \$1000 denom. bonds; P. A. Valentine, Clk., County Court.

Tex., Amarillo—Water Works—City votes August 3 on \$45,000 bonds: Devlin Engineering Co., Engr., 100 Central Bldg.

Tex., Austin—City, W. D. Yett, Mayor, voted \$150,000 school and \$100,000 hospital bonds.*

Tex., Batesville—Road—Zavalla County Commrs., N. H. Hunt, County Judge, will call election July 17 on \$550,000 bonds; G. M. Jowers, County Engr.*

Tex., Corpus Christi—City, James M. Taylor, City Atty., votes July 30 on \$350,000 bonds: \$225,000, street improvement; \$65,000, sanitary sewer system extension; \$60,000, enlarge and extend water works.

Tex., Eagle Pass—Irrigation—Maverick County Water Improvement Dist. No. 1, Geo. C. Hollis, Pres., voted \$50,000 for survey for proposed irrigation project.

Tex., Fort Worth—City, O. E. Carr, Mgr., receives bids in about 2 weeks for \$1,170,000 bonds.

Tex., Harlingen—Municipal Improvement—City voted \$175,000 bonds; \$125,000, street paving; \$10,000, water works extension; \$25,000, sewer system extension; \$5000, sidewalks, \$3000, complete city hall and fire station; \$2000, park improvement; \$5000, incinerator. Address City Clk.*

Tex., Haskell—Municipal Improvement—City votes July 27 on \$17,000 city hall-fire station improvement and \$20,400 funding bonds. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Hillsboro—School—City voted \$60,000 bonds; W. F. Doughty, Supt. of Schools.*

Tex., Lytton Springs—School—Lytton Springs School District votes soon on \$40,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Tex., McAllen—Sewer—City plans \$35,000 bond election. Address City Clk.

Tex., McAllen—School—Board of Trustees, McAllen Independent School District, Hidalgo County, W. L. Holland, Sec., receives bids July 19 for \$325,000 5% bonds.*

Tex., Menard—Highway—Menard County voted \$150,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Muleshoe—Water Works—City voted \$40,000 bonds; Montgomery & Ward, Conslt. Engrs., 545 Harvey-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls.*

Tex., Nacogdoches—School and Auditorium—Nacogdoches Independent School Dist. votes July 23 on \$60,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Tex., Norton—Norton Independent School Dist. votes July 10 on \$27,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Tex., San Antonio—School—Board of Education considering bond issue; Frank S. Haines, Pres.

Tex., Sweetwater—Municipal Buildings—City voted \$160,000 bonds. Address City Clk.*

Tex., Vernon—Municipal Improvement—City votes July 12 on \$80,000 bonds: \$40,000, water works; \$40,000, street paving. Address City Clerk.

Tex., Zavalla—School—Zavalla School Dist. plans voting on \$50,000 bonds. Address Pres. Board of Trustees.

Va., Jonesville—Lee County voted \$65,000 school and \$70,000 road bonds in Rocky Mountain Dist. Address County Commrs.

Bond Issues Sold

Fla., Clearwater—School—Pinellas County Commrs. sold \$2,000,000 bonds to L. R. Ballinger Co. Union Trust Bldg., and Davies-Bertram Co., Mercantile Library Bldg., both Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Improvement—City, Glenn E. Turner, Clk., sold \$1,000,000 bonds jointly to Eldredge & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., both 14 Wall St., New York, and Wright Warlow & Co., State Bank Bldg., Orlando, Fla., at \$994,500.*

Fla., Jacksonville—City sold \$30,000 6% Murray Hill St. Improvement bonds to Sinking Fund at par.

Fla., Winter Park—Municipal Improvement—City, E. F. Bellows, Clk., sold \$425,000 5 1/2% bonds to Guardian Detroit Co., Detroit, Mich., at 98.22 and accrued interest.*

La., Marksville—Road—Avoyelles Parish Police Jury, C. R. Bordelon, Sec., sold \$268,000 5% bonds to L. E. French and E. M. Ream & Co., Alexandria, at par, accrued interest and premium of \$1696.*

N. C., Blowing Rock—Water Works—Town, C. A. Williams, Clk., sold \$100,000 6% bonds to Ferebee & Co., Andrews, at par.*

S. C., Columbia—School—Board of School Commrs., W. H. Hand, Sec., sold \$300,000 4 1/4% bonds to C. W. McNear & Co., 76 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., at \$302,310.*

Tenn., Columbia—Road—Maury County Revenue Commrs., W. C. Witthorne, County Judge, sold \$117,000 bonds, jointly, to J. W. Jakes & Co., 327 Union St.; Joe B. Palmer & Co., Stahlman Bldg., and Nashville Trust Co., 233 Third Ave. N., at \$118,617 and accrued interest.*

Tenn., Erin—Road—Houston County Com-

(Continued on page 116)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

WE extend the facilities of our organization to those desiring information or reports on companies with which we are identified.

Electric Bond and Share Company

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CORPORATE PREFERRED

STOCK and BOND ISSUES

See Us on Southern Financing

R. S. DICKSON & CO., Gastonia, N. C.
New York Greenville, S. C. Goldsboro, N. C.

FINANCIAL NEWS

(Continued from page 114)

missioners sold \$150,000 5% bonds to Caldwell & Co., 400 Union St., Nashville, at premium of \$1563.*

Tex., Dallas—School—City. M. E. James, Sec., sold \$650,000 4 1/4% bonds to Republic National Bank, Dallas, at 100.11.*

Tex., Denison—Municipal Improvement—City sold \$150,000 school and \$50,000 street improvement 5% coupon bonds to C. W. McNear & Co., 76 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., at 101.

Tex., San Benito—School—School Board, Frank W. Roberts, Pres., sold \$130,000 5% San Benito Independent School Dist. bonds to Lon C. Hill, Jr., for A. C. Allyn & Co., Dallas, at 102.10 net.*

Building and Loan Associations

Tenn., Chattanooga—Volunteer State Building & Loan Assn., capital \$200,000, chartered; C. S. Coffey, James Bldg.

New Financial Corporations

Ala., Florence—C. B. Marvin, Birmingham, of Morgan Plan Co., plans establishing branch, with \$40,000 capital, in Florence.

Fla., Brooksville—Florida Mortgage Finance Corp., capital \$50,000, chartered; A. C. Coogler, Pres.; Willard T. Kyzer, Sec.

Fla., Daytona Beach—Bankers' Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Co. and Standard Bond & Mortgage Co. of Halifax Section, merged as Bankers' Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Co., capital over \$1,000,000; W. P. B. Wachtel, Pres.

Fla., Panama City—Commercial Bank of Panama City, capital \$50,000, chartered; J. D. Sellars, Pres.

Fla., Tampa—Home Bond & Mortgage Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; George M. Wilson, Morgan Howells.

Ga., Savannah—Burch & Co., capital \$15,000, chartered; E. A. Burch, Jr., 515 E. Waldburg St.

Ky., Louisville—Federal Finance Co. plans increasing capital, \$100,000 to \$150,000.

La., Bastrop—Bain Felts, Pres., Commercial Bank of Arcadia, reported interested in establishing national bank with \$100,000 capital.

Md., Baltimore—Guardian-New York Securities Corp., Calvert Bldg., capital \$200,000, incorporated; Ferdinand H. Butchorn.

Tex., Houston—Security Union Casualty Co., Geo. R. Christie, Pres., Great Southern Bldg., plans increasing capital, \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Tex., Kingsville—First National Bank of Kingsville, capital \$50,000, organized; Carl C. Henny, Correspondent.

W. Va., Lewisburg—Greenbrier County National Bank of Lewisburg, capital \$25,000, organized; W. H. Garnett, Correspondent.

Hammond State Bank, B. M. Morrison, Pres., Hammond, La., purchased assets and assumed deposit liabilities of First State Bank & Trust Co., W. L. Houlton, Pres.

Georgia's Possibilities.

The second volume of a series dedicated to the upbuilding of Georgia, entitled "What Shall Georgians Do With Georgia?" has been issued by the Utilities Information Committee of Georgia, Atlanta. This is a symposium of the views of leaders on the state's possibilities and future, giving an honest discussion of Georgia's chance to develop.

Among the contributors are Hal M. Stanley, State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, who declares that the field for new industries in Georgia is unlimited; Charles S. Barrett, president, National Farmers' Union, says that thousands of farmers in many states are ready to settle in Georgia; F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association, explains why the distribution of Muscle Shoals power throughout the Southeast will benefit the greatest number; the late Thomas W. Loyless, Georgia editor and journalist, believes a whole-hearted convention of honest Georgians to discuss Georgia's problems would solve them; Richard H. Edmonds, editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD, advises Georgians to drop petty politics if they would regain Southern prestige; Walter C. Taylor, City Clerk of Atlanta, urges education and enlightenment as an offset to youthful crime; C. Murphy Candler, former head of Public Service Commission of Georgia, finds deplorable conditions in Georgia's public educational system; S. W. McCallie, Georgia State Geologist, calls attention to clay deposits and hydro-electric-power resources in the state; J. P. Miller, managing editor, Savannah Morning News, points out the advantages of Georgia's coastal and mountain summer resorts; Edgar Watkins, attorney-at-law, stresses the need of Georgia corporation code to meet the problem of modern business; Charles J. Hayden, capitalist and economist, urges that Georgia conserve for home use the abilities and training of its young men and women; Dr. A. V. Henry, head of the Ceramics Department, Georgia School of Technology, tells why Georgia, with its vast resources, should dominate the ceramic industry, and the booklet closes with an outline of Georgia's three great tax assets by James A. Dozier, State Tax Commissioner.

Tulsa Votes \$1,490,000 of Bonds.

Tulsa, Okla.—Improvement bonds in the amount of \$1,490,000 have been voted by the city of Tulsa, to be distributed as follows: Sewer bonds, \$1,155,000; incinerator, \$75,000; heavy traffic driveway, \$60,000; overpass, \$25,000; Midland Valley underpass, \$75,000, and park improvements, \$100,000.

Public-improvement bonds in the amount of \$250,000 have been sold by the City Commission of Birmingham, Ala., to Gibson-Leefe & Co., New York, at \$251.697.

The Wets Made a Blunder Which Will React on Them.

Castle Point-on-Hudson, N. J.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It is now clearly evident to the man up a tree that the advocates of modification and ultimate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution are in a fair way to be "hoist with their own petard." The results of the Senate committee's inquiry will convince every candid reader that the so-called 'wets' have not a leg to stand on. Indeed, the only friends that our notoriously synthetic liquor has ever had, within the half-century of our recollection, have been and are the people who make money out of the business and the lovers of personal liberty who insist on having what they want when they want it, with freedom to become intoxicated if they feel like it.

The state chemist of New Hampshire, Charles D. Howard, recently had a straightforward letter in the New York Times, which was replete with words of wisdom, common sense and scientific knowledge, on this important problem. Already our committee of Senators at Washington, by insisting upon getting at the facts, have obtained them to their hearts' content. We would commend them and all others who want "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" to review the pointed statements of the state chemist named, and likewise the judicious opinion of Louis Marshall as to the legal aspect of the questions at issue, printed by the same newspaper. This opinion deserves to be written in letters of gold and placed in every home and church and legislative hall in the United States.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

Field Representative of Southern Pine Association.

According to a recent announcement, J. F. Carter of New Orleans has been appointed field representative of the Southern Pine Association, of which H. C. Berckes of New Orleans is secretary-manager. Mr. Carter was educated at the University of Illinois as a mechanical and chemical engineer, but pursued newspaper work for a number of years. He took a leading part in the organization of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, serving as manager of the publicity and industrial bureaus for two years. He has made industrial surveys of a number of cities and has been associated in designing and building several board and paper mills.

The city of Avon Park, Fla., C. A. Crews, comptroller, will vote July 20 on a bond issue of \$265,000 for parks, sanitary sewers and erection of city hall.

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Southern men and women who lived in, or visited Baltimore in the period when this Company was established—which was the year of 1884—will be interested, we believe, in our anniversary book "The Early Eighties: Sidelights on the Baltimore of forty years ago." A copy will be sent upon request.

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PROPOSALS

- BOND ISSUES BUILDINGS PAVING GOOD ROADS



Bids close July 15, 1926.

PROPOSALS FOR BARGES. Office Third Mississippi River District, P. O. Box 404, Vicksburg, Miss. Proposals for construction of eight or more steel-crooset-wood material barges will be received here until noon July 15, 1926. Plans will be loaned upon deposit of certified check for \$15, payable to the District Engineer. Information on application.

Bids close July 26, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1926.—**SEALED PROPOSALS** will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. July 26, 1926, for repairs to the heating system at the United States Post Office and Courthouse, San Antonio, Texas. Specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. Post Office and Courthouse, San Antonio, Texas, or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close July 30, 1926.

\$30,000 6% Municipal Improvement Bonds

Melbourne, Fla., June 30, 1926.
Sealed bids for the purchase of \$30,000 Municipal Improvement Bonds of the City of Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida, issue of 1925, addressed to the Chairman of the City Commission of Melbourne, Florida, and deposited with the City Clerk of said Commission, will be received until 2 P. M. Friday, July 30, 1926, at the City Hall in the City of Melbourne, Florida, at which time they will be opened and considered. Said bonds to be thirty (30) in number, numbered from one (1) to thirty (30), inclusive, of the denomination of \$1000 each, to be dated December 20, 1925, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, interest payable semi-annually on June 20 and December 20 of each year at the Hanover National Bank, City and State of New York, and at which said bank the said bonds will be paid at the time of maturity thereof in lawful money of the United States of America. Said bonds to mature and fall due as follows, viz:

Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, December 20, 1926
Nos. 4 to 6, inclusive, December 20, 1927
Nos. 7 to 9, inclusive, December 20, 1928
Nos. 10 to 12, inclusive, December 20, 1929
Nos. 13 to 15, inclusive, December 20, 1930
Nos. 16 to 18, inclusive, December 20, 1931
Nos. 19 to 21, inclusive, December 20, 1932
Nos. 22 to 24, inclusive, December 20, 1933
Nos. 25 to 27, inclusive, December 20, 1934
Nos. 28 to 30, inclusive, December 20, 1935

Special assessment liens for Municipal purposes heretofore legally created and fixed against the property in said City of Melbourne abutting upon said Municipal improvements, in amount equal to the amount of said bonds, are irrevocably pledged for the payment thereof, and, in addition thereto, said bonds are the general obligations of the City of Melbourne, and for the full and prompt payment of both principal and interest of which the full faith and credit of the city is pledged. Said bonds are issued and will be sold under authority of and in compliance with the Charter of the City of Melbourne and all amendments pertaining thereto.

Purchasers will be furnished with approving opinion of a recognized bonding attorney, which, together with the cost of printing the said bonds, will be paid for by the City of Melbourne.

A certified or cashier's check for \$500, payable to the order of the City Commission of Melbourne, Florida, must accompany each bid. Said bid shall be securely sealed and the envelope containing the bid must be plainly marked to indicate its contents.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

CITY COMMISSION OF MELBOURNE,
FLORIDA.

By DAVID PEEL, Chairman.

RATE: 35 cents per line per insertion.

PUBLICATION DAY: Thursday.

FORMS CLOSE: 4 P. M. Monday.

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THE DAILY BULLETIN OF THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

Published every business day; gives information about the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the South and Southwest.

The Daily Bulletin can be used to advantage when copy cannot reach us in time for publication in the Manufacturers Record before bids are to be opened, or when daily publications are necessary to meet legal requirements.

The same rate applies—35 cents per line per insertion.

Bids close July 12, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1926.—**SEALED PROPOSALS** will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. July 12, 1926, for removing the present boiler and furnishing and installing one new portable, smokeless firebox, heating boiler, etc., and plumbing repairs at the United States Post Office, Anniston, Ala. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. Post Office, Anniston, Ala., or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Sale of \$13,000 5½% Bonds

\$13,000 5½% interest-bearing bonds on West Green School District, Coffee County, Georgia. Good railroad, public highway, church and school facilities. Center brightleaf tobacco section of Georgia. Progressive community. Communicate at once with J. H. Green, Secy.-Treas. Board of Trustees, West Green, Ga.

Bids close August 6, 1926.

\$500,000 6% Bonds

FORT PIERCE INLET DISTRICT.

Fort Pierce, Fla.

Sealed bids will be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. on August 6, 1926, for 500 \$1000 coupon bonds of Fort Pierce Inlet District, bearing 6 per cent semi-annual interest. Bonds mature serially from 1 to 30 years. Approving opinion by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York City.

Write to E. L. Price, Chairman, Fort Pierce, Fla., for full information.

Bids close July 24, 1926.

\$200,000 6% School Bonds

Key West, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Instruction of Monroe County, Florida, until 8 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of July, 1926, for the purchase of the following described bonds of Special Tax School District Number One, Monroe County, Florida, each dated January 1, 1926, of the denomination of \$1000 each, bearing interest of Six (6%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, July 1 and January 1, both principal and interest being payable in gold at the First National Bank of Key West, Florida, and the Guaranty Trust Company Bank in the city of New York. Said bonds to mature as follows:

Bonds numbered One to Seven, both inclusive, shall be payable on January 1, 1929; bonds numbering Eight to Fourteen, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1930; bonds numbered Fifteen to Twen-

ty-one, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1931; bonds numbered Twenty-two to Twenty-eight, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1932; bonds numbered Twenty-nine to Thirty-five, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1933; bonds numbered Thirty-six to Forty-two, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1934; bonds numbered Forty-three to Forty-nine, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1935; bonds numbered Fifty to Fifty-six, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1936; bonds numbered Fifty-seven to Sixty-three, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1937; bonds numbered Sixty-four to Seventy, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1938; bonds numbered Seventy-one to Seventy-seven, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1939; bonds numbered Seventy-eight to Eighty-four, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1940; bonds numbered Eighty-five to Ninety-one, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1941; bonds numbered Ninety-two to Ninety-eight, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1942; bonds numbered Ninety-nine to One Hundred and Five, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1943; bonds numbered One Hundred and Six to One Hundred and Twelve, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1944; bonds numbered One Hundred and Thirteen to One Hundred and Nineteen, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1945; bonds numbered One Hundred and Twenty to One Hundred and Twenty-six, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1946; bonds numbered One Hundred and Twenty-seven to One Hundred and Thirty-three, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1947; bonds numbered One Hundred and Thirty-four to One Hundred and Forty, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1948; bonds numbered One Hundred and Forty-one to One Hundred and Forty-seven, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1949; bonds numbered One Hundred and Forty-eight to One Hundred and Fifty-four, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1950; bonds numbered One Hundred and Fifty-five to One Hundred and Sixty-two, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1951; bonds numbered One Hundred and Sixty-three to One Hundred and Seventy-one, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1952; bonds numbered One Hundred and Seventy-two to One Hundred and Eighty, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1953; bonds numbered One Hundred and Eighty-one to One Hundred and Ninety, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1954; bonds numbered One Hundred and Ninety-two to Two Hundred, both inclusive, shall be payable January 1, 1955.

Said bonds are general obligations of Special Tax School District Number One of Monroe County, Florida; the principal and interest payable from taxes levied against all taxable property within said District. Proposals for bonds should be addressed to Melvin E. Russell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Monroe County, Key West, Florida, and must be enclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Special Tax School District Number One Bonds," and must be accompanied by a certified check in an amount equal to 2 per cent of the face value of the bonds bid for, which certified check will be forfeited to Special Tax School District Number One as liquidated damages in the event the bidder fails or refuses to pay for said bonds when tendered. The bonds will be delivered to the successful bidder as soon as validation proceedings are completed and said bonds properly lithographed.

Bonds have been validated by decree of the Circuit Court of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit of Florida. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Instruction of Monroe County, Florida.

CLARENCE H. PIERCE,

MILLARD B. GIBSON,

ABELARDO LOPEZ, Chairman.

Attest:

MELVIN E. RUSSELL,

Sec. and County Superintendent.

Bids close July 27, 1926.

SEALED PROPOSALS, marked "Proposal for Construction of Buildings and Utilities," will be received by the U. S. Veterans Bureau, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. July 27, 1926, and then and there publicly opened, for the construction complete of Administration Building, Infirmary Building, Dining Hall, six Continued Treatment Buildings, Recreation Building, Occupational Therapy Building, Acute Patients Building, Laundry Building, Storehouse, Garage, Boiler House, two Attendants' Quarters, two Nurses' Quarters, Apartment Building, five Duplex Officers' Quarters, Medical Officers' Quarters, Gate House, Switch and Meter House, Connecting Corridors and Brick Chimney, also roads, walks and drainage to be built at U. S. Veterans Hospital, Northport, Long Island, N. Y. This work will include reinforced concrete construction, hollow tile, brick work, cast concrete stone, marble work, tile floors and wainscots, iron work, steel sash, iron stairs with slate treads, wrought iron fence, slate, metal, built-up and prepared roofing, roof ventilators, roof skylights, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, dumb waiters, metal weather strips, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, sewage disposal, boiler plant, steel water tower and tank, septic tank and house, well pump houses, heating, concrete oil tank and oil burners, electrical work, electric elevators, refrigerating plant and outside sewer, water, steam and electric distribution systems. **SEPARATE PROPOSALS** will be received for Building Construction, Plumbing, Heating, Concrete oil tank and oil burners, Electrical Work, Elevators, Ice-making and Refrigerating Plant and Brick Chimney, all as set forth on proposal sheet. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract; and in making awards the records of bidders for expedition and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the Construction Division, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit with application of a check or postal money order for \$100, payable to the **TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES**, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. **FRANK T. HINES**, Director, June 19, 1926.

Bids close July 13, 1926.

Road and Bridge Construction

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STATE OF MARYLAND STATE ROADS COMMISSION NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Baltimore, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building one section of State Highway as follows:

Carroll and Frederick Counties, Cont. CI-63—One section of State Highway, including the bridge over Sam's Creek and approaches near Union Bridge, for a distance of 0.5 mile. (Concrete.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M. on the 13th day of July, 1926, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form, which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 29th day of June, 1926.

JOHN N. MACKALL, Chairman.

L. H. STEUART, Secretary.

Bids close July 12, 1926.

Reinforced Concrete Bridge

Elizabethton, Tenn.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Elizabethton, Tennessee, for furnishing all labor, material and equipment for the construction of one Flat Slab Type Reinforced Concrete Bridge, 231 feet in length, over the Doe River, in and for the City of Elizabethton, Tennessee, until 8 P. M. July 12, 1926, at which time they will be opened and read publicly.

Alternate bids will be received on competitive designs conforming in all general dimensions to those shown on the plans made by J. B. McCrary Engineering Corporation; said designs may be either of arch or flat slab type of construction and must show complete details.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on a bank satisfactory to the City Officials, or a bidder's bond acceptable to the City Officials for five (5) per cent of the amount of construction bid, drawn to the order of the City of Elizabethton, Tennessee, which will be forfeited to the City in event City accepts bid and bidder fails to execute contract and surety bond within ten days after award. Checks or bonds of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to bidders.

All bids will be compared on the basis of the Engineers' estimate of the quantity of work to be done.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineers' or City Manager's office. Specifications and plans will be furnished at the office of the Engineer or at the office of the City Manager upon payment of \$15, which amount will not be returned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to award the contract as considered to the best interest of the City.

CITY OF ELIZABETHTON, TENN.

By **R. B. MORELAND**, Mayor.

E. R. LINGERFELT, City Mgr.

J. B. MCCRARY ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
Engineers,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Bids close July 21, 1926.

Bridge Across Cape Fear River

Pittsboro, N. C.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a bridge across the Cape Fear River at Avent's Ferry will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Chatham County, North Carolina, and the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County, North Carolina, jointly, at the Chatham County Courthouse in Pittsboro, N. C., until 2 P. M. July 21, 1926, when said proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The work will consist of a slab-and-girder type reinforced concrete bridge about five hundred and twenty-two feet long.

Alternate proposals will be considered on a steel through truss bridge.

Proposals must be sealed and marked "Proposal for Avent's Ferry Bridge."

All bids must be upon blank forms provided in the proposal.

Each bid must be accompanied by two certified checks of equal amounts, aggregating not less than five per cent of the amount of the bid, as evidence of good faith. Bidders' bonds will not be accepted in lieu of the checks.

Consideration will be given only to bids of contractors who submit evidence showing that they are licensed under "An Act to Regulate the Practice of General Contracting," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina on March 10, 1925.

Plans and specifications will be on file at the office of the Engineers in Durham, N. C., and copies of the specifications, forms of proposal, etc., will be mailed upon application to the Engineer at Durham, N. C., accompanied by payment of Ten Dollars (\$10) for each set of plans and specifications, which will be refunded to those who submit bona fide bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. J. JOHNSON.

Chairman Chatham County Commissioners.

T. A. RIDDLE.

Chairman Lee County Commissioners.

GILBERT C. WHITE CO., Engineers,
Durham, N. C.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

\$40,000 6% School Bonds

The Board of Public Instruction of Indian River County, Florida, will receive bids 11 o'clock A. M. July 20, 1926, for the purchase of \$40,000 of the Bonds of Special Tax School District No. 1 of said County. Bonds bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually; are in denominations of \$1000, dated June 1, 1926, principal payable in 20 annual installments of \$2000, beginning June 1, 1929.

Address all inquiries and bids to the undersigned.

W. E. RIGGS

County Supt., Public Instruction,
Vero Beach, Fla.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

Street Paving

Lakeland, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Lakeland, Florida, until 8 P. M. o'clock July 20, 1926, for grading, paving, curbing and installing necessary storm drainage, using vitrified brick on sand base with asphalt filler.

The amount of surface to be covered is about 100,939 square yards at an approximate cost of \$485,000.00.

Blank forms of proposals, plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, the same being on file in the office of the City Manager and City Engineer of said city, where they may be examined.

Certified check for \$12,000.00 is required with each bid, and bond for fifty per cent (50) of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder, such bond to be a bond with a reputable and responsible surety company as surety and written by a company or companies having as agents resident citizens of the City of Lakeland, Florida.

The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The City reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount of work included in these specifications without affecting the specifications of the contract in any other respect.

The City reserves the right to purchase brick, concrete materials and furnish them to the contractor to be placed by him under the specifications at prices bid by him.

ANTON SCHNEIDER,

City Manager.

JAS. W. NORTON,

City Engineer.

Bids close July 14, 1926.

Street Improvements

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS

Baltimore, June 30, 1926.

Separate Sealed Proposals, executed in duplicate, addressed to the Board of Awards, care of the City Register, will be received by him in his office until 11 A. M. Wednesday, July 14, 1926, to grade, curb and pave with Sheet Asphalt on concrete base and Cement Concrete the streets listed in Contracts Nos. 343 and 352.

Contract No. 343
Sheet Asphalt, 14,640 square yards
Certified check \$1100

Contract No. 352
Cement Concrete, 21,600 square yards
Certified check \$1200

Specifications and proposal sheets and all other information can be obtained at this office, Room 207½, City Hall. A charge of \$10 will be required for specifications covering each contract, which charge will not be refunded.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check of the bidder on a clearing-house bank, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to the amount as recited in the specifications must accompany each bid.

Bond in the amount of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder.

STEUART PURCELL,

Highways Engineer.

Approved:

HOWARD W. JACKSON,

President Board of Awards.

Approved:

B. L. CROZIER,

Chief Engineer.

Approved:

JOSEPH PATTI, Jr.,

Assistant City Solicitor.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

Paving and Sewers

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town of Perry, Florida, for furnishing materials, labor and equipment for the following types of pavement and necessary storm drains until 10 A. M. Tuesday, July 20, 1926, at which time they will be opened and publicly read.

Approximate quantities are as follows:

	25,000 cu. yd. Regular Excavation.
	40,000 lin. ft. Combined Cement Concrete Curb and Gutter.
	2,000 lin. ft. Cement Concrete Gutter.
	400 lin. ft. Cement Concrete Headers.
	75,000 sq. yd. 8-in. Compacted Lime Rock Base Course.
or	75,000 sq. yd. 4-in. Cement Concrete Base Course.
with	75,000 sq. yd. 2-in. Asphaltic Concrete.
or	75,000 sq. yd. 1½-in. Sheet Asphalt with Flush Coat for Base.
	75,000 sq. yd. 6-in. One Course Cement Concrete Paving with Integral Curb.
	20 Manholes.
	50 Storm Sewer Inlets.
	4,800 lin. ft. 12-in. Storm Sewer.
	2,600 lin. ft. 15-in. Storm Sewer.
	4,400 lin. ft. 18-in. Storm Sewer.
	600 lin. ft. 21-in. Storm Sewer.
	1,600 lin. ft. 24-in. Storm Sewer.

Each proposal must be on the blank forms furnished by the Town of Perry and shall be accompanied by a certified check or bid bond issued through a local agency by a bonding company qualified to do business in the State of Florida, and made payable to the Town of Perry, Florida, for an amount equal to five (5) per cent of the total bid. Certified check or bid bond will be forfeited as liquidated damages if contract and bond are not executed within the time specified, if proposal is accepted, otherwise will be returned within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Engineer, and specifications may be obtained upon the payment of \$5.00.

ALVA B. GROSS, City Engineer.
Perry, Fla., June 17, 1926.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

Street Improvements

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Commission of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, up to 12 noon on July 20, 1926, for furnishing all labor and material for the construction of improvements in certain streets, known as Paving Districts 6-B and 6-C, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Manager of said city.

The amounts of the principal items of the work will be approximately as follows:

110,000 cu. yds. Grading.
910,900 sq. ft. Sidewalk.
156,200 sq. ft. Driveways.
146,000 lin. ft. Concrete Combined Curb and Gutter.
485 Catch Basins.
313,700 sq. yds. Paving.
26,800 lin. ft. Sewers.

Bids must be accompanied by certified checks in the amount of \$50,000 on each section, made payable to the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, as a guarantee that within ten days from notice of awarding of contract the successful bidder will enter into a written contract with the city and furnish acceptable bond in the amount of one hundred per cent (100%) of the amount bid, conditioned upon the carrying out of said contract. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned. Each bid must be sealed and addressed to the City Manager of the City of West Palm Beach, and shall be in the office of the City Clerk not later than 12 noon on the 29th day of June, 1926.

Each bidder will be required to submit, with his bid, statements of experience, equipment and financial responsibility on blank forms which will be furnished with the specifications.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals may be obtained at the office of the City Manager upon payment of a deposit of \$25 on each set, to be refunded upon receipt of bid or return of said plans and specifications. The City Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to award the contract in the best interests of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida.

C. A. RINGHAM, City Manager.
H. J. DAUGHERTY, City Clerk.
T. B. HENRY, City Engineer.

Bids close July 19, 1926.

Street Paving

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Paving," will be received until 5 P. M. July 19, 1926, for the paving with concrete of certain streets in the City of Apalachicola, Florida, according to plans and specifications in the office of the City Engineer, and which plans may be there seen and examined after June 19. The area to be paved is approximately 43,000 square yards, but may be varied within limits of 10 per cent, more or less. Proposals are to be made on forms supplied by the undersigned and will be furnished on request. All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000, payable to the City Treasurer, Apalachicola. Checks will be returned to bidders upon rejection of their bid and to the successful bidder upon execution of the formal contract. The City Commissioners reserve the right to consider the proposals at any time within five days after date set for final receipt and to accept any one or reject any or all of them.

F. B. WAKEFIELD,

City Treasurer.

Apalachicola, Florida, June 11, 1926.

Bids close July 29, 1926.

Water and Sewerage Systems

Liberty, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Liberty, N. C., until 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 29, 1926, for the construction of water and sewerage systems.

Plans will be on file and may be examined at the office of the Mayor of Liberty and at the offices of Spoon, Lewis & Camp, Consulting Engineers, American Bank Building, Greensboro, N. C., after July 15, 1926. After that date Plans, Specifications, Bid and Contract forms may be secured from the Engineers upon receipt of \$15, of which \$5 will be returned upon return of the plans in good condition to the Engineers.

Each bid for the complete systems must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond in the sum of \$3000, payable to the Treasurer of the Town of Liberty, N. C. Bids for separate parts shall be accompanied by certified checks to the amount of five (5%) per cent of the bid.

The attention of contractors bidding on this work is called to the Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina regulating the practice of general contracting, which requires that they, whether residents or non-residents of this State, must show evidence of a license before their bids may be considered.

Proposals will be received covering individual parts of the systems as well as for the complete systems. Proposals will be opened publicly, with the usual rights reserved, including the right to let separately certain units of which the complete systems are composed, if to the best interest of the town to do so.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF LIBERTY,

NORTH CAROLINA.

By R. C. REITZEL, Mayor.

SPOON, LEWIS & CAMP,
Consulting Engineers,
Greensboro and Asheville.
July 2, 1926.

Bids close August 3, 1926.

Water-Works Distribution System

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Sealed proposals for furnishing material and constructing a Water-Works Distribution System and Supply Mains for the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, will be received by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners at the City Manager's Office until 1 P. M. August 3, 1926.

The additions to be constructed will consist of approximately fifty (50) miles of 6-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 16-inch and 24-inch cast iron pipe, with specials, valves and hydrants, including flexible joint submerged pipe.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to an amount equal to five (5) per cent of the bid as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into if awarded. Bidder's bonds will not be accepted. A bond in the full amount of the contract price will be required. Payments will be made in cash on monthly estimates.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the City Manager at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and with Solomon, Norcross & Kreis, Consulting Engineers,

Fort Lauderdale, Florida; 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bidders may obtain copies from the Engineers by enclosing certified check for twenty-five (\$25) dollars, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale. If blueprints are desired they may be had at the cost of printing. If the plans, specifications and blueprints are returned within thirty days after opening bids the check for twenty-five dollars will be returned.

B. J. HORNE, City Manager.

SOLOMON, NORCROSS & KEIS,

Engineers,

Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Atlanta, Ga.

Bids close July 14, 1926.

Sanitary Sewers

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Commissioners of the City of Orlando, Florida, at the office of the City Clerk in the City Hall at Orlando, Florida, until 9 A. M. July 14, 1926, for the improvement of certain streets by installing sanitary sewers in improvement districts known as "Lake Highland District," "Magnolia District," "Loch Haven District" and "College Park District," estimated to be 4 mi., ½ mi., 4.2 mi. and 8 miles in length, respectively.

Proposals for these improvements shall be presented in a SEALED ENVELOPE FOR EACH DISTRICT, and marked "Bid for Installing Sanitary Sewers in Lake Highland Improvement District, as the case may be."

Each proposal for each district shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of dollars as set opposite the districts, as follows:

Lake Highland District.....	\$1250
Magnolia District.....	210
Loch Haven District.....	1350
College Park District.....	2500

Made payable to the City of Orlando, Florida.

The successful bidder for each district will be required to give bond satisfactory to the City in the sum of CONTRACT PRICE for the faithful performance of the work.

The City Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from the City Engineer by depositing \$10 for each district desired; the \$10 to be returned when plans and specifications are returned to the City Engineer.

J. A. STINSON,

Clerk, City of Orlando, Florida.

Bids close August 12, 1926.

Sewage-Treatment Plant

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Sealed proposals for the furnishing of materials and constructing a sewage-disposal plant will be received by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at City Manager's Office, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., until 1 P. M. August 12, 1926, at which time all proposals will be publicly opened and read.

The work will consist of a three-million-gallon daily capacity sewage-treatment plant, including reinforced concrete, predigestion tanks, aeration tanks, sedimentation tanks, sludge tanks and power plant and equipment.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in an amount equal to five (5) per cent of the bid as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond for one hundred (100) per cent of the contract price will be required. Payments will be made in cash on monthly estimates.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the City Manager, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and with Solomon, Norcross & Kreis, Consulting Engineers, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bidders may obtain copies of the specifications from the Consulting Engineers by enclosing certified check for twenty-five (\$25) dollars, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Blueprints may be had at the cost of printing. If plans, specifications and blueprints are returned within thirty days after the opening of bids the check for twenty-five (\$25) dollars will be returned.

B. J. HORNE, City Manager.

SOLOMON, NORCROSS & KEIS,

Consulting Engineers,

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.;

Atlanta, Ga.

Bids close July 12, 1926.

Water-Works Plant Improvement

Yazoo City, Miss.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Public Service Commission of Yazoo City, Mississippi, on or before 8 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of July, 1926, and then publicly opened, for furnishing all material, labor and equipment and constructing a water well for the said city in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of Yazoo City.

The proposed improvement will consist of drilling a water well and furnishing all material, including pump and motor for same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent of the amount of the bid, made payable to E. G. Olden, City Clerk, as evidence of good faith.

Specifications, form of proposal and contract may be seen at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, Yazoo City, Miss., or specifications will be mailed upon application.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to make such award as in the opinion of the Board is to the best interest of the city.

E. G. OLDEN, City Clerk.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

Sewers

West Palm Beach, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Commission of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, up to 12 noon on July 20, 1926, for furnishing all labor and material for the construction of sewers in certain streets, known as Sewer District 10-A, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Manager of said city.

The amounts of the principal items of the work will be approximately as follows:

124,000	linear feet	8-inch sewer.
1,800	linear feet	10-inch sewer.
1,900	linear feet	12-inch sewer.
30,900	linear feet	15-inch sewer.
17,000	linear feet	18-inch sewer.
8,500	linear feet	21-inch sewer.
8,400	linear feet	24-inch sewer.
5,700	linear feet	27-inch sewer.
1,700	linear feet	30-inch sewer.
2,200	linear feet	33-inch sewer.
1,900	linear feet	36-inch sewer.
350	linear feet	42-inch sewer.
800	linear feet	48-inch sewer.
1,400	linear feet	54-inch sewer.
5,300	linear feet	60-inch sewer.
400	linear feet	66-inch sewer.
2,100	linear feet	69-inch sewer.
2,100	linear feet	78-inch sewer.
97,000	linear feet	6-inch house connections.
4,100	feet depth	of manholes.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the amount of two and one-half per cent (2½%) of the total amount of the bid, made payable to the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, as a guarantee that within ten days of notice of awarding of contract the successful bidder will enter into a written contract with the City and furnish acceptable bond in the amount of one hundred per cent (100%) of the amount of the contract, conditioned upon the carrying out of said contract. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned. Each bid must be sealed and addressed to the City Manager of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida, and shall be in the office of the City Clerk not later than 12 noon on the 20th day of July, 1926.

Each bidder will be required to submit with his bid statements of experience, equipment and financial responsibility on blank forms, which will be furnished with the specifications.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals may be obtained at the office of the City Manager upon payment of a deposit of \$20, to be refunded upon receipt of bid or return of said plans and specifications in good condition within thirty days after bids are received.

The City Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to make the award in the best interests of the City of West Palm Beach, Florida.

C. A. BINGHAM, City Manager.

H. J. DAUGHERTY, City Clerk.

T. B. HENRY, City Engineer.

Bids close July 24, 1926.

School Building

Bushnell, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Instruction in and for Sumter County, Florida, until 12 noon July 24, 1926, for the erection of a one-story tile school building to be erected at St. Catherine, school district No. 9. Proposals to be accompanied by a certified check for five (5%) per cent of the amount of bid, payable to W. T. Eddins, Superintendent. Should the successful contractor fail to enter into contract and execute bond, check will be forfeited to the School Board as liquidated damages.

Bids are to be given under two proposals: **FIRST**—If the contractor agrees to accept the bonds of special Tax School district No. 9 of Sumter County, Florida, bearing interest at six (6%) per cent as payment for the work.

SECOND—If payment is made in currency.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications may be obtained from George MacKay, Architect, Ocala, Florida, upon deposit of certified check for \$25, check to be returned on return of plans.

Surety bond in the full amount of the contract price will be required.

Bids close August 5, 1926.

Water-Treatment Plant and Pumping Stations

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and constructing a water-treatment plant and pumping stations will be received by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at the City Manager's Office, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., until 1 P. M. Thursday, August 5, 1926, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The work will consist of a four (4) million gallon daily capacity softening and purification plant, including reinforced concrete mixing and subsidence basins, filters, chemical house and equipment, pumping equipment, three (3) million gallon capacity clear well and low-service pumping stations.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in an amount equal to five (5) per cent of the bid as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond for one hundred (100) per cent of the contract price will be required. Payments will be made in cash on monthly estimates.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the City Manager, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and with Solomon, Norcross & Kreis, Consulting Engineers, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bidders may obtain copies of the specifications from the Consulting Engineers by enclosing certified check for twenty-five (\$25) dollars, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale. Blueprints may be had at the cost of printing. If plans, specifications and blueprints are returned within thirty days after opening bids the check for the twenty-five (\$25) dollars will be returned.

B. J. HORNE, City Manager.

SOLOMON, NORCROSS & KREIS,

Consulting Engineers,

Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Atlanta, Ga.

Bids close August 10, 1926.

Sewage-Pumping Stations, Ejector Stations, Force Mains and Air Mains

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Sealed proposals for furnishing material and constructing three sewage pumping stations and five ejector stations, with force mains and air mains, for the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, will be received by the Mayor and Board of Commissioners at the City Manager's office until 1 o'clock P. M. August 10, 1926.

The pipe line to be constructed will consist of approximately six (6) miles of 4-inch, 6-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 16-inch, 20-inch and 24-inch cast-iron pipe, with specials, valves and hydrants, including flexible joint submerged pipe and approximately one (1) mile of 2½-inch and 2-inch galvanized iron pipe.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to an amount equal to

five (5%) per cent of the bid, as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into if awarded. Bidder's bonds will not be accepted. A bond in the full amount of the contract price will be required. Payments will be made in cash on monthly estimates.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the City Manager at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and with Solomon, Norcross & Kreis, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Granada Avenue, Lauderdale-Mar, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bidders may obtain copies from the Engineers by enclosing certified check for Twenty-five Dollars (\$25), payable to the City of Fort Lauderdale. If blueprints are desired they may be had at the cost of printing. If the plans, specifications and blueprints are returned within thirty days after opening bids, the check for twenty-five dollars will be returned.

B. J. HORNE, City Manager.

SOLOMON, NORCROSS & KEIS, INC.,

Engineers,

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.

Bids close July 14, 1926.

Cement Concrete FootwaysDEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SUB-DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
ENGINEER

Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1926.

Sealed proposals, executed in duplicate and addressed to the Board of Awards, care of the City Register, will be received by him at his office until 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, July 14, 1926, for the grading and paving with cement concrete footways as listed in "FOOTWAY CONTRACT No. 95." Specifications and blank proposal sheets will be furnished upon application at this office, Room 207½, City Hall.

A certified check of the bidder on a clearing-house bank, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in the amount of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$120) must accompany each bid.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

STEUART PURCELL,

Highways Engineer.

B. L. CROZIER,

Chief Engineer.

Approved:

HOWARD W. JACKSON,

President Board of Awards.

Approved:

JOSEPH PATTI, JR.,

Assistant City Solicitor.

Bids close July 26, 1926.

Electric Generating Unit

Palmetto, Fla.

The City of Palmetto, Florida, will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. July 26, 1926, for purchasing or leasing a Diesel Engine Electric Generating Unit for street lights and other municipal purposes in the City of Palmetto.

The right is reserved to accept any bid or reject any or all bids as decided by the City Council.

All bids must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Manufacturers of Diesel Engines and Electrical Machinery are invited to bid on their standard equipment nearest to that called for, and to state clearly all details so bids can be compared intelligently. All accessories furnished are to be itemized and state clearly whether included or extra, and in case of extras should be priced by item.

All prices, if not f. o. b. cars Palmetto, should be guaranteed freight to Palmetto, Florida.

If prices are not installed, the bidder should include in his price or state how much extra for furnishing a man to superintend the installation.

All bids must state how soon shipment can be made after contract has been accepted.

The City of Palmetto wishes each manufacturer to state in their proposal the best terms the city will be allowed to pay for this equipment and at what rate of interest on the deferred payments.

The Equipment furnished must conform in general to the specifications issued herewith, including all items specified.

Bidders may secure copies of specifications from the City Clerk, Palmetto, Fla., upon payment of \$10, which will be refunded when specifications are returned in good condition.

F. K. WEBB,

Com. of Public Works.

Bids close July 20, 1926.

Masonic Temple

Keyser, W. Va.

Sealed bids will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1926, for the erection of a three-story Masonic Temple at Keyser, W. Va.

Copy of plans, specifications and instructions to bidders may be procured from either F. H. Babb or the undersigned after noon on July 3, 1926.

Forward all bids to the undersigned at Keyser, W. Va.

CHAS. N. FINNELL, Chairman.

Bids close July 15, 1926.

Addition to Jail

Hampton, Va.

The Elizabeth City County, Virginia, Board of Supervisors will receive sealed Proposals in the office of the County Clerk, Hampton, Virginia, until 12 o'clock noon July 15, 1926, for the erection of an Addition and Remodeling the present County Jail and equipping same, also the heating of the Jail and Courthouse.

Plans and specifications on file at the County Clerk's Office, Hampton, Virginia.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check for \$500, and submitted on Proposal form furnished by the County Clerk.

The Supervisors reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, June 25, 1926.

H. H. HOLT, Clerk.

Bids close July 14, 1926.

Pianos

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
MADISON AND LAFAYETTE AVENUES

Baltimore, June 23, 1926.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pianos for the Department of Education," addressed to the Board of Awards of Baltimore City, will be received at the office of F. A. Dolfeld, Esq., City Register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., until 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, July 14, 1926.

Specifications for the above may be obtained at the office of the Board of School Commissioners, Madison and Lafayette avenues.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of the bidder for \$300, made payable to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and drawn on a clearing-house bank.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of his contract in an amount equal to the contract price and to comply with the City Charter respecting contracts.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject bids for any or all items.

JOHN H. ROCHE,

Secretary, Board of School Commissioners.

Approved June 23, 1926.

HOWARD W. JACKSON,

President, Board of Awards.

Bids close July 14, 1926.

Well Drilling

Sealed proposals addressed to City Council, Bradenton, Florida, will be received until 1.30 P. M. July 14, 1926, for drilling and completing one 12-inch Well approximately 700 feet deep. Specifications on file Office Commissioner Public Works. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

CITY OF BRADENTON.

L. L. HINE, City Clerk.

R. K. VAN CAMP,
Commissioner Public Works.

Bids close July 27, 1926.

Steel Cages for Jail

Stuart, Fla.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Martin County, Florida, at the County Courthouse, Stuart, Florida, until 10 A. M. July 27, 1926, for the construction of steel cages for temporary County Jail.

Contractors are required to submit plans and specifications for the proposed work, to comply with the general plans on file in the office of the County Engineer, Stuart, Fla.

Certified check for two per cent of the amount bid is hereby required with each bid, and a bond for the contract price will be required of the successful bidder, such bond to be a bond with a reputable and responsible security company as surety and written by a company or companies having as agents resident citizens of Martin County, Florida.

The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

H. N. GAINES,

Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

E. H. GIBSON, County Engineer.



CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES



MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

FOR SALE—Timber Land, Mill Properties, Cut-Over Timber Lands, Water Frontage for subdivision, located Gulf Coast. H. H. WEFEL, JR., Mobile, Alabama.

BROWN STONE QUARRIES

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—Brownstone Quarries and 125-acre farm located in York Co., Penna., near Penna. R. R. line, Harrisburg, Pa., to Washington, D. C. Entire tract underlaid with the very best brownstone. Copies of U. S. report and Penn. Geological Survey, with sample of stone, sent on request. Personal investigation solicited; land not needed for immediate quarry purpose is well adapted for fruit or general farming; reasonable price and terms for prompt purchase.

REEHLING ESTATE, Steelton, Pa.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS**ALABAMA**

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES, with unlimited possibilities, for investment on the Gulf Coast at Mobile. The land that steals your heart away. We have factory sites, textile mill, central business property, farms, orange and pecan groves, timber tracts, cutover land, waterfront property, homes and desirable building lots at very attractive prices and easy terms. Write us for information and literature. GULF COAST INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC., REALTORS, 32-34 N. Royal St., Battle House Bldg., Mobile, Ala.

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FLORIDA—The Land of Opportunity—more than \$15,250,000 in her State Treasury May 31 and no bonded indebtedness; no income or inheritance tax, ever; the "Playground of the Rich; Paradise of the Poor." Highest-priced crops produced in the Winter months. Send today for booklet and new list of Summer Farm and Grove Bargains. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co. (Inc.), Realtors, Opp. Post Office, "Since Before the War," Tampa, Florida.

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References: Bradenton Bank & Trust Co. MANATEE LAND SALES CO., Bradenton, Fla. St. Petersburg Office—560 First Ave. North.

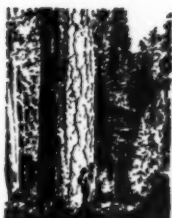
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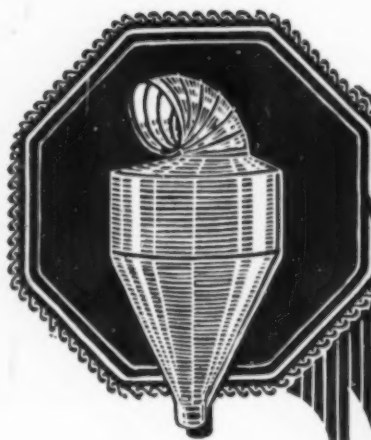
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